



Government of India
Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
Wild Life Division
AGENDA



Agenda Id : WL/AGENDA/NBWL/290856/2024
Title of Meeting : 81st meeting of Standing Committee of National Board for Wild Life
Meeting Date : 21/12/2024
Meeting Time : 09:00 AM
Meeting Mode : Physical
Meeting Venue : Platinum Jubilee Hall, Indira Gandhi National Forest Academy, Dehradun

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81.1 Confirmation of the minutes of the 80th Meeting of the Standing Committee of National Board for Wild Life held on 9th October, 2024

The 80th Meeting of the Standing Committee of National Board for Wild Life was held on 9th October, 2024. The minutes of the meeting were circulated vide letter F. No. WL-6/115/2024-WL dated 15th October, 2024 amongst all the Members. Copy of the minutes is placed at **ANNEXURE-1**.

Following two corrections are required in the minutes:

- a. In agenda item no. 80.1, in the Decision Taken paragraph, in place of '78th Meeting of the Standing Committee of National Board for Wild Life held on 28th February, 2024', the following may be substituted, '79th Meeting of the Standing Committee of National Board for Wild Life held on 31st July, 2024'.
- b. In the agenda items, 80.6.22 and 80.6.23, in the Decision Taken paragraph, for the words 'Forest Department of Madhya Pradesh', the words, 'Forest Department of Maharashtra' may be substituted.

Comments of the Ministry: The matter is placed before the Committee for consideration.

81.2 ACTION TAKEN REPORT

S. No.	Agenda Item	Action Taken
1.	<p>Proposal for use of 1.59 ha of forest land from Shikari Devi Wildlife Sanctuary for up-gradation/widening of existing jeepable road from Janjehli-Raigarh-Shikari Mata temple (Portion KM 10/400 to 16/1400 & 17/330 to 18/100) in Himachal Pradesh.</p> <p>FP/HP/ROAD/5742/2021</p>	<p>The proposal was first discussed by the Standing Committee in the 69th meeting. During 73rd SCNBWL meeting it was decided to return the proposal for resubmission as there is huge variation in actual requirement and the area as per the proposal as per the report submitted by the Wildlife Institute of India, Dehradun. The State Government shall take action against the violation and an action taken report with regard to the reported violations shall be submitted before the next meeting. The fact sheet of the proposal is placed at Annexure 2</p> <p>The matter regarding action taken for violation has been considered by the Standing committee. In the 80th meeting, the Standing Committee decided to defer the proposal with a direction the State Government to take effective action against the violations and submit action taken report.</p> <p>The Government of Himachal Pradesh vide Secretary (PWD) Office order No, PWD A 80(1.1)-612024 dated 04.11.2024 has initiated the disciplinary proceedings against the delinquent officers/officials involved i.e, Executive Engineers, Assistant Engineer and two Junior Engineers.</p> <p>The Himachal Pradesh Forest Department has already initiated disciplinary proceedings against forest department officials, i.e, Deputy Ranger</p>

		and two Forest Guards. The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the matter.
2.	Proposal for use of 51.32 ha of forest land from Bukkapatna Chinkara Wildlife sanctuary for construction of Tumkur Branch Canal of Upper Bhadra Project in Tumkuru District, Karnataka. WL/KA/Others/449386/2023	The Standing Committee was informed that the proposal is for use of 51.32 ha of forest land from Bukkapatna Chinkara Wildlife sanctuary for construction of Tumkur Branch Canal of Upper Bhadra Project in Tumkuru District, Karnataka. The fact sheet of the proposal is placed at Annexure 3 The proposal has been recommended by Chief Wild Life Warden, the State Board for Wild Life and the State Government. The State Board for Wild Life has recommended the proposal with a condition to completely cover the canal in the sanctuary portion. The proposal was considered in the 79 th meeting wherein the Standing Committee decided that the animal passage plan and the mitigation measures may be examined by structural designers through WII and therefore decided to defer the proposal for the next meeting. The Ministry has requested the WII for comments. The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the matter.
3.	Proposal for use of 2.6383 ha of forest land from buffer zone of Panna Tiger Reserve for construction and widening of T04 SH-49 Berhakala to Kohani via Itawakala road by MPRDC, District - Panna, Madhya Pradesh.	The proposal has been recommended by Chief Wild Life Warden, the State Board for Wild Life and the State Government. The NTCA has recommended the project proposal for approval with certain conditions. The fact sheet of the proposal is placed at Annexure 4

	<p>FP/MP/ROAD/157183/2022</p>	<p>The proposal was considered in the 79th meeting wherein the Standing Committee decided that the animal passage plan may be re-examined and comments may be sought from the WII.</p> <p>The Chief Wild Life Warden, Madhya Pradesh stated that the User agency has submitted application for withdrawal of project proposal.</p> <p>After discussions, the Standing Committee in its 80th meeting decided to defer the proposal to the next meeting for submission of factual report by the State Government with respect to the project proposal.</p> <p>The Chief Wild Life Warden, Madhya Pradesh vide his letter dated 13.12.2024 has informed that the proposal for FC Clearance has been delisted based on the request from the User Agency. He has also requested for delisting of the proposal under consideration before the Standing Committee based on the request from the User Agency and the Field Director, Panna Tiger Reserve.</p> <p>The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the matter.</p>
4.	<p>Proposal for use of 31.82 ha forest land and 16.08 ha revenue land from buffer area of Panna Tiger Reserve for reconstruction & widening of 2-lane with paved shoulder section KM 43.00 to KM 77.00 on Gulganj-Amanganj-Pawai-Katni road (NH-43 extension), District- Panna, Madhya Pradesh.</p>	<p>The proposal has been recommended by Chief Wild Life Warden, the State Board for Wild Life and the State Government. The NTCA has recommended that NBWL may constitute a team to conduct a comprehensive site appraisal. The team could perform the ecological evaluation of the landscape, provide recommendation for addressing any</p>

	<p>FP/MP/ROAD/121709/2021</p>	<p>adverse impacts on the local wildlife and ecosystem. The fact sheet of the proposal is placed at Annexure 5</p> <p>The proposal was considered in the 79th meeting wherein the Standing Committee decided that the animal passage plan may be re-examined and comments may be sought from the WII. Comments were received from the WII which suggested certain mitigation measures.</p> <p>After discussions, the Standing Committee in its 80th meeting decided to defer the proposal to the next meeting for examination of the animal passage plan and submission of report by the State Government with respect to the project proposal.</p> <p>The Chief Wild Life Warden, Madhya Pradesh vide his letter dated 13.12.2024 has expressed his agreement with the plan suggested by the WII (Annexure 6)</p> <p>The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the matter.</p>
5.	<p>Proposal for use of 3.269 ha of forest land within buffer zone of the Panna tiger reserve for construction of Gudalha to Madiyan road, District - Panna, Madhya Pradesh.</p> <p>WL/MP/ROAD/414113/2023</p>	<p>The proposal was discussed in the 80th meeting of Standing Committee of National Board for Wild Life held on 9th October, 2024 under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister for Environment, Forest & Climate Change. The fact sheet of the proposal is placed at Annexure 7</p> <p>After discussions, the Standing Committee decided that a committee may be constituted comprising of representatives of the Ministry, WII, NTCA and the State Forest Department</p>

		<p>for site inspection and examination of the mitigation plan and therefore decided to defer the proposal. The Committee carried out site inspection on 14.11.2024 (Site report is at Annexure 8). Based on its observations and the availability of alternatives, the Committee, while recommending that the villages of Madiyan and Nayapura be connected to Itwakalan through an appropriate road, does not endorse the proposal for the diversion of 3.269 hectares of forest land within the buffer zone of the Panna Tiger Reserve for the construction of the Gudalha to Madiyan road in District Panna, Madhya Pradesh. Consequently, the Committee does not recommend the proposal for approval by the Standing Committee.</p> <p>The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the matter.</p>
6.	<p>Proposal for use of 12.40 ha of forest land from Kanha-Nagzira Tadoba-Indravati Tiger Reserve for construction of road from village Sitapala Tattikala to Kosamdehi under RCPLWEA Scheme in Balaghat District, Madhya Pradesh.</p> <p>WL/ MP/ ROAD/468597/2024</p>	<p>The proposal was discussed in the 80th meeting of Standing Committee of National Board for Wild Life held on 9th October, 2024 under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister for Environment, Forest & Climate Change. The fact sheet of the proposal is placed at Annexure 9</p> <p>After discussions, the Standing Committee decided that a site inspection committee may be constituted comprising of representatives from the Ministry, Forest Department of Madhya Pradesh, the NTCA, WII and the User Agency for carrying out for site inspection and examination of the animal passage plan and therefore decided to defer the proposal. The Site report is at Annexure 10. The committee has been</p>

		<p>recommended the project proposal for approval subject to the following:</p> <p>a. As the overall top width of the road including earthen shoulder and black topping would be 7.5 m, it is proposed that instead of 9m right of way, the required width may be restricted to 7.5 m except at places where slab culverts and slab bridges have been proposed which the required width may be 9m.</p> <p>b. Keeping in view, terrain, forest type and the present and the anticipated traffic in near future, the animal passage plan appears to be adequate.</p> <p>c. Camera traps shall be placed at every slab culvert and bridges to monitor the movement of animals and accordingly, adaptive management may be planned in the future.</p> <p>d. The construction debris should be removed as soon as the works is done.</p> <p>e. No work shall be carried out in the area after sunset and before sunrise.</p> <p>f. No labour camp shall be set up in the forest area.</p> <p>The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the matter.</p>
7.	<p>Proposal for residential development along with recreational activities/clubhouse/ naturopathy Centre</p>	<p>The State Government had forwarded two proposals for residential development along with recreational activities /clubhouse/naturopathy</p>

	<p>and multipurpose Hall over an area of 8.68 ha on plot bearing S. No.97 & 98 of Village Chene, Tah Dist. Thane, Maharashtra within ESZ adjacent to Sanjay Gandhi National Park - WL/MH/INFRA/437281/2023.</p>	<p>Centre and multipurpose Hall over an area of 8.68 ha on plot bearing S. No.97 & 98 of Village Chene, Tah Dist. Thane, Maharashtra within ESZ adjacent to Sanjay Gandhi National Park (WL/MH/INFRA/437281/2023) and for development of Wellness Centre,</p>
8.	<p>Proposal for development of Wellness Centre, Naturopathy Centre and Guest House project on plot bearing S. No. 191, 193/3, 4, 5, 6/ A, 8, 10, 46 in notified ESZ adjacent to Sanjay Gandhi National Park of Village Ghodbundar, Tal. Dist. Thane, Maharashtra - WL/MH/INFRA/437314/2023</p>	<p>Naturopathy Centre and Guest House project on plot bearing S. No. 191, 193/3, 4, 5, 6/ A, 8, 10, 46 in notified ESZ adjacent to Sanjay Gandhi National Park of Village Ghodbundar, Tal. Dist. Thane, Maharashtra (WL/MH/INFRA/437314/2023).</p> <p>The two proposals were considered in the 79th meeting wherein the Standing Committee decided that a committee shall be constituted to study rising infrastructure needs around Sanjay Gandhi National Park and suggest measures to mitigate impacts of such infrastructure developments in the ESZ on the wildlife inside the National Park. The Standing Committee therefore decided to defer these proposals. The fact sheet of the proposals are placed at Annexure 11</p> <p>As directed by the Standing Committee, a committee has been constituted by the Ministry. The committee has carried out the site visit on 7th December 2024. The report of the Committee is placed as Annexure 12. The Committee has made the following recommendations:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The State Government shall prepare and approve the Zonal Master Plan incorporating the provisions of ESZ notification within a period of six months.

		<ol style="list-style-type: none">2. No projects of whatsoever nature should be approved within the ESZ falling in the regulated category till the approval of Zonal Master Plan for the ESZ.3. The State Government should prepare the management plan for the Sanjay Gandhi National Park as per the guidelines issued by the MoEFCC positively within the timeline given in the guidelines.4. No light from the buildings nor the street lights within the ESZ should point towards the Sanjay Gandhi National Park.5. Rain water harvesting should be made compulsory for all the buildings falling within the ESZ.6. Natural flow of streams/ rivulets flowing through the ESZ should not be blocked. The provision of section 35(6) of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 should be violated by means such as digging of borewells, construction of check dams etc. within the ESZ.7. The State Government shall carry out regular studies regarding the ground water regime in the ESZ.8. The State Government shall ensure the compliance of the direction given by Hon'ble Supreme Court in its judgement dated 26.04.2023 with regard to adherence to the provisions in the said Guidelines dated 9th February 2011 and so also the provisions contained in the ESZs notifications pertaining to the respective Protected Areas with regard to prohibited activities, regulated activities and permissible activities.
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		<p>b. The User Agency shall have a proper approved Solid Waste Disposal plan.</p> <p>c. The User Agency shall ensure the segregation of solid wastes into biodegradable and non-biodegradable components.</p> <p>d. The biodegradable material shall be recycled preferably through composting or vermiculture.</p> <p>e. The inorganic material may be disposed in an environmental acceptable manner at site identified outside the Eco-sensitive Zone and no burning or incineration of solid wastes shall be permitted in the Eco-sensitive Zone.</p> <p>f. In the project proposal, WL/MH/INFRA/437314/2023, the User Agency is constructing a lake using the water carried by the stream from Sanjay Gandhi National Park. The User Agency shall not in any way block the natural flow of the streams/rivulets. The User Agency is also constructing a wall around this project site with leading to formation of a gap between the wall around Sanjay Gandhi National Park and premises of the project site. The User Agency shall ensure that the wild animals do not get trapped between the two walls.</p> <p>The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposals.</p>
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9.	<p>Proposal for use of 55.187 ha (10.23 ha forest area in Pranahita Wildlife Sanctuary and 16.858 ha forest area in its ESZ and 22.569 ha forest area and 5.503 ha non-forest area outside protected area) for upgradation of existing National Highway no. 353 C to two/four lane with paved shallers configuration in wildlife passing of Tadoba- Indravati Tiger Corridor and Eastern Vidharbha Landscape from Zamela Nalha to Sironcha in Gadchiroli District of Maharashtra</p> <p>WL/ MH/ROAD/463717/2024</p>	<p>The proposals were recommended by Chief Wild Life Warden, the State Board for Wild Life and the State Government. The NTCA has recommended that for constitution of a committee to conduct a comprehensive site appraisal. The committee could perform the ecological evaluation of the landscape, provide recommendation for addressing any adverse impacts on the local wildlife and ecosystem. The fact sheet of the proposals are placed at Annexure 13and 14</p> <p>After discussions, the Standing Committee in its 80th meeting decided that a site inspection committee may be constituted comprising of representatives from the Ministry, Forest Department of Madhya Pradesh, the NTCA, WII and the User Agency for carrying out for site inspection and examination of the animal passage plan and therefore decided to defer the proposal. The site inspection committee has been constituted.</p> <p>The Committee has carried out site inspection on 14.12.2024.</p> <p>The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the matter.</p>
10	<p>Proposal for use of 30.089 ha (11.156 ha forest land and 18.933 ha non- forest land) falling under Tiger Corridor identified under Atlas Eastern Vidarbha Land Scape for upgradation of existing National Highway no. 353 C to two/four lane with paved shallers configuration of Gadchiroli-Allapli- Sironcha of NH 353 C from Gitali-Mosam-Zamela Nallha in Gadchiroli District, Maharashtra.</p> <p>WL/MH/ROAD/472824/2024</p>	<p>The Committee has carried out site inspection on 14.12.2024.</p> <p>The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the matter.</p>

11	<p>Proposal for use of 315.74 ha of forest land for renovation of Asolamenda Irrigation Project from tiger corridor connecting Tadoba-Andhari Tiger Reserve – Kawal Tiger Reserve – Tipeswar Sanctuary in Bramhapuri, Central Chanda and Chandrapur Forest Division of Chandrapur district, Maharashtra.</p> <p>FP/MH/IRRIG/39591/2019</p>	<p>The Standing Committee was informed that the proposal is for use of 315.74 ha of forest land for renovation of Asolamenda Irrigation Project from tiger corridor connecting Tadoba-Andhari Tiger Reserve – Kawal Tiger Reserve – Tipeswar Sanctuary in Bramhapuri, Central Chanda and Chandrapur Forest Division of Chandrapur district, Maharashtra.</p> <p>The fact sheet of the proposal is placed at Annexure 15</p> <p>As per the proposal it is proposed to raise the height of existing Asolamendha Dam by 2.70 M. and proposed to store the additional water through Gosikhurd Right Bank Canal. It is proposed to increase the existing Command Area of Asolamendha Project from 9919 Ha to 70412 Ha. The area required under this project is 243.27 for additional submergence area and 72.47 ha for canal network system.</p> <p>After discussions, the Standing Committee in its 80th meeting decided that a site inspection committee comprising of representatives of the Ministry, NTCA, WII, Maharashtra Forest Department and User Agency may be constituted for site appraisal and examination of the mitigation plan and therefore decided to defer the proposal. The site inspection committee has been constituted.</p> <p>The Committee has carried out site inspection on 13.12.2024.</p> <p>The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the matter.</p>
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12	<p>Proposal for expansion of Maharao Bhimsingh Hospital (M.B.S.) & J.K. Lon Hospital in M.B.S Hospital Campus, Kota, Rajasthan (State Govt. Undertaking) “Hospital and Institutional project” [Building & construction project] over 20.30 ha in default Eco-sensitive Zone of National Chambal Ghariyal Sanctuary about 3.40 kms from the boundary of the Sanctuary.</p> <p>FP/RJ/DISP/6314/2022</p>	<p>The proposal is for expansion of Maharao Bhimsingh Hospital (M.B.S.) & J.K. Lon Hospital in M.B.S Hospital Campus, Kota, Rajasthan (State Govt. Undertaking) “Hospital and Institutional project” [Building & construction project] over 20.30 ha in default Eco-sensitive Zone of National Chambal Ghariyal Sanctuary about 3.40 kms from the boundary of the Sanctuary. The fact sheet of the proposal is placed at Annexure 16</p> <p>The proposal was discussed in the 79th meeting by the Standing Committee wherein it was deferred as the bio-medical waste disposal plan as directed in the previous meeting was still awaited.</p> <p>The waste disposal plan has been received from the User Agency through the Chief Wild Life Warden, Rajasthan which is placed as Annexure 17. As per the plan, the bio-medical waste shall be segregated into four categories as per the Bio-Medical Waste Management Rules 2016. After segregation, the waste will be collected in different coloured dustbins and disposed of to a bio-medical waste treatment facility for which the hospital have agreement.</p> <p>The Standing Committee may like to take a view in the matter.</p>
13	<p>Proposal for use of 3.275 ha of non-forest land (1.8938 ha inside Hastinapur Wildlife sanctuary & 1.3812 ha from its ESZ) for widening of ODR from MawanaJaisingh Mirzapur Marg to Maa Bhadrakali Hastinapur (Total Length 5.000 km) in district- Meerut, Uttar Pradesh State</p>	<p>The Standing Committee was informed that the three proposals for construction of roads were first discussed in the 75th meeting wherein the Standing Committee decided that the State Government shall prepare a management plan for the sanctuary and therefore decided to defer the</p>

	FP/UP/ROAD/6556/2022	proposal for the next meeting. The fact sheets of the proposal are placed at Annexure 18,19,20,21,22.
14	Proposal for use of 1.8 ha of land (1.2252 ha inside sanctuary & 0.5748 ESZ) from Hastinapur Wildlife Sanctuary for widening of Hastinapur to SaifpurKaramchand Marg (Total Length 3.000 km) in district-Meerut, Uttar Pradesh. FP/UP/ROAD/6549/2022	Further, the proposals for transmission lines were first considered in the 79th meeting wherein it was decided that a meeting shall be convened with the Dr. H. S. Singh, Member, NBWL, WII, Uttar Pradesh Forest Department to discuss about the management issues of Hastinapur Wildlife Sanctuary and development projects therein.
15	Proposal for use of 14.594 ha (0.334 ha forest land & 14.26 ha non-forest land) from Hastinapur Wildlife Sanctuary for re-construction & road widening of Nayagaon-Makdumpur road from chainage km 00.000 to km 23.350 (Total Length 23.350) in district-Meerut, Uttar Pradesh State. FP/UP/ROAD/149898/2021	Accordingly, the meeting was scheduled on 1st October 2024 under the Chairmanship of Member Secretary, NBWL and Director, Wild Life Preservation. In the meeting issues related to the management of the Hastinapur Wildlife Sanctuary were discussed. The actionable points that emerged from the meeting are as follows:
16	Forest Land Proposed to be diverted for 132KV Transmission line from Jansath Substation to Ramraj Substation crossing over Bijnore- Meerut NH-119 Road in KM.49-50 and in Km. 50-51 in Hastinapur Wildlife Sanctuary in Muzffarnagar district WL/UP/TRANS/447765/2023	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The State Government of Uttar Pradesh shall prepare the management plan for the revised area of the sanctuary in accordance with the guidelines issued by the Ministry. 2. The areas apart from the private holdings falling in the sanctuary shall be demarcated on the ground. The State shall take effective efforts to prevent encroachment of these areas and prescribe management interventions for these areas in the management plan.
17	Proposal for use of 65.1105 ha of non-forest land within Hastinapur Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of 220 KV Meerut (765 KV)-Amroha Transmission Line in District Hapur, Uttar Pradesh in favour of Uttar Pradesh Power Transmission Corporation Ltd. (UPPTCL), Amroha, Uttar Pradesh.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. The roads proposed, if any, through the reserve forests patches falling in the future shall be completely elevated. 4. The Ministry shall take steps to notify the Eco-sensitive zone around the revised boundaries of

	<p>FP/UP/Trans/148929/2021</p>	<p>the Hastinapur Sanctuary at the earliest.</p> <p>The Standing Committee was informed that the comments on the proposal for declaration of Eco-sensitive Zone around newly notified boundaries have been received from the WII. The proposal is now being processed in the Ministry.</p> <p>The Standing Committee in its 80th meeting decided to defer the proposals till appropriate action is taken as per suggestions given in the meeting dated 1st October, 2024 held under the Chairmanship of Additional Director General of Forests (Wildlife).</p> <p>The Standing Committee may like to take a view in the matter.</p>
18	<p>Proposal for Pokhari Urf Pokhani Soapstone Mining Project over an area of 4.494 ha non-forest land in favour of Shri Sandeep Singh S/o Sh. Narendra Singh, 2.10 km away from the Kedarnath Wildlife Sanctuary in its default Eco-Sensitive Zone, District-Chamoli, Uttarakhand.</p> <p>WL/UK/MIN/QRY/455411/2023</p>	<p>The Standing Committee was informed that the proposal is for use of Pokhari Urf Pokhani Soapstone Mining Project over an area of 4.494 ha non-forest land in favour of Shri Sandeep Singh S/o Sh. Narendra Singh, 2.10 km away from the Kedarnath Wildlife Sanctuary in its default Eco- Sensitive Zone, District-Chamoli, Uttarakhand. The fact sheet of the proposal is placed at Annexure 23</p> <p>After discussions, the Standing Committee in its 80th meeting decided that the officials from the State Mining Department shall be present during the next meeting and therefore decided to defer the proposal.</p> <p>The Standing Committee may like to take a view in the matter.</p>

19	<p>Proposal for use of 1.1 ha of forestland from buffer zone of Rajaji Tiger Reserve and Shivalik Elephant Reserve for 4- laning of Kotdwar bypass of NH-119 connecting Najibabad- Kotdwar to Kotdwar- Pauri road under Bharatmala Pariyojana Lot-4/Pakage-2 in District - Pauri Garhwal, Uttarakhand.</p> <p>WL/UK/ROAD/466764/2024</p>	<p>The Standing Committee was informed that the proposal is for use of 1.1 ha of forestland from buffer zone of Rajaji Tiger Reserve and Shivalik Elephant Reserve for 4- laning of Kotdwar bypass of NH-119 connecting Najibabad- Kotdwar to Kotdwar- Pauri road under Bharatmala Pariyojana Lot-4/Pakage-2 in District - Pauri Garhwal, Uttarakhand. The fact sheet of the proposal is placed at Annexure 24.</p> <p>After discussions, the Standing Committee in its 80th meeting decided that a committee may be constituted for site inspection comprising of representatives of the Ministry, NTCA, WII, the State Forest Department and the User Agency for site appraisal and examination of the animal passage plan and therefore decided to defer the proposal.</p> <p>A committee was constituted by the Ministry vide its OM No. WL-6/126/2024-WL dated 21st October, 2024. The Committee carried out site inspection on 19.11.2024. The site visit report is at Annexure 25 The committee recommends the proposal for approval by the Standing Committee with following conditions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. The User Agency shall compensate the Uttarakhand Forest Department for the buildings getting demolished and affected due to the project proposal. b. The User Agency shall also compensate for the loss of

		<p>trees and the forest area as per the provision of the Van (Sanrakshan and Samvardhan) Adhiniyam, 1980.</p> <p>c. The User Agency shall place adequate signage regarding movement of elephants on the road.</p> <p>The Committee also finds that the present Kotdwar-Lansdowne Road would be expanded in next few years. In case of such a proposal, the existing Kotdwar-Lansdowne Road should not be expanded and instead a new road through the river should be constructed else, the expansion of the existing Kotdwar-Lansdowne Road will be detrimental to the movement of elephants and lead to severe Man-elephant conflict situations.</p> <p>Further, the User Agency shall seek approval of the Standing Committee for the upgradation works proposed on the Meerut Garhwal National Highway falling inside the tiger corridor connecting Rajaji Tiger Reserve with Corbett Tiger Reserve in the State of Uttar Pradesh.</p> <p>The Standing Committee may like to take a view in the matter</p>
20	<p>Proposal for Oil & Gas Exploration Drilling over an area of 4.4998 ha [Well Pad (Plinth): 1.44 ha and Approach Road: 3.0598 ha] reserve forest area at Well Pad SP-1- East-2 in AA- ONHP-2017/4 Block in the Eco- sensitive zone of Hollongapar Gibbon Wildlife Sanctuary, District. Jorhat, Assam.</p>	<p>The Standing Committee was informed that the proposal is for Oil & Gas Exploration Drilling over an area of 4.4998 ha [Well Pad (Plinth): 1.44 ha and Approach Road: 3.0598 ha] reserve forest area at Well Pad SP-1- East-2 in AA- ONHP-2017/4 Block in the Eco- sensitive zone of Hollongapar Gibbon Wildlife Sanctuary, District. Jorhat, Assam. The fact sheet of the proposal is placed as Annexure 26.</p>

	<p>WL/AS/Others/445754/2023</p> <p>The proposal falls in the RED category polluting industries. As per the ESZ notification of the Hollongapar- Gibbon Sanctuary and the guidelines issued by the Ministry dated 9.2.2011, setting of industries causing pollution (Water, Air, Soil, Noise, etc.) has been placed in the prohibited category.</p> <p>After discussions, the Standing Committee in its 80th meeting decided that a site inspection committee comprising of representatives of the Ministry, WII, State Forest Department and Dr. Sukumar may be constituted for site inspection and therefore decided to defer the proposal. The report of the Committee is placed as Annexure 27. The committee has been constituted and visited the site on 15th November 2024.</p> <p>The Committee has made the following observations and recommendations:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Hollongapar Gibbon Sanctuary is already facing threats from habitat loss and fragmentation. Over time, the Sanctuary has become a 'forest island' having lost connectivity with surrounding forest patches or landscapes. Since gibbons are exclusively arboreal animals inhabiting the forested upper canopy, they are particularly sensitive to canopy gaps. Gibbon families on both sides of the railway track passing through the Sanctuary have, thus, been effectively isolated from each other, thereby compromising their population genetic variability and further endangering their already
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		<p>threatened survival in the HGS. There are also reports of human elephant conflict due to the habitat fragmentation in and around the sanctuary.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>2. Efforts to establish/ reforest ecological/ wildlife corridors and 'stepping-stone' habitats around Hollongapar Gibbon Sanctuary, especially connecting the sanctuary with Dissoi Valley RF and beyond into forested habitats in Nagaland, so that the immense biodiversity value of the Sanctuary is conserved and wildlife has space to occupy and move in the larger forested landscape of the region. The declaration of the ESZ for the Sanctuary has to be appreciated in this light.<li>3. Government of India vide Gazette Notification Extraordinary, Part II Section 3 (ii), No. S.O.236(E) dated 16th January 2020 has classified oil and gas exploration, both offshore and onshore, as falling under Category B2 of the Environment Impact Assessment Notification 2006 and, hence, not requiring a prior Environmental Impact Assessment. Such exploration could however potentially involve the use of Synthetic Based Mud containing hazardous substances which are notified under Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules 2016. The project proponent has given an undertaken (dated 14th December 2024) that there is no use, production or processing of any hazardous substance during the exploratory activity and that
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		<p>only Water Based Mud technique will be used during the exploration for hydrocarbons at this site.</p> <p>4. The proposed exploratory drilling could possibly result in the commercial discovery of hydrocarbons leading to extraction of such hydrocarbons (oil and gas). Notifications on prohibited activity within notified Eco-Sensitive Zones of PAs include the extraction of oil and gas. Supreme Court's judgment of 27 February 2024 in the matter of State of Uttarakhand & Others Vs Nandan Singh Bora & Others also prohibits any new mining activity within the ESZ, irrespective of distance of the activity from the boundary of the PA. These regulations and prohibitions will apply in the event of hydrocarbon discoveries at the proposed project site at Well Pad SP-1-East-2 in AA-ONHP-2017 / 4 Block in the Eco-Sensitive zone of Hollongapar Gibbon Wildlife Sanctuary. The project proponent has, however, reiterated that the exploratory drilling at this particular site was necessitated by results from seismic mapping of the entire basin and is only for the purposes of discovery of hydrocarbon reserves in the area. Any proposal for extraction of the hydrocarbon reserves discovered would be submitted for sites located outside the ESZ of the Sanctuary.</p> <p>5. The Standing Committee of NBWL will have to take into consideration the long-standing dispute between the states of</p>
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		<p>Assam and Nagaland while deliberating on the request from the project proponents for exploratory oil and gas drilling submitted to SC-NBWL through the Government of Assam.</p> <p>6. The Standing Committee of NBWL may wish to get the opinion of an independent expert/s or a scientific institution on the contention of the project proponents that the proposed project site at Well Pad SP-1-East-2 in AA- ONHP-2017 / 4 Block in the Eco-Sensitive zone of Hollongapar Gibbon Wildlife Sanctuary is the only option for exploration of hydrocarbon reserves of this particular basin.</p> <p>7. In case the Standing Committee of NBWL decides to grant permission to the project proponents for exploratory drilling at this site, it should lay down stringent conditions for the same. These should include the following: (a). The project proponent should submit the entire plan of exploration drilling operations including the Material safety data sheet before commencement of the drilling operation to the controller (DGH/ SPCB & Forest Dept.). (b) SPCB & Forest Dept to ensure direct control and continuous vigilance over the operations and the DGH to overlook all the controls & operations. (c). Project proponent to install CCTV DSS (Digital Videos Surveillance System) which will enable real time monitoring of all the operations by all the controllers (DGH/ SPCB/ Forest Dept.) (d). Any</p>
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		<p>violations of PCB norms will result in immediate suspension of the operation and termination of the project and necessary legal actions will be taken against the project proponent. (e) No oil/ gas extraction will be allowed from inside the ESZ area in case any reserves are discovered at the site.</p> <p>The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the matter.</p>
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81. 3 Amendment in the Minutes of the meetings

1. Amendment in the minutes of the 79th meeting of the Standing Committee

Following three proposals for transmission lines were approved by the Standing Committee with certain conditions in the 79th meeting held on 31st July, 2024:

- a. 79.2.12 Proposal for use of 131.1255 ha (44.0937 ha forest land and 87.0858 ha non forestland) from tiger corridor connecting Tadoba Andheri Tiger Reserve and Indravati Tiger Reserve and tiger corridor land scape in between Tadoba Andheri Tiger Reserve and Tipeswar Wildlife Sanctuary and Kawal Tiger Reserve for the purpose of 132 KVDC Mul-SICOM Chandrapur Transmission line. **WL/MH/TRANS/419749/2023**
- b. 79.2.13 Proposal for use of 3.064 ha of forest land from the tiger corridor connecting Tadoba Andhari Tiger Reserve and Navegaon Nagzira Tiger Reserve for laying of 220 Kv D/C Transmission Line from existing Umred Sub Station to proposed Nagbhid Sub Station Under MSETCL. **FP/MH/TRANS/44469/2020**
- c. 79.4.74 Proposal for use of 1.2005 ha of forest land & 29.484 ha of Non-forest land from Bor-Pench Tiger Corridor in Eastern Vidharba Landscape for laying of 220 KV Kalmeshwar to Warud EHV Transmission line in Nagpur district, Maharashtra. **WL/MH/TRANS/450298/2023**

One of the conditions imposed based on the advice given by the National Tiger Conservation Authority was that 'Insulated cables should be used along the entire stretch of the proposed transmission line so as to avoid electrocution to avifauna and other arboreal species as well as avoid poaching using electricity.'

The User Agency through the State Forest Department, Maharashtra has informed that the lines are air insulated and have sufficient safety measures with respect to the wildlife/avifauna and have requested the stipulated condition.

The Ministry sought comments from the NTCA on the request made by the User Agency. The NTCA vide their O.M.s F.No.7-4/2024-NTCA dated 11.11.2024 and F.No.7-201/2023-NTCA and F.No.7-208/2023-NTCA dated 09.12.2024 concurred that the said condition may be reviewed subject to the condition that the user agency will ensure use of best available technology for the project to prevent electrocution of avifauna and other arboreal species, as well as poaching of animals using electricity.

	<p>The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.</p>
2	<p>Proposal for use of 24281 ha from Karakoram Wildlife Sanctuary for artillery firing and practice at Mandalhang field firing ranges (MTFFR), UT of Ladakh</p> <p>An online proposal no. FP/LA/DEF/6302/2022 received from UT of Ladakh for use of 24281 ha of forest land from Karakoram Wildlife Sanctuary for artillery firing and practice at Mandalhang field firing ranges (MTFFR) was considered and recommended with certain conditions in the 73rd meeting of the Standing Committee of the National Board for Wild Life held on 17.07.2023.</p> <p>One of the conditions imposed was that the User Agency shall pay Net Present Value (NPV) and other charges in accordance with the orders of the Hon'ble Supreme Court and the MoEF&CC guidelines.</p> <p>The Army Hq. has requested for charging of NPV for Impact Zone of the firing range as per Ministry guidelines dated 6th January, 2022 regarding calculation of NPV, admitting erroneously uploading the proposal on portal without bifurcation of total area (24281 ha) (a) Impact zone) and (b) safety zone.</p> <p>The Chief Wild Life Warden Administration of UT of Ladakh has mentioned that fresh inspection was conducted on 28th-29th May, 2024 and the referred area demarcated (23796.78 ha) into (a) Impact Zone (9818.18 ha) (b) safety zone (13,978.60 ha) was verified. This issue was discussed in 10th SBWL meeting held on 20th September, 2024 and the SBWL approved the same for consideration of SC-NBWL.</p> <p>The Forest Conservation Division, MoEFCC has clarified that the NPV in respect of forest land falling in a Wildlife Sanctuary is to be charged for the actual impact zone which will be five times the normal NPV applicable to such forest land.</p> <p>The Standing Committee may like to take a view in the matter to communicate the clarification to the Administration of UT of Ladakh.</p>

AGENDA No. 81.4 Policy matter, Court cases etc.

1.	<p>Monitoring the Implementation of Terms & conditions</p> <p>The Standing Committees of the National Board for Wildlife (NBWL) plays a pivotal role in the review and approval of project proposals that may impact wildlife conservation areas. Post-approval, it is essential to establish a robust mechanism to monitor the implementation of the terms and conditions laid out during the previous meeting. This outlines the process of developing a policy for effectively monitoring these terms and ensuring compliance.</p> <p>Need</p> <p>It has been observed that the terms and conditions outlined in project proposals approved by the Standing Committee are often not implemented during project execution. Proper implementation of these terms is crucial to minimizing the negative impacts that development projects typically have on Protected Areas and their Eco-sensitive Zones.</p> <p>Proposed Actions</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The User Agency to submit Annual compliance Report on the terms and conditions laid out in the project's approval. 2. The compliance will be field verified by the concerned DFO. The CF/CCF level officer will check 50% of the projects and submit the report to the CWLW. 3. IRO to verify 10% of the projects on an annual basis.
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2.	<p>• Human-wildlife conflict management</p> <p>Human-wildlife conflict (HWC) poses a significant challenge in India, particularly with overabundant species like wild boars and nilgai, whose interactions with human-dominated landscapes often lead to crop damage, property loss, and safety concerns. Addressing HWC requires a nuanced understanding of ecological, cultural, and socio-economic factors, emphasizing the need for species-specific and location-specific interventions that balance conservation priorities, cultural and religious ethos with community well-being. Most importantly, humane, long term mitigation strategies are required to be explored.</p> <p>Need</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Growing instances of HWC in agricultural and peri-urban areas threaten livelihoods and public safety. b) Overabundant species disrupt local ecosystems, requiring urgent management strategies. c) Most mitigation strategies existing currently either short term or shifts the problem to another place. <p>Proposed Actions</p> <p>Wildlife Institute of India (WII) to bring together experts, policymakers, and local stakeholders and recommend for :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Equipping Rapid Response Teams with latest technology, tools and gadgets for wildlife tracking, forewarning and handling HWC situations. 2. Prescribing surveillance and Intrusion Detection Systems for forewarning communities and field staff in high conflict hotspots. 3. Develop a roadmap for long term humane methods for actionable species-specific and location-specific strategies. 4. Build capacity among field practitioners and community members to execute conflict mitigation measures effectively
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3.	<p>Invasive Alien Species in natural habitats</p> <p>A large number of alien plants and animal species have been introduced in India either intentionally or unintentionally. Many such species have turned Invasive alien species and have caused immense ecological and economic loss.</p> <p>Need</p> <p>The Ministry has amended the provisions of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 and introduced enabling provision for central government to notify potential invasive alien species in order to prohibit their import, trade, possession or proliferation.</p> <p>Proposed Actions</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. BSI, ZSI and WII to propose a list of species which are already identified globally as invasive alien species which can be considered for notification under Section 62A of WLP, 1972.2. Removal of IAS from natural habitat to be taken on priority in all management plans
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4.	<p>Management Effectiveness Evaluation (MEE) of National Parks and Sanctuaries</p> <p>MEE is being undertaken by Wildlife Institute of India (WII), Dehradun, under the guidance of MoEFCC.</p> <p>Till date five cycles of MEE of Tiger Reserves has been completed in 2006, 2010, 2014, 2018, 2022.</p> <p>Two cycles of MEE of National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries has been conducted, the first cycle (2006-2018) and second cycle (2018-2025).</p> <p>Need</p> <p>Many protected area managers utilize the MEE exercise and its report to streamline their management processes, making it a valuable guiding document in case the absence of the management plan.</p> <p>Proposed Actions</p> <p>Improved Management plan: The MEE report provides the PA's weakness and strength of management along with actionable points/issues which can be incorporated into the management plan.</p> <p>Adaptive Management Plan: States may be asked to conduct yearly a self-assessment (MEE) to evaluate their performance and make necessary adjustments to their management plans.</p> <p>Development of Frameworks for Community Reserves and Conservation Reserves: MEE frameworks for the community and conservation reserves have to be developed by WII.</p>
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5.	<p>Management of areas below Transmission Lines in Protected Areas</p> <p>In India, the protected areas (PAs) and power infrastructure are both expanding.</p> <p>Power transmission systems passing through Pas need better management</p> <p>Need</p> <p>Power transmission system is an important infrastructure The transmission lines often intersect the protected areas or critical wildlife habitats.</p> <p>Effective management of land under transmission lines inside PAs is required. This strategy need to balance the biodiversity conservation by avoiding or mitigating the negative impact.</p> <p>Proposed Actions</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Mapping of transmission lines within protected areas2. Integration in Management Plan3. Adaptive management of transmission line areas.4. Monitoring and data collection
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<p>6.</p>	<p>Guidelines for mobile tower proposals in PAs</p>	
<p>The Ministry had earlier issued the guidelines for submission of proposals regarding 4G connectivity during January 2024.</p>		
<p>Department of Telecommunications has requested for modification of few requirements mentioned in the guidelines.</p>		
<p>SN</p>	<p>Provisions as per the present guidelines</p>	<p>Proposal by DOT</p>
<p>1</p>	<p>An undertaking from concerned District Magistrate including non-availability of alternate revenue/private land.</p>	<p>This certificate may be allowed to be issued by any revenue officer, not below the rank of SDM.</p>
<p>2</p>	<p>Undertaking for UA that the call data records of suspects in wildlife crimes be provided to an officer not below the rank of DFO having jurisdiction over the area</p>	<p>Telecom service providers can provide CDRs to the agencies only under the provisions of Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2024 or Indian Telegraph Act 1885</p>
<p>3</p>	<p>CWLW comments on future impact on Wildlife Management.</p>	<p>4G Saturation towers are being installed within village boundaries. Land requirement is 0.02 Ha. These are unmanned sites and thus and movement of sites is minimal. Thus it will not impact wildlife Management. Thus this requirement may be done away with for the projects.</p>

Agenda 80.5**FRESH PROPOSALS FALLING INSIDE / OUTSIDE THE PROTECTED AREA
Communication post**

S.No	Name of the proposal
1.	Proposal for use of 0.02 ha of forest land from BalaramAmbaji WildlifeSanctuary for installation of mobile tower for 4 G saturation project ofvillage Rupvas, Survey No.16 in favour of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited. WL/GJ/CommPost/459053/2024
2.	Proposal for use of 0.02 ha of forest land from Sharavathi Valley Wild Life Sanctuary for erection and commissioning of 4G Mobile Tower under saturation project in Henjile village in F.Sy.No.17,Bhatkal Taluk, Uttara Kannada District, Karnataka.. WL/KA/CommPost/446052/2023
3.	Proposal for use of 4.004 ha of forest land from buffer and core zones of Similipal Tiger Reserve for Installation of 4G Mobile Tower & laying of OFC in Mayurbhanj District, Odisha in favour of BharatSanchar Nigam Limited. WL/OR/CommPost/450891/2023

WL/GJ/CommPost/459053/2024

Project Name: Banaskantha Wildlife BSNL 4G USO Saturation project 2	Proposal Number: WL/GJ/CommPost/459053/2024
State: GUJARAT	Single Window Number: SW/169075/2024

1	Proposal Name	Proposal for use of 0.02 ha of forest land from Balaram Ambaji Wildlife Sanctuary for installation of mobile tower for 4 G saturation project of village Rupvas, Survey No.16 in favour of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited.
2	Name of the protected area involved	Balaram-Ambaji Sanctuary
3	Proposal Number	WL/GJ/CommPost/459053/2024
4	State Name	GUJARAT
5	Whether the proposal is sub-judice	No
6	Area of the protected area(Ha)	54478.40
7	Area proposed for diversion / De-notification	0.02
8	Total Diverted Area from Protected Area	0
9	Status of ESZ if any	Balaram-Ambaji Wildlife Sanctuary has been finally notified on 8th November, 2021. The Eco- sensitive Zone shall be of 282.18 square kilometres with an extent ranging from zero (0) to 3.519 kilometers .
10	Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972	This project is helpful for digital connectivity of the locals people.

11	Whether linear/non-linear	Non - Linear
12	Whether EC obtained	No
13	Name of the application Agency	MAHESH NAIR
14	Date of submission	17/01/2024
15	Total number of trees to be felled	NA
16	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	No
17	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	This project is helpful for digital connectivity of the locals people.
18	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Balaram-Ambaji Wildlife Sanctuary is home to grey musk shrew, panther, common langur , striped hyaena, wild boar , jungle cat , palm squirrel and Indian pangolian etc.
19	Violation (if any) done by the User Agency in the past?	No
20	Type of forest	Sanctuary Area land
21	Proposed Mitigation Measures	As in S.No. 24.
22	Recommendation of the state board for wildlife	Proposal was recommended by State Board for Wild life in the 24th meeting held on 15th March, 2024.
23	Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden	Recommended

24	Conditions imposed by Chief Wild Life Warden	<p>The Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal subject to the following conditions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The User Agency shall not violate any regulatory provisions under Section - 9, 17 A, 27, 29, 30, 31 & 32 of Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972. 2. The User agency shall not harm or destroy wildlife habitat including fauna and flora of the Sanctuary. 3. The user agency agrees to make good the land after use/maintenance. The user agency shall seek permission from the State Forest Department for carrying out any maintenance. 4. The user agency shall complete the work within 2 years from the date of approval. Approval under Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, if required, shall be obtained separately for use of forest land. 5. The User Agency shall deposit NPV for the use of land of Protected Area as per the existing rates before initiating any work on the land. 6. The user agency shall restore the land in its original form after completion of the work. The User Agency shall not use the area for any other work other than the work permitted. 7. The User Agency shall not establish any temporary or permanent labour camp in the Sanctuary. 8. The User Agency or his contractor shall not create any fire places inside the Sanctuary. 9. All the material required for the work shall be prepared outside the sanctuary. 10. The work in the Sanctuary will be allowed only in the day time from 8 AM to 6 PM.
25	Comments of Ministry	A list of project proposals involving Balaram Ambaji Wildlife Sanctuary recommended by the Standing Committee is attached. The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.
26	Uploaded Document	balaram ambaji wls.pdf

PROPOSALS RECOMMENDED BY SC-NBWL INVOLVING BALARAM
AMBAJI WILDLIFE SANCTUARY, GUJARAT.

S.No	Name of the proposal	Whether Inside or Outside PA	Date of Clearance	Area in Ha
1.	Proposal for use of use of 0.10 ha of forest land from Balaram Ambaji Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of 4G saturation project of 5 mobile towers (2 towers in Dabhchitra Village, 1-tower in Ganji Village, 1 tower in Taramdi Village and 1 tower in Khajuriya Village) of Amirgadh Taluka, district Banaskantha, Gujarat- WL/GJ/Comm Post/ 430258/ 2023	Inside	Recommended in 79 th SCNBWL meeting held on 31st July, 2024	0.10
2.	Proposal for use of 0.3501 ha (revised from 0.95 ha) of forest land for Temple from Balaram Ambaji Wildlife Sanctuary for religious purpose in Ukarda Village Survey No. 48 Pt., and Ranpuriya Survey no. 4 Pt in Ta- Palanpur DistBanaskantha, Gujarat- FP/GJ/Others/10815/2015	Inside	Recommended in 79 th SCNBWL meeting held on 31st July, 2024	0.3501
3.	Proposal for use of 8.758 ha forest land & 20.6132 ha of non-forest land from ESZ of Balaram Ambaji Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of New BG Railway from Tarangahill -Ambaji- Aburoad (from Km.20.400 to 54.240, Km.78.050 to 86.900 and Km.89.100 to 89.900) - Banaskantha District and (Km-54.240 to 71.660) in Sabarkantha District- WL/GJ/RAIL/450929/ 2023	Inside	Recommended in 77 th SCNBWL meeting held on 30 th January, 2024	8.758
4.	Proposal for use of 2.0 ha of forestland from Balaram Ambaji Wildlife Sanctuary for widening and strengthening of road from two lane to four lane Danta-Ambaji road, Gujarat State	Inside	Recommended in 54 th SCNBWL meeting held on 18th July, 2019	2.0
5.	Proposal for widening of existing Kheroj - Ambaji road and making it four lane road, Gujarat.	Inside	Recommended in 47 th SCNBWL meeting held on 25th January, 2018	12.2407

6.	Proposal for use of 1.68 ha land for Construction of Check dam on Balaram River in Balaram Ambaji Sanctuary Gujarat.	Inside	Recommended in 40th SCNBWL meeting held	1.68
			on 3rd January 2017	
7.	Proposal for diversion of 1.908 ha of forest land from the Balaram Ambaji Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of Ambaji Bye Pass road Km 0/0 to 4/526 (length 4.526 km) width 45 mtr around Ambaji township, Gujarat.	Inside	Recommended in 37th SCNBWL meeting held on 26th Feb, 2016	1.908
8.	Proposal for diversion of 0.50913 ha of forest land from Balaram Ambaji Wildlife Sanctuary for laying of Optical Fiber Cable from Danta to Ambaji & Palanpur to Abu Road in, Gujarat.	Inside	Recommended in 37 th SCNBWL meeting held on 26th Feb, 2016	0.50913
9.	Laying of 28" dia underground crude oil pipeline of Indian Oil Corporation Ltd in vicinity of Balaram Ambaji and Jessore Sloth Bear Sanctuary, Gujarat	Inside	Recommended in 34 th SCNBWL meeting held on 2nd June, 2015	-
10.	Permission for use of 3.213 ha forestland for Double Track Railway line project in Balaram Ambaji WLS, Gujarat.	Inside	Recommended in 32 nd SCNBWL meeting held on 21 st January, 2015	3.213
11.	Proposal for diversion of 1.4459 ha of forest land from Balaram Ambaji Sanctuary for construction of railway line passing through the Sanctuary by Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation of India Ltd., Gujarat.	Inside	Recommended in 25 th SCNBWL meeting held on 13th June 2012.	1.4459
12.	Diversion of 2.9950 ha of land in Balaram- Ambaji Wildlife Sanctuary for Manpur-Kansa approach road by Panchayat (R & B) Division, Palanpur, Gujarat	Inside	Recommended in 19 th SCNBWL meeting held on 14th May, 2010	2.99.50 ha

13.	Proposal seeking authorization of 0.315 ha land in Balaram-Ambaji Sanctuary for laying optical fibre cable by Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd, Gujarat.	Inside	Recommended in 17 th SCNBWL Meeting held on 22 nd December 2009	0.315
14.	Diversion of 2.650 ha of forest land from Balaram Ambaji Sanctuary for Dungarpur Khapa road, Gujarat.	Inside	Recommended in 17 th SCNBWL meeting held on 22 nd December 2009	2.650

15.	Diversion of 2.300 ha of forest land from Balaram Ambaji Sanctuary for Rampur Bangalo Udavas road, Gujarat.	Inside	Recommended in 17 th SCNBWL meeting held on 22 nd December 2009	2.300
16.	Diversion of 2.450 ha of forest land from Balaram Ambaji Sanctuary for Pansa- Jambera road, Gujarat.	Inside	Recommended in 17 th SCNBWL meeting held on 22 nd December 2009	2.450
17.	Proposal for converting existing 2 lane highway to a 4 lane highway passing through Balaram-Ambaji Sanctuary, Gujarat.	Inside	Recommended in 9 th SCNBWL meeting held on 10 th September 2007.	-
18.	Proposal for laying of pipeline through the Balaram Ambaji Sanctuary, Gujarat.	Inside	Recommended in 7 th SCNBWL meeting held on 8th June 2006.	-

Proposal No: WL/KA/CommPost/446052/2023

1	Proposal Name	Proposal for use of 0.02 ha of forest land from Sharavathi Valley Wild Life Sanctuary for erection and commissioning of 4G Mobile Tower under saturation project in Henjile village in F.Sy.No.17, Bhatkal Taluk, Uttara Kannada District, Karnataka.
2	Name of the protected area involved	Sharavathi Valley Wild Life Sanctuary
3	Proposal Number	WL/KA/CommPost/446052/2023
4	State Name	KARNATAKA
5	Whether the proposal is sub-judice	No
6	Area of the protected area(Ha)	43183
7	Area proposed for diversion / De-notification	0.02
8	Total Diverted Area from Protected Area	NA
9	Status of ESZ if any	Final notification on 16th November, 2023. The Eco-sensitive Zone shall be to an extent of zero to 5.25 kilometres around the boundary of Sharavathi Valley Lion Tailed Macaque Sanctuary
10	Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972	The work shall be taken up only under the close supervision of the jurisdictional forest officers & staff, to avoid any damage to the flora & fauna and the User Agency should not violate Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.
11	Whether linear/non-linear	Linear
12	Whether EC obtained	No
13	Name of the application Agency	MAHESH NAIR

14	Date of submission	27/09/2023
15	Total number of trees to be felled	
16	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	Yes
17	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	A proposal has been received from Sub Divisional Engineer (Phones), Bharath Sanchar Nigam Limited, Honavar for diversion of 0.02 ha of forest land in Henjile Village in F.Sy.No.17 of Bhatkal Range for BSNL 4G saturation projects for uncovered village area. The Proposed diversion area of 0.02 ha of forest land is required for BSNL 4G Saturation project for uncovered area of Henjile Village. The proposed area is Reserved Forest and is part of Sharavathi LTM Sanctuary. The proposed project will have minimal impact on the area. Hence after considering above facts the diversion of 0.02 ha of forest land in survey no 17 of Henjile Village to the user agency for BSNL 4G saturation project for uncovered area in Bhatkal Range may be considered on recovery of NPV for diversion of forest land as per Forest Conservation Act 1980 may be accepted.
18	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Sharavathi Valley Lion Tailed Macaque Sanctuary is home to Indian Gaur, Sambhar Deer, Spotted Deer, Barking Deer, Mouse Deer, Leopard, Flying Squirrel, Malabar Giant Squirrel etc.
19	Violation (if any) done by the User Agency in the past?	No
20	Type of forest	The project site is located in Sharavathi Valley Lion Tailed Macaque (LTM) Sanctuary Honavar Taluk of Uttara Kannada district part of Honavar Division. The Sanctuary lies in the Western Ghats mainly covered with climax tropical evergreen, semi-evergreen forests and grassy patches on hilltops and are immensely rich in flora and fauna. These forests are extremely rich in arboreal fauna and avifauna due to their contiguity and availability of variety of seasonal fruit bearing tall lofty trees.
21	Proposed Mitigation Measures	As in S.No. 24.
22	Recommendation of	Proposal was recommended by the State Board for Wild Life in 17th

	the state board for wildlife	meeting held on 22nd August, 2023.
23	Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden	Recommended
24	Conditions imposed by Chief Wild Life Warden	<p>The Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal subject to the following conditions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yearly monitoring of electromagnetic field (EMF) should be conducted in and around the areas of Sharavathi Valley Lion Tailed Macaque (LTM) Sanctuary. 2. Use visual day time markers in the area having large numbers of bird movement to avoid bird hits. 3. Security lighting for on ground facilities should be minimised or point downwards or be down Shielded Ref. As per the recommendation cited by "Expert committee of MOEF to study the possible Impacts of communication towers dated 30-08-2010". on wildlife including birds and bees 4. The following mitigation measures are proposed to protect the interest of wildlife during and after the execution of the project: 5. The proposed project site is properly fence with chain link mesh, so that LTM or others mammals should not cross the area or climb the tower at the cost of User Agency. 6. Signage Boards regarding wildlife to be instated at the cost of user agency. 7. The construction work shall be restricted to day time hours i.e. between 6 AM to 6 PM. 8. The implementing agency shall abide by the conditions laid down by the forest officials in charge of the project area in the interest of protecting and minimizing disturbance to wildlife during construction phase and after completion of the project. 9. Will not be collecting the raw materials, forest produce including firewood from the forest. 10. All the staff and workers involved in the project implementation should be informed, created awareness about wildlife, so that they would not harm/ kill/ hunt / poach or abet in any such crimes in any way, failing which, legal course of action under the provisions of Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, will be taken.

		<p>11. Care should be taken not to disturb the wildlife species and their habitat during construction activities.</p> <p>12. The user agency and project personnel will comply with the provisions of the Karnataka Forest Act & Rules, Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 and Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.</p> <p>13. The muck generated during the project implementation shall be taken out of the corridor without endangering the flora and fauna.</p> <p>14. The work shall be taken up only under the close supervision of the jurisdictional officers & staff, to avoid any damage to the flora and fauna.</p> <p>15. No tents or any other stay arrangement shall be permitted inside the protected area.</p>
25	Comments of NTCA	NA
26	Comments of Ministry	<p>So far, the Standing Committee has recommended 12 project proposals over an area of 10.4152 ha in the Sharavathy Valley Wild Life Sanctuary.</p> <p>The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.</p>
27	Uploaded Document	recommended list sharavathi wls.pdf

Sl. No.	Subject	Status	Area
1	Proposal for use of 0.0186 ha of forest land from Sharavathi Valley LTM (Lion-Tailed Macaque) Sanctuary for erection and commissioning of 4G Mobile Tower under USO Saturation Project Gudihithlu Village, Sagara Tq, Shimoga District, Karnataka. WL/KA/CommPost/444284/2023	Recommended in 79 th SC NBWL meeting held on 31 st July, 2024.	0.0186
2.	Proposal for use of 0.0186 ha of forest land from Sharavathi Valley LTM (Lion-Tailed Macaque) Sanctuary for erection and commissioning of 4G Mobile Tower USO saturation project Nagavalli Village, Sagara Tq, Shimoga District, Karnataka. WL/KA/CommPost/440959/2023	Recommended in 79 th SC NBWL meeting held on 31 st July, 2024.	0.0186
3.	Proposal for use of 0.0186 ha of forest land from Sharavathi Valley LTM (Lion-Tailed Macaque) Sanctuary for erection and commissioning of 4G Mobile tower under USO Saturation Project Marati Village, Sagara Tq, Shimoga District, Karnataka. WL/KA/CommPost/440961/2023	Recommended in 79 th SC NBWL meeting held on 31 st July, 2024.	0.0186
4.	Proposal for use of 0.0185 ha of forest land from Sharavathi Valley LTM (Lion-Tailed Macaque) Sanctuary for erection and commissioning of 4G Mobile Tower under USO Saturation Tower Project in S.No.50 Naigar Village, Siddapur Taluk, Uttara Kannada District, Karnataka. WL/KA/CommPost/450936/2023	Recommended in 79 th SC NBWL meeting held on 31 st July, 2024.	0.0185
5.	Proposal for use of 0.0185 ha of forest land from Sharavathi Vally LTM (LionTailed Macaque) Sanctuary for erection and commissioning of 4G mobile tower under Saturation Tower Project Gijagini Village, Siddapur Taluk, Uttara Kannada District, Karnataka. WL/KA/CommPost/450076/2023	Recommended in 79 th SC NBWL meeting held on 31 st July, 2024.	0.0185
6.	Proposal for use of 0.0186 ha of forest land from Sharavathi Valley LTM (Lion-Tailed Macaque) Sanctuary for erection and commissioning of 4G USO Saturation Project Bannumane Village (Kopparige), Sagara Tq, Shimoga District, Karnataka. WL/KA/CommPost/440957/2023	Recommended in 79 th SC NBWL meeting held on 31 st July, 2024.	0.0186

Sl. No.	Subject	Status	Area
7.	Proposal for use of 0.0186 ha of forest land from Sharavathi Valley LTM (Lion-Tailed Macaque) Sanctuary for erection and commissioning of 4G USO Saturation Project Kanuru Village, S. No. 42, Sagara Tq, Shimoga District. WL/KA/CommPost/440955/2023	Recommended in 79 th SC NBWL meeting held on 31 st July, 2024.	0.0186
8.	Proposal for use of 0.0186 ha of forest land from Sharavathi Valley LTM (Lion-Tailed Macaque) Sanctuary for erection and commissioning of 4G USO Saturation Project Kanapagaru Village, Sagara Tq, Shimoga District. WL/KA/CommPost/440951/2023	Recommended in 79 th SC NBWL meeting held on 31 st July, 2024.	0.0186
9.	Proposal for use of 0.0186 ha of forest land from Sharavathi Valley LTM (Lion-Tailed Macaque) Sanctuary for erection and commissioning of 4G USO Saturation Project Balige Village, Sagara Taluk, Shimoga District, Karnataka. WL/KA/CommPost/444279/2023	Recommended in 79 th SC NBWL meeting held on 31 st July, 2024.	0.0186
10.	Following 18 proposals of 4 G involving Sharavathi Valley Lion Tailed Macaque (LTM) Sanctuary, Karnataka: 1. WL/KA/CommPost/445952/2023 BSNL 4G Saturation Project at Hejjilu 2. WL/KA/CommPost/446028/2023 BSNL 4G Saturation Project at Koppa 3. WL/KA/CommPost/445960/2023 BSNL 4G Saturation Project at Hallyani 4. WL/KA/CommPost/445942/2023 BSNL 4G Saturation Project at Kurandoor 5. WL/KA/CommPost/446037/2023 BSNL 4G Saturation Project at Kuchodi 6. WL/KA/CommPost/445924/2023 BSNL 4G Saturation Project at Kulawadi 7. WL/KA/CommPost/445995/2023 USO 4G Mobile Tower at Mudnalli 8. WL/KA/CommPost/445988/2023 USO 4G Mobile Tower at Morse 9. WL/KA/CommPost/445849/2023 BSNL 4G Saturation Project Hadgeri 10. L/KA/CommPost/445997/2023 USO 4G Mobile Tower at Medini	Recommended in 76 th SC NBWL meeting held on 5 th January, 2024.	0.36

Sl. No.	Subject	Status	Area
	11.WL/KA/CommPost/446018/2023 4G Saturation Project Mahime 12 WL/KA/CommPost/445985/2023 BSNL 4G Saturation Project Jankadkal 13 WL/KA/CommPost/445998/2023 BSNL 4G Saturation Project HosgodBts 14 WL/KA/CommPost/445848/2023 BSNL 4G Saturation Project Khandodi 15 WL/KA/CommPost/446046/2023 BSNL 4G Saturation Project Anshikeri 16 WL/KA/CommPost/445993/2023 USO 4G Mobile Tower at Bangane 17 WL/KA/CommPost/446038/2023 BSNL 4G Saturation Project BegodiBts 18 WL/KA/CommPost/445992/2023 BSNL 4G Saturation Project Hirebail		
11.	Proposal for permission to carry out survey and geotechnical investigation in Sagar and Honnavara Forest Divisions for drilling of bore holes at identified places in respect of the proposed Sharavathi Pumped storage Project in Sharavathi Lion Tailed Macaque Sanctuary, Karnataka State	Recommended in 57 th SC NBWL meeting held on 7 th April, 2020.	-
12.	Construction of bridge across Sharavathi backwater near Sigandur in Sagara Taluk, Shimoga District	Recommended in 52 th SC NBWL meeting held on 10 th Feb, 2019	9.888
	Total	10.4152	

Proposal No: WL/OR/CommPost/450891/2023

1	Proposal Name	Proposal for use of 4.004 ha of forest land from buffer and core zones of Similipal Tiger Reserve for Installation of 4G Mobile Tower & laying of OFC in Mayurbhanj District, Odisha in favour of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited.
2	Name of the protected area involved	Similipal Tiger Reserve
3	Proposal Number	WL/OR/CommPost/450891/2023
4	State Name	ODISHA
5	Whether the proposal is sub-judice	No
6	Area of the protected area(Ha)	275000
7	Area proposed for diversion / De-notification	4.004
8	Total Diverted Area from Protected Area	NA
9	Status of ESZ if any	Revised proposal is under examination
10	Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) will install 34 towers as per the Union Cabinet decision on 27.07.2022 for saturation of 4G Mobile services in uncovered villages. These 33 villages out of 34 are coming within buffer area of Similipal Tiger Reserve (30 No. of villages inside Similipal Wildlife Sanctuary and 03 Nos. outside Similipal wildlife Sanctuary). Only one village namely Bakua, out of 34 villages is coming within core area of Similipal Tiger Reserve. Since the towers will be installed in the existing village limits and Optical Fiber Cable (OFC) & electrical conductors will be laid underground along the existing forest road; there will be no damage to the flora and fauna and their habitat. Mitigative measures like simultaneous cut and fill of trench at the time of laying of OFC and electrical conductors, restrictions of working hours after sunset and before sunrise, regulations of the Central Electrical Authority)CEA) and guidelines

		of Wildlife Institute of India, Dehradun on mitigative measures for linear infrastructure projects shall be strictly adhered to prevent disturbance to Wildlife.
11	Whether linear/non-linear	Linear
12	Whether EC obtained	No
13	Name of the application Agency	MAHESH NAIR
14	Date of submission	02/11/2023
15	Total number of trees to be felled	NA
16	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	Yes
17	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	<p>The Union Cabinet on 27.07.2022 has approved a project for saturation of 4G mobile services in uncovered villages across the country. Government of India has reposed faith in Bharat Banchar Nigam Limited for provisioning of 4Gmobile connectivity in the uncovered" villages of rural area with USOF funding for4G Saturation Project in the State of Odisha. Approval of Saturation 4G coverage project has been conveyed by BSNLC.O. vide letter no.BSNLCO-LWE/31/3/2022-LWE/31 dated 05.08.2022 under which 4G mobile services are to be provided to uncovered villages on PAN India basis. The 4G Saturation Project is going to provide mobile communication to the areas where there is no mobile network in the State of Odisha. Keeping in view the topography of the area, for providing 4G mobile coverage and high speed internet services to the village population as per attached village list, it is essential to install mobile tower in the forest/wildlife sanctuary area as there is no other suitable government non forest land available in the area. After installation of the tower in the forest/wildlife sanctuary land, the residents of these villages will get high speed internet services to bring them at par with other areas of the country. Therefore, diversion of forest/wild life sanctuary land to BSNL in the only viable option for installing the mobile tower to provide 4G services in these uncovered villages under USO 4G Saturation project (A prestigious Govt. of India Project).</p>

18	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Simlipal Tiger Reserve is home to Tigers, leopards, Asian elephants, sambar, barking deer, gaur, jungle cats, wild boars, chausingha, giant squirrels, and common langurs etc.
19	Violation (if any) done by the User Agency in the past?	No
20	Type of forest	Tropical Mixed Dry Deciduous Forest
21	Proposed Mitigation Measures	As in S.No. 24.
22	Recommendation of the state board for wildlife	Proposal was recommended by Standing Committee of the State Board for Wild Life in 9th meeting held on 28th December, 2023.
23	Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden	Recommended
24	Conditions imposed by Chief Wild Life Warden	<p>The Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal subject to the following conditions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No work will be undertaken after sunset and before sunrise. 2. The User Agency should take prior permission from local forest officials before commencement of work. 3. The User Agency should follow simultaneous cutting & filling of trench at the time of laying of OFC & electrical conductors and maintain the forest road to facilitate unhindered movement of wildlife. 4. Regulation of the Central Electrical Authority & Guidelines of the Wildlife Institute of India, Dehradun on Mitigative Measures for Linear Infrastructure Projects shall be strictly adhered to prevent disturbance to wildlife. 5. There should not be any damage to existing flora and fauna.
25	Comments of NTCA	NTCA vide letter no.7-100/2024-NTCA dated 5 th November, 2024 has not recommended installation of mobile towers in respect of villages lying in Core Zone of Simlipal Tiger Reserve, namely, Bakua and villages surrounded by critical

		<p>tiger habitat/ core zone of Simlipal Tiger Reserve, namely, Budhabalanga, Bandirabasa, Gopinathpur, Chandikhaman, Khejuria, Kolha, Kukurbhuka, Makabadi, Naana, Netraghosra, Nikhirda, Jajadihi, Rautala, Kolkjhari, Kuanribil, Saruda, Lembujharan, Saharpat, Sankasira, Asanabani, Bareipani, Barsia, Bhradachua, Bilapaka, and Gudgudia. NTCA has recommended installation of mobile towers in respect of villages lying in Buffer Zone of the Simlipal Tiger Reserve, namely, Jharjhari, Satabedi, Alapani, Jerkani, Baula, Jambani, Charabandh and Dhadipani subject to the following mitigation measures:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No construction material should be procured from within the Tiger Reserve and/or its ESZ. Construction debris should be disposed of away from the Tiger Reserve and/or its ESZ by the cost of the user agency. 2. The construction work should be done during daytime and no labor camp should be allowed inside the Tiger Reserve at nights. The user agency shall ensure that no labor trespasses inside the forests apart from the construction site. 3. While installing the mobile tower, the work should be executed in a timely manner to minimize the disturbance to wildlife. 4. The Network range of mobile tower network should be limited to human habitations and not be extended inside boundaries of the tiger reserve. 5. Any future maintenance of the mobile tower would be subject to prior approval of the competent authority of Odisha Forest Department. 6. CWLW, Odisha should develop appropriate mechanism to monitor compliance of the conditions stipulated herein at various phases of project implementation.
26	Comments of Ministry	<p>The list of proposals recommended by the Standing Committee in and around Similipal Tiger Reserve is attached.</p> <p>The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.</p>
27	Uploaded Document	similipal tr list-2.pdf

Sl. No.	Subject	Inside/ Outside	Status as WL	Area (in ha)
1	Proposal for use of 32.225 ha of forest land from buffer zone of Similipal Tiger Reserve for rehabilitation and upgradation of two lane to Four lanning of 7.2 km stretch (km 229.00 to km 236.600) of Baharaghoda to Singara Section (km 199.200 to km 310.806) of NH-6 in the State of Odisha under NHDP Phase IV, on EPC FP/OR/ROAD/148087/2021	Inside	Recommended in 74 th SC NBWL meeting held on 29 th August, 2023	32.225
2	Proposal for Suleipat Iron Mines over 618.00 ha of Sri BC Dagar in Myyuribanj District at distance 7.354 km from the boundary of Similipal Wildlife Sanctuary	Outside	Recommended in 44 th SC NBWL meeting held on 29 th July, 2017	618.00 ha
3	Proposal for widening of NH-6 (Package-I) from Bahargora to Singara section (199.200 to km 310.806) from existing 2- lane carriageway to 4-lane carriageway, Odisha.	Inside	Recommended in 40 th SC NBWL meeting held on 3 rd January, 2017	85.104 ha
4	Proposal for Badampahar Iron Ore Mines in Rairangpur Forest Division, Odisha. The proposed site is 6.10 km away from Similipal Tiger Reserve/Similipal Sanctuary.	Outside	Recommended in 37 th SC NBWL meeting held on 26 th Feb, 2016	10.99 ha

**FRESH PROPOSALS FALLING INSIDE / OUTSIDE THE PROTECTED AREA
DEFENCE**

S.No	Name of the proposal
1.	Proposal for use of 0.0151 ha of land from Changthang High Altitude Cold Desert Wildlife Sanctuary for construction and Installation of Waste Disposal and Processing Plant at Hanle Village, UT of Ladakh in favour of Ministry of Defence. WL/LA/DEF/465822/2024
2.	Proposal for use of 4.47 ha of land from Changthang High Altitude Cold Desert Wildlife Sanctuary for Boat Shed area at Lukung, UT of Ladakh in favour of Ministry of Defence. WL/LA/DEF/478450/2024
3.	Proposal for use of 23.8 ha of land from Changthang High Altitude Cold Desert Wildlife Sanctuary for Infantry Battalion Camp ST Erath II, UT of Ladakh in favour of Ministry of Defence. WL/LA/DEF/478470/2024
4.	Proposal for use of 0.92 ha of land from Changthang High Altitude Cold Desert Wildlife Sanctuary for Traffic Control Post No 01, UT of Ladakh in favour of Ministry of Defence. WL/LA/DEF/478834/2024
5.	Proposal for use of 3.1 ha of land from Changthang High Altitude Cold Desert Wildlife Sanctuary for Traffic Control Post No 02 at Parma UT of Ladakh in favour of Ministry of Defence. WL/LA/DEF/478876/2024
6.	Proposal for use of 3.71 ha of land from Changthang High Altitude Cold Desert Wildlife Sanctuary for Post of Infantry Battalion (IGLOO) at Parma, Tangtse, UT of Ladakh in favour of Ministry of Defence. WL/LA/DEF/479047/2024
7.	Proposal for use of 5.76 ha of forest land from Changthang High Altitude Cold Desert Wildlife Sanctuary for Post of Artillery Regiment (FASF), UT of Ladakh in favour of Ministry of Defence. WL/LA/DEF/479063/2024
8.	Proposal for use of 0.023 ha of land from Changthang High Altitude Cold Desert Wildlife Sanctuary for Army Signals Mobile Tele Communication Tower (Ascon Node) at Lukung, UT of Ladakh in favour of Ministry of Defence. WL/LA/DEF/479091/2024
9.	Proposal for use of 0.63 ha of land from Karakorum NubraShyok Wildlife Sanctuary for Infantry Battalion at TurtukZangpal, UT of Ladakh in favour of Ministry of Defence. WL/LA/DEF/489109/2024
10.	Proposal for use of 40.5 ha of land from Changthang High Altitude Cold Desert Wildlife Sanctuary for Formation Ammunition Storage Facility (FASF) at Photi LA, UT of Ladakh in favour of Ministry of Defence. WL/LA/DEF/492851/2024
11.	Proposal for use of 7.1 ha of land from Changthang High Altitude Cold Desert Wildlife Sanctuary for Inland Water

	Transport Platoon at Lukung in favour of Ministry of Defence. WL/LA/DEF/494233/2024
12.	Proposal for use of 0.1 ha of forest land from core zone of Dampa Tiger Reserve for construction of Dampalui MAJ PMT bridge in District - Mamit, Mizoram in favour of 74 RCC GREF ZOTHALANG. WL/MZ/DEF/487818/2024

Proposal No: WL/LA/DEF/465822/2024

1	Proposal Name	Proposal for use of 0.0151 ha of land from Changthang High Altitude Cold Desert Wildlife Sanctuary for construction and Installation of Waste Disposal and Processing Plant at Hanle Village, UT of Ladakh in favour of Ministry of Defence.
2	Name of the protected area involved	Changthang High Altitude Cold Desert Wildlife Sanctuary
3	Proposal Number	WL/LA/DEF/465822/2024
4	State Name	LADAKH
5	Whether the proposal is sub-judice	No
6	Area of the protected area(Ha)	400000
7	Area proposed for diversion / De-notification	0.0151
8	Total Diverted Area from Protected Area	NA
9	Status of ESZ if any	ESZ proposal not received from the UT of Ladakh.
10	Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972	The area, though devoid of any trees cover as per joint survey report, falls within the Protected Area and as such attracts the provisions of section 29 of (Wildlife Protection) Act 1972. The user agency shall have to ensure that there is no damage to the landscape of the area during the execution of the project and must comply with the existing norms to reduce the impact of project on local habitats.
11	Whether linear/non-linear	Non - Linear
12	Whether EC obtained	No
13	Name of the application Agency	Ministry of Defense
14	Date of submission	13/03/2024

15	Total number of trees to be felled	-
16	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	Yes
17	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	<p>1 JAK RIF has been entrusted for construction and Installation of Waste Disposal and Processing Plant at Hanle village (UT of Ladakh). Waste management is an essential step towards a neat and clean environment and also reduces pollution. Hanle is an approved military station in Eastern Ladakh. a total eight major units and nine minor units are permanently located at Hanle Military Station. Presently there is no provision of waste disposal in Hanle for civilians residing in Hanle and nearby tourism season, an average of 500-1000 tourist visit at Hanle every day which result inn accumulation of sizeable amount of garbage and waste. This leads to pullulation and health hazards to the inhabitants of the area. In addition, Hanle village is located Changthang wild life sanctuary where littering of garbage and waste products will adversely effect the environment, water bodies and grass lands. Therefore, a suitable method of garbage and waste disposal system is required</p>
18	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Changthang High Altitude Cold Desert Wildlife Sanctuary is home toTibetan antelope, Tibetan wild ass, snow leopard, Tibetan wolf and numerous bird species.
19	Violation (if any) done by the User Agency in the past?	No
20	Type of forest	-
21	Proposed Mitigation Measures	As in S.No. 24
22	Recommendation of the state board for wildlife	Proposal was recommended by State Board for Wild Life in 10th meeting held on 20th September, 2024.
23	Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden	Recommended
24	Conditions imposed by Chief Wild Life	The Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal subject to the following conditions:

Warden

1. Legal status of the land shall remain unchanged for the proposed diversion/wildlife clearance. The User Agency will have right to take up only approved activities as per the approved proposal.
2. Any diversion of land for any other purpose except for the referred purpose shall not be admissible without fresh approval from the Standing Committee of NBWL.
3. The User Agency shall pay Net Present Value (NPV) and other charges in accordance with the orders of the Hon'ble Supreme Court and the MoEF&CC guidelines.
4. The User Agency shall be responsible for obtaining requisite clearances under any other law in vogue, including Forest (Conservation) Act 1980, Environmental (Protection) Act 1986, if applicable before the initiation of work.
5. A quarterly compliance certificate on the implementation of the stipulated terms and conditions shall be submitted by the project proponent to the Chief Wildlife Warden on regular basis.
6. The User Agency shall report accidents of any form involving wild animals to the department immediately.
7. The User Agency or his contractor/labour shall not create any fire place/s or use the firewood and bushes from the Protected Area for burning purposes.
8. The User Agency/ or its contractor shall be personally responsible for any act of Forest and Wildlife violations/offence committed by its staff and labour inside the Protected Area.
9. The User Agency shall not take up any form of mining activity inside the Protected Area. The approved Mining Plan with source of raw material and muck Disposal Plan with demarcated boundaries, shall be submitted by the user agency to the Chief Wildlife Warden, UT of Ladakh, prior to issuance of land diversion order.
10. The User Agency must have a proper plan for disposal of the Solid Waste for the work force engaged as per the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016.
11. The staff of the wildlife protection department shall have unhindered access to the project site/area, for discharging of their duty and the project activities shall be liable to the periodic check by the wildlife staff.
12. The User Agency shall abide by all the directions of the Hon'ble

		<p>Supreme Court, issues with respect to the protection of Protected Areas, orders of the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal, provisions of the Wild Life (Protection) Act 1972, directions of the Ministry of Environment Forest & Climate Change, conditions imposed in the Wildlife Clearance approval and orders of the UT Administration, issued from time to time.</p> <p>13. Any violation of the referred conditions shall attract the provisions of the Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972, and the permission shall be deemed cancelled on any of such violations reported.</p>
25	Comments of NTCA	NA
26	Comments of Ministry	<p>So far, the Standing Committee has recommended 107 proposals for use of 2967.6278 ha from the Changthang High Altitude Cold Desert Wildlife Sanctuary. (list attached)</p> <p>The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.</p>
27	Uploaded Document	recommended list of proposals involvingchangthang wls-.pdf

List of proposals recommended by the SC-NBWL involving Changthang Cold Desert Sanctuary, UT of Ladakh.

S. No.	Name of the Proposal	Status	Area
1.	Diversion of 1.258 ha area from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for FP/LA/DEF/5469/2020	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 64th meeting held on 7th August 2021	1.258 ha
2.	Diversion of 46.67 ha. area from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Pt. 4510 (Beltiyu) to Anela Road-FP/LA/DEF/5024/2020	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 64th meeting held on 7th August 2021	46.67 ha
3.	Diversion of 15.112 ha area from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Hena ITBP Post Road-FP/LA/DEF/5023/2020	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 64th meeting held on 7th August 2021	15.112 ha
4.	Diversion of 2.488 ha area from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Dungti ITBP Post Road-FP/LA/DEF/5022/2020.	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 64th meeting held on 7th August 2021	2.488 ha
5.	Diversion of 1.976 ha area from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Tagyamale ITBP Post Road-FP/LA/DEF/5021/2020	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 64th meeting held on 7th August 2021	1.976 ha
6.	Diversion of 1.194 ha area from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Koyul ITBP Post Road-FP/LA/DEF/5020/2020.	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 64th meeting held on 7th August 2021	1.194 ha
7.	Diversion of 18.322 ha area from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Nyakmikle ITBP Post Road-FP/LA/DEF/5019/2020.	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 64th meeting held on 7th August 2021	18.322 ha
8.	Diversion of 8.486 ha area from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Umlungzing ITBP Post Road-FP/LA/DEF/5018/2020	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 64th meeting held on 7th August 2021	8.486 ha
9.	Diversion of 20.156 ha area from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Silungla base to ITBP Post Road-FP/LA/DEF/5016/2020.	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 64th meeting held on 7th August 2021	20.156 ha
10.	Diversion of 2.958 ha area from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Patrol Base 111 to ITBP Post Road-FP/LA/DEF/5015/2020.	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 64th meeting held on 7th August 2021	2.958 ha
11.	Diversion of 14.3844 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of Marshimikla-Kiu La road-FP/LA/DEF/5669/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	14.3844 ha

12.	Diversion of 17.88 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of Mahay-Debring road-FP/LA/DEF/5898/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	17.88 ha
13.	Diversion of 4.1 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Thakung BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5937/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	4.1 ha
14.	Diversion of 5.37 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary Chusul BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5935/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	5.37 ha
15.	Diversion of 4.1 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Tara BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5937/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	4.1 ha
16.	Diversion of 2.26 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Nykmikle BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5935/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	2.26 ha
17.	Diversion of 2.25 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Tagyarmale BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5695/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	2.25 ha
18.	Diversion of 1.63 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Loma BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5694/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	1.63 ha
19.	Diversion of 1.64 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Heena BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5693/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	1.64 ha
20.	Diversion of 1.64 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Rango BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5692/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	1.64 ha
21.	Diversion of 2.69 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Dungti BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5691/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	2.69 ha
22.	Diversion of 1.62 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Karzok BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5680/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	1.62 ha
23.	Diversion of 1.64 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Zursar BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5679/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	1.64 ha

24.	Diversion of 1.63 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Hanley BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5678/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	1.63 ha
25.	Diversion of 3.25 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Chumar BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5677/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	3.25 ha
26.	Diversion of 1.62 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Chismule BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5676/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	1.62 ha
27.	Diversion of 1.62 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for PP16 BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5655/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	1.62 ha
28.	Diversion of 4.1 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Bao Nallah BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5648/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	4.1 ha
29.	Diversion of 2.00 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Lukung BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5646/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	2.00 ha
30.	Diversion of 4.1 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for KS Hill BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5644/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	4.1 ha
31.	Diversion of 4.1 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Hot Spring BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5643/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	4.1 ha
32.	Diversion of 2.00 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Dhan Singh BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5642/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	2.00 ha
33.	Diversion of 2.00 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Chartse BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5641/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	2.00 ha
34.	Diversion of 4.1 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for T-Salu BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5639/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	4.1 ha
35.	Diversion of 1.64 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Silung La BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5638/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	1.64 ha

36.	Diversion of 4.1 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Phobrang BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5636/2021.	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	4.1 ha
37.	Diversion of 188.392 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of Hanle-Chumar Road, UT of Ladakh. FP/LA/DEF/5585/2020	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 66th meeting held on 31st December, 2021	188.392 ha
38.	Diversion of 1.64 ha land from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Umlingzing BOP (FP/LA/DEF/5993/2021)	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 66th meeting held on 31st December, 2021	1.64 ha
39.	Diversion of 4.17 ha land from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Koyul BOP (FP/LA/DEF/5994/2021)	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 66th meeting held on 31st December, 2021	4.17 ha
40.	Diversion of 1.64 ha land from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Demchok BOP (FP/LA/DEF/5992/2021)	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 66th meeting held on 31st December, 2021	1.64 ha
41.	Proposal for use of 3 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Ladakh Geothermal Field Development at Puga. FP/LA/Others/5851/202	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 67th meeting held on 25.03.2022.	3 ha
42.	Proposal for use of 30.1 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for laying of 11 KV transmission line from SumdhoTr To Thukjay Gompa, UT of Ladakh. FP/LA/VELEC/5877/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 67th meeting held on 25.03.2022.	30.1 ha
43.	Proposal for use of 30.1 ha land from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for laying of 11kV transmission line from Rebel Sumdho to Korzok, UT of Ladakh. FP/LA/VELEC/5945/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 67th meeting held on 25.03.2022.	30.1 ha
44.	Proposal for use of 23.1 ha land from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for laying of 11kv transmission line from Sumdho TR to Nyoma, UT of Ladakh. FP/LA/VELEC/115353/2020	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 67th meeting held on 25.03.2022.	23.1 ha
45.	Proposal for use of 44.1 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for laying of 11KV transmission line from Eirath to Kherapullu & Phobrang to Khastet, UT of Ladakh. FP/LA/VELEC/5875/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 67th meeting held on 25.03.2022.	44.1 ha

46.	Proposal for use of 28.8 ha land from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of road from T01 to Man Pangong Merak, UT of Ladakh-FP/LA/ROAD/6003/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 68th meeting held on 30.05.2022.	28.8 ha
47.	Proposal for use of 24 ha of land from Changthang Wild Life Sanctuary for upgradation and maintenance of Road from L027- Mahey To Korzok, UT of Ladakh-.FP/LA/ROAD/5979/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 68th meeting held on 30.05.2022.	24 ha
48.	Proposal for use of 28.8 ha land from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of road from T01 to Man Pangong Merak, UT of Ladakh-FP/LA/ROAD/6003/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 68th meeting held on 30.05.2022.	28.8 ha
49.	Proposal for use of 107.406 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of T-Salu Changchemo road, UT of Ladakh. FP/LA/DEF/5395/2020	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 69th meeting held on 29.07.2022.	107.406 ha
50.	Proposal for use of 508.187 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Creation of IAF Base, UT of Ladakh. FP/LA/DEF/83135/2020	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 69th meeting held on 29.07.2022.	508.187 ha
51.	Proposal for use of 45.8 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for laying of optical fibre cable for ASCON PH-IV Army Project in Nyoma (Changthang), UT of Ladakh. FP/LA/DEF/6501/2022	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 69th meeting held on 29.07.2022.	45.8 ha
52.	Proposal for use of 25.917 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for laying of optical fibre cable for ASCON PH-IV Army Project in Durbuk (Changthang), UT of Ladakh for i. Lukung Army Camp to Tsogsolu Army Camp to PP 16 Army Camp ii. Lukung Army Camp to Chartse Army Camp to DSP Army Camp iii. Lukung Army Camp to Thakung Army Camp to Chushul Army Camp FP/LA/DEF/6493/2022	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 69th meeting held on 29.07.2022.	25.917 ha
53.	Proposal for use of 0.25 ha land from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of Nomadic Museum Kyagar (Nyoma), UT of Ladakh. FP/LA/Others/6527/2022	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 69th meeting held on 29.07.2022.	0.25 ha

54.	Proposal for use of 1.505 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of ISRO link road from Astrophysics road to Netra Optical Telescope on Mt. Saraswati Hanle, from Km 0.00 to Km 2.153 (net length 2.15 KM), UT of Ladakh. FP/LA/Others/6265/2022	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 69th meeting held on 29.07.2022.	1.505 ha
55.	Proposal for use of 1259.25 ha land from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Mahe Field Firing Range, UT of Ladakh. FP/LA/DEF/5997/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 69th meeting held on 29.07.2022.	1259.25 ha
56.	Proposal for use of 31.6 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Induction of Mountain Radar UT of Ladakh by Indian Air Force Leh. FP/LA/DEF/84473/2020	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 71st meeting held on 29.12.2022.	31.6 ha
57.	Proposal for use of 28.87 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of KarzokToNurbu-Sumdo road, 73rd SCNBWL MoM held on 17.07.2023 Page 66 of 205 UT of Ladakh. WL/LA/INFRA/417251/2023	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	28.87 ha
58.	Proposal for use of 47.992 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of Chusul Dungati Road from Km 0.000 to 56.240, UT of Ladakh. FP/LA/ROAD/6658/2022	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	47.992 ha
59.	Proposal for use of 4 ha of forest land from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of accommodation for Border Roads Task Force (Hanle), UT of Ladakh- FP/LA/DEF/6694/2022	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	4 ha
60.	Proposal for use of 4 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of accommodation for Border Roads Task Force Company (Dungti), UT of Ladakh- FP/LA/DEF/6693/2022 .	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	4 ha
61.	WL/LA/DEF/428360/2023-Proposal for use of 35.37 ha of land from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of Hanle-Zursar-Imis La from Km 0.00 To Km 47.479, UT of Ladakh.	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	35.37 ha
62.	WL/LA/DEF/428207/2023-Proposal for use of 34.15 ha of land from Changthang Wild Life Sanctuary for construction of Chumathang-Chushul	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	34.15 ha

	Road from 0.000 to 45.843 km, UT of Ladakh.		
63.	WL/LA/DEF/427804/2023-Proposal for use of 45.1 ha of land from Changthang Wild Life Sanctuary for construction of Mahay-Nidder-Rhongo Road from Km 0.000 to Km 60.54, UT of Ladakh.	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	45.1 ha
64.	WL/LA/DEF/427716/2023-Proposal for use of 27.86 ha of land from Changthang Wild Life Sanctuary for Construction and upgradation of road LukungChartse, UT of Ladakh.	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	27.86 ha
65.	WL/LA/CommPost/429235/2023-4G Saturation Project Near Green House	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
66.	WL/LA/CommPost/429913/2023 4G Saturation Project Near GompaGhumur	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
67.	WL/LA/CommPost/429918/2023 4G Saturation Project TarganRongKatlay	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
68.	WL/LA/CommPost/429919/2023 4G Saturation Project Near Panchayat Bhawan, Koyul	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
69.	WL/LA/CommPost/429925/2023 4G Saturation Project PhungukAnlay	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
70.	WL/LA/CommPost/428607/2023 4G Saturation Project Rohit Post	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
71.	WL/LA/CommPost/429936/2023 4G Saturation Project Near Cooperative Shops Rongo	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
72.	WL/LA/CommPost/429939/2023 4G Saturation Project Near Community Hall Tsaga	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
73.	WL/LA/CommPost/428672/2023 4G Saturation Project Behind ZEO Office	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
74.	WL/LA/CommPost/427820/2023 4G Saturation Project KheraPulu Gang	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
75.	WL/LA/CommPost/427828/2023 4G Saturation Project Army Hill	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha

76.	WL/LA/Comm Post/428551/2023 4G Saturation Project Army Hill	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
77.	WL/LA/Comm Post/428563/2023 4G Saturation Project Baldan Gang	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
78.	WL/LA/Comm Post/428571/2023 4G Saturation Project Pholong Lay	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
79.	WL/LA/Comm Post/428579/2023 4G Saturation Project Horong	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
80.	WL/LA/Comm Post/428605/2023 4G Saturation Project Rezangle War Memorial	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
81.	WL/LA/Comm Post/428611/2023 4G Saturation Project Near Solar Power Station	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
82.	WL/LA/Comm Post/428623/2023 4G Saturation Project ZaaRagpa Gang	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
83.	WL/LA/Comm Post/428631/2023 4G Saturation Project Near Village Bridge Angkung	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
84.	WL/LA/Comm Post/428641/2023 4G Saturation Project Near GompaKorzok	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
85.	WL/LA/Comm Post/428656/2023 4G Saturation Project Near Gompa Gate	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
86.	WL/LA/Comm Post/428661/2023 4G Saturation Project Mudh	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
87.	WL/LA/Comm Post/428693/2023 4G Saturation Project Near Community Hall SamadRockchan	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
88.	WL/LA/Comm Post/428701/2023 4G Saturation project TrSumshoYokmasaNakpoo	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
89.	WL/LA/Comm Post/428711/2023 4G Saturation Project Kawa Gang	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
90.	WL/LA/Comm Post/427430/2023 4G Saturation Project Chungo dob dob	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
91.	WL/LA/Comm Post/429230/2023 4G Saturation Project Bao Dung	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha

92.	WL/LA/Comm Post/427749/2023 4G saturation Project Zomta Top	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
93.	WL/LA/CommPost/451198/2023 4G Saturation Project Kakset	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 76th meeting held on 05.01.2024.	0.0186 ha
94.	WL/LA/CommPost/451381/2023 4G Saturation Project Pangong Valley	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 76th meeting held on 05.01.2024.	0.0186 ha
95.	WL/LA/CommPost/451206/2023 4G Saturation Project Merak	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 76th meeting held on 05.01.2024.	0.0186 ha
96.	WL/LA/CommPost/451100/2023 4G Saturation project Tsongkhakharu	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 76th meeting held on 05.01.2024.	0.0186 ha
97.	WL/LA/CommPost/452854/2023 Erection of Mobile Communication Tower at TibraTegazong in UT of Ladakh	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 76th meeting held on 05.01.2024.	0
98.	Proposal for use of 29.0 ha of land from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary, Ladakh for construction of Road Nidder-Kyun Tso (Total Length-38.931km) to NHSL specification under 93 RCC/755 BRTF (P) Himank. WL/LA/DEF/449483/2023	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 77 th meeting held on 30.01.2024.	29.0 ha
99.	Proposal for use of 14.43 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Construction/ Improvement of Road Beltityu- Anela to NHSL Specifications from Km 0.000 to Km 9.620 (Net Length 9.620 Kms) under 51RCC/50BRTF/ Project Himank in Union Territory of Ladakh WL/LA/DEF/429567/2023	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 77 th meeting held on 30.01.2024.	14.43 ha
100.	Proposal for use of 47.68 ha of land from Changthan Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of Likaru MigLa-Fukche Road(Totallength-64km) to NHSL specification under 93RCC/755BRTF(P) Himank in favour of Ministry of Defence in UT of Ladakh. WL/LA/DEF/449296/2023	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 77 th meeting held on 30.01.2024.	47.68 ha

101.	Proposal for use of 40.23 ha of land from Changthang Cold Desert Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of Mudh Tsaga road from km 0.000 to km 54.000 (Total length 54 km) to NHSL specification Under 112 RCC/755 BRTF (P) Himank. Construction of MUDHTSAGA Road from km 0.000 to km 54.000- WL/LA/449800/2023	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 77 th meeting held on 30.01.2024.	40.23 ha
102.	Proposal for use of 2.0234 ha non-forest land from Changthang Cold Desert Wildlife Sanctuary for National Large Solar Telescope (Merak) by Indian Institute of Astrophysics near Pangong TSO, Ladakh. WL/LA/Others/429679/2023	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 77 th meeting held on 30.01.2024.	0
103.	Proposal for use of 0.0225 ha land from Changthang Cold Desert Sanctuary for installation of Telecom Tower for provision of mobile network services at Rango, District- Leh, UT of Ladakh.WL/LA/CommPost/495534/2024	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 80 th meeting held on 09.10.2024.	0.0225 ha
104.	Proposal for use of 0.0225 ha land from Changthang Cold Desert Sanctuary for installation of Telecom Tower for provision of mobilenetwork services at Phunguk, District- Leh, UT of Ladakh-WL/LA/CommPost/495583/2024	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 80 th meeting held on 09.10.2024.	0.0225 ha
105.	Proposal for use of 0.0225 ha land from Changthang Cold Desert Sanctuary for installation of Telecom Tower for provision of mobile network services at Hanle, District- Leh, UT of Ladakh-WL/LA/CommPost/495875/2024	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 80 th meeting held on 09.10.2024.	0.0225 ha

106.	Proposal for use of 0.0225 ha from Changthang Cold Desert Sanctuary for installation of Telecom Tower for provision of mobile network services at Merak, District - Leh, UT of Ladakh- WL/LA/CommPost/497706/ 2024	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 80 th meeting held on 09.10.2024.	0.0225 ha
107.	Proposal for use of 4.38 ha land from Changthang Cold Desert Sanctuary for construction and upgradation of ICBR- III Link road from Chusul-Lukung to Thakung Post from Km 0.000 to Km 5.842 (Net Length 5.842 Km) to NHSL (SBA) specification in AoR of 51 RCC/50 BRTF under Project Himank in District Leh, UT of Ladakh. WL/LA/DEF/463268/2024	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 80 th meeting held on 09.10.2024.	4.38 ha
Grand Total			2967.6278 ha

Proposal No: WL/LA/DEF/478450/2024

1	Proposal Name	Proposal for use of 4.47 ha of land from Changthang High Altitude Cold Desert Wildlife Sanctuary for Boat Shed area at Lukung, UT of Ladakh in favour of Ministry of Defence.
2	Name of the protected area involved	Changthang High Altitude Cold Desert Wildlife Sanctuary
3	Proposal Number	WL/LA/DEF/478450/2024
4	State Name	LADAKH
5	Whether the proposal is sub-judice	No
6	Area of the protected area(Ha)	400000
7	Area proposed for diversion / De-notification	4.47
8	Total Diverted Area from Protected Area	NA
9	Status of ESZ if any	ESZ proposal has not been received from the UT of Ladakh.
10	Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972	The area, though devoid of any trees cover as per joint survey report, falls within the Protected Area and as such attracts the provisions of section 29 of (Wildlife Protection) Act 1972. The user agency shall have to ensure that there is no damage to the landscape of the area during the execution of the project and must comply with the existing norms to reduce the impact of project on local habitats.
11	Whether linear/non-linear	Non - Linear
12	Whether EC obtained	No
13	Name of the application Agency	Ministry of Defense
14	Date of submission	03/06/2024
15	Total number of trees to be felled	0

16	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	No
17	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	Approximately 4.47 Hectares to house Junior Commissioned Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Other Ranks of an Inland Water Transport Platoon. The location will encompass Living Shelters for above mentioned troops and store shelter for keeping boats. Store Shelters for storing administrative stores to include ration and FOL and lubricants, for storing arms, ammunition and operational equipment's. Detachments of troops who could carryout repair and maintenance of boats. Open spaces for conduct of physical training, honing arms and ammunition skills and conduct of battle drills and procedures and as per housing colonies norms.
18	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Changthang Cold Desert Sanctuary is home to Tibetan antelope, Tibetan wild ass, snow leopard, Tibetan wolf and numerous bird species.
19	Violation (if any) done by the User Agency in the past?	No
20	Action taken by State Govt.	
21	Type of forest	-
22	Proposed Mitigation Measures	AS per S.No. 24
23	Recommendation of the state board for wildlife	Proposal was recommended by State Board for Wild Life in 10th meeting held on 20th September, 2024.
24	Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden	Recommended
25	Conditions imposed by Chief Wild Life Warden	The Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal subject to the following conditions: 1. Legal status of the land shall remain unchanged for the proposed diversion/wildlife clearance. The User Agency will have right to take up only approved activities as per the approved proposal.

2. Any diversion of land for any other purpose except for the referred purpose shall not be admissible without fresh approval from the Standing Committee of NBWL.
3. The User Agency shall pay Net Present Value (NPV) and other charges in accordance with the orders of the Hon'ble Supreme Court and the MoEF&CC guidelines.
4. The User Agency shall be responsible for obtaining requisite clearances under any other law in vogue, including Forest (Conservation) Act 1980, Environmental (Protection) Act 1986, if applicable before the initiation of work.
5. A quarterly compliance certificate on the implementation of the stipulated terms and conditions shall be submitted by the project proponent to the Chief Wildlife Warden on regular basis.
6. The User Agency shall report accidents of any form involving wild animals to the department immediately.
7. The User Agency or his contractor/labour shall not create any fire place/s or use the firewood and bushes from the Protected Area for burning purposes.
8. The User Agency/ or its contractor shall be personally responsible for any act of Forest and Wildlife violations/offence committed by its staff and labour inside the Protected Area.
9. The User Agency shall not take up any form of mining activity inside the Protected Area. The approved Mining Plan with source of raw material and muck Disposal Plan with demarcated boundaries, shall be submitted by the user agency to the Chief Wildlife Warden, UT of Ladakh, prior to issuance of land diversion order.
10. The User Agency must have a proper plan for disposal of the Solid Waste for the work force engaged as per the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016.
11. The staff of the wildlife protection department shall have unhindered access to the project site/area, for discharging of their duty and the project activities shall be liable to the periodic check by the wildlife staff.
12. The User Agency shall abide by all the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, issues with respect to the protection of Protected Areas, orders of the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal, provisions of

		<p>the Wild Life (Protection) Act 1972, directions of the Ministry of Environment Forest & Climate Change, conditions imposed in the Wildlife Clearance approval and orders of the UT Administration, issued from time to time.</p> <p>13. Any violation of the referred conditions shall attract the provisions of the Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972, and the permission shall be deemed cancelled on any of such violations reported.</p>
26	Comments of NTCA	NA
27	Comments of Ministry	<p>As per the project proposal forwarded by the UT Administration, the land is already under occupation by the the Army since 2003. The land is being held / occupied and is housing troops and boats of an Inland Water Transport Platoon. Land is required to be held for long period of time.</p> <p>So far, the Standing Committee has recommended 107 proposals for use of 2967.6278 ha from the Changthang High Altitude Cold Desert Wildlife Sanctuary. (list attached)</p> <p>The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.</p>
28	Uploaded Document	recommended list of proposals involvingchangthang wls-.pdf

List of proposals recommended by the SC-NBWL involving Changthang Cold Desert Sanctuary, UT of Ladakh.

S. No.	Name of the Proposal	Status	Area
1.	Diversion of 1.258 ha area from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for FP/LA/DEF/5469/2020	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 64th meeting held on 7th August 2021	1.258 ha
2.	Diversion of 46.67 ha. area from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Pt. 4510 (Beltiyu) to Anela Road-FP/LA/DEF/5024/2020	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 64th meeting held on 7th August 2021	46.67 ha
3.	Diversion of 15.112 ha area from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Hena ITBP Post Road-FP/LA/DEF/5023/2020	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 64th meeting held on 7th August 2021	15.112 ha
4.	Diversion of 2.488 ha area from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Dungti ITBP Post Road-FP/LA/DEF/5022/2020.	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 64th meeting held on 7th August 2021	2.488 ha
5.	Diversion of 1.976 ha area from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Tagyamale ITBP Post Road-FP/LA/DEF/5021/2020	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 64th meeting held on 7th August 2021	1.976 ha
6.	Diversion of 1.194 ha area from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Koyul ITBP Post Road-FP/LA/DEF/5020/2020.	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 64th meeting held on 7th August 2021	1.194 ha
7.	Diversion of 18.322 ha area from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Nyakmikle ITBP Post Road-FP/LA/DEF/5019/2020.	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 64th meeting held on 7th August 2021	18.322 ha
8.	Diversion of 8.486 ha area from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Umlungzing ITBP Post Road-FP/LA/DEF/5018/2020	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 64th meeting held on 7th August 2021	8.486 ha
9.	Diversion of 20.156 ha area from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Silungla base to ITBP Post Road-FP/LA/DEF/5016/2020.	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 64th meeting held on 7th August 2021	20.156 ha
10.	Diversion of 2.958 ha area from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Patrol Base 111 to ITBP Post Road-FP/LA/DEF/5015/2020.	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 64th meeting held on 7th August 2021	2.958 ha
11.	Diversion of 14.3844 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of Marshimikla-Kiu La road-FP/LA/DEF/5669/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	14.3844 ha

12.	Diversion of 17.88 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of Mahay-Debring road-FP/LA/DEF/5898/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	17.88 ha
13.	Diversion of 4.1 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Thakung BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5937/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	4.1 ha
14.	Diversion of 5.37 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary Chusul BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5935/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	5.37 ha
15.	Diversion of 4.1 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Tara BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5937/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	4.1 ha
16.	Diversion of 2.26 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Nykmikle BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5935/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	2.26 ha
17.	Diversion of 2.25 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Tagyarmale BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5695/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	2.25 ha
18.	Diversion of 1.63 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Loma BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5694/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	1.63 ha
19.	Diversion of 1.64 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Heena BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5693/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	1.64 ha
20.	Diversion of 1.64 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Rango BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5692/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	1.64 ha
21.	Diversion of 2.69 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Dungti BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5691/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	2.69 ha
22.	Diversion of 1.62 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Karzok BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5680/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	1.62 ha
23.	Diversion of 1.64 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Zursar BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5679/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	1.64 ha

24.	Diversion of 1.63 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Hanley BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5678/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	1.63 ha
25.	Diversion of 3.25 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Chumar BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5677/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	3.25 ha
26.	Diversion of 1.62 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Chismule BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5676/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	1.62 ha
27.	Diversion of 1.62 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for PP16 BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5655/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	1.62 ha
28.	Diversion of 4.1 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Bao Nallah BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5648/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	4.1 ha
29.	Diversion of 2.00 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Lukung BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5646/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	2.00 ha
30.	Diversion of 4.1 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for KS Hill BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5644/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	4.1 ha
31.	Diversion of 4.1 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Hot Spring BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5643/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	4.1 ha
32.	Diversion of 2.00 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Dhan Singh BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5642/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	2.00 ha
33.	Diversion of 2.00 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Chartse BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5641/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	2.00 ha
34.	Diversion of 4.1 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for T-Salu BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5639/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	4.1 ha
35.	Diversion of 1.64 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Silung La BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5638/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	1.64 ha

36.	Diversion of 4.1 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Phobrang BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5636/2021.	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	4.1 ha
37.	Diversion of 188.392 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of Hanle-Chumar Road, UT of Ladakh. FP/LA/DEF/5585/2020	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 66th meeting held on 31st December, 2021	188.392 ha
38.	Diversion of 1.64 ha land from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Umlingzing BOP (FP/LA/DEF/5993/2021)	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 66th meeting held on 31st December, 2021	1.64 ha
39.	Diversion of 4.17 ha land from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Koyul BOP (FP/LA/DEF/5994/2021)	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 66th meeting held on 31st December, 2021	4.17 ha
40.	Diversion of 1.64 ha land from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Demchok BOP (FP/LA/DEF/5992/2021)	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 66th meeting held on 31st December, 2021	1.64 ha
41.	Proposal for use of 3 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Ladakh Geothermal Field Development at Puga. FP/LA/Others/5851/202	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 67th meeting held on 25.03.2022.	3 ha
42.	Proposal for use of 30.1 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for laying of 11 KV transmission line from SumdhoTr To Thukjay Gompa, UT of Ladakh. FP/LA/VELEC/5877/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 67th meeting held on 25.03.2022.	30.1 ha
43.	Proposal for use of 30.1 ha land from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for laying of 11kV transmission line from Rebel Sumdho to Korzok, UT of Ladakh. FP/LA/VELEC/5945/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 67th meeting held on 25.03.2022.	30.1 ha
44.	Proposal for use of 23.1 ha land from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for laying of 11kv transmission line from Sumdho TR to Nyoma, UT of Ladakh. FP/LA/VELEC/115353/2020	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 67th meeting held on 25.03.2022.	23.1 ha
45.	Proposal for use of 44.1 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for laying of 11KV transmission line from Eirath to Kherapullu & Phobrang to Khastet, UT of Ladakh. FP/LA/VELEC/5875/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 67th meeting held on 25.03.2022.	44.1 ha

46.	Proposal for use of 28.8 ha land from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of road from T01 to Man Pangong Merak, UT of Ladakh-FP/LA/ROAD/6003/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 68th meeting held on 30.05.2022.	28.8 ha
47.	Proposal for use of 24 ha of land from Changthang Wild Life Sanctuary for upgradation and maintenance of Road from L027- Mahey To Korzok, UT of Ladakh-.FP/LA/ROAD/5979/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 68th meeting held on 30.05.2022.	24 ha
48.	Proposal for use of 28.8 ha land from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of road from T01 to Man Pangong Merak, UT of Ladakh-FP/LA/ROAD/6003/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 68th meeting held on 30.05.2022.	28.8 ha
49.	Proposal for use of 107.406 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of T-Salu Changchemo road, UT of Ladakh. FP/LA/DEF/5395/2020	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 69th meeting held on 29.07.2022.	107.406 ha
50.	Proposal for use of 508.187 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Creation of IAF Base, UT of Ladakh. FP/LA/DEF/83135/2020	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 69th meeting held on 29.07.2022.	508.187 ha
51.	Proposal for use of 45.8 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for laying of optical fibre cable for ASCON PH-IV Army Project in Nyoma (Changthang), UT of Ladakh. FP/LA/DEF/6501/2022	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 69th meeting held on 29.07.2022.	45.8 ha
52.	Proposal for use of 25.917 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for laying of optical fibre cable for ASCON PH-IV Army Project in Durbuk (Changthang), UT of Ladakh for i. Lukung Army Camp to Tsogsolu Army Camp to PP 16 Army Camp ii. Lukung Army Camp to Chartse Army Camp to DSP Army Camp iii. Lukung Army Camp to Thakung Army Camp to Chushul Army Camp FP/LA/DEF/6493/2022	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 69th meeting held on 29.07.2022.	25.917 ha
53.	Proposal for use of 0.25 ha land from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of Nomadic Museum Kyagar (Nyoma), UT of Ladakh. FP/LA/Others/6527/2022	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 69th meeting held on 29.07.2022.	0.25 ha

54.	Proposal for use of 1.505 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of ISRO link road from Astrophysics road to Netra Optical Telescope on Mt. Saraswati Hanle, from Km 0.00 to Km 2.153 (net length 2.15 KM), UT of Ladakh. FP/LA/Others/6265/2022	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 69th meeting held on 29.07.2022.	1.505 ha
55.	Proposal for use of 1259.25 ha land from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Mahe Field Firing Range, UT of Ladakh. FP/LA/DEF/5997/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 69th meeting held on 29.07.2022.	1259.25 ha
56.	Proposal for use of 31.6 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Induction of Mountain Radar UT of Ladakh by Indian Air Force Leh. FP/LA/DEF/84473/2020	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 71st meeting held on 29.12.2022.	31.6 ha
57.	Proposal for use of 28.87 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of KarzokToNurbu-Sumdo road, 73rd SCNBWL MoM held on 17.07.2023 Page 66 of 205 UT of Ladakh. WL/LA/INFRA/417251/2023	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	28.87 ha
58.	Proposal for use of 47.992 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of Chusul Dungati Road from Km 0.000 to 56.240, UT of Ladakh. FP/LA/ROAD/6658/2022	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	47.992 ha
59.	Proposal for use of 4 ha of forest land from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of accommodation for Border Roads Task Force (Hanle), UT of Ladakh- FP/LA/DEF/6694/2022	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	4 ha
60.	Proposal for use of 4 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of accommodation for Border Roads Task Force Company (Dungti), UT of Ladakh- FP/LA/DEF/6693/2022 .	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	4 ha
61.	WL/LA/DEF/428360/2023-Proposal for use of 35.37 ha of land from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of Hanle-Zursar-Imis La from Km 0.00 To Km 47.479, UT of Ladakh.	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	35.37 ha
62.	WL/LA/DEF/428207/2023-Proposal for use of 34.15 ha of land from Changthang Wild Life Sanctuary for construction of Chumathang-Chushul	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	34.15 ha

	Road from 0.000 to 45.843 km, UT of Ladakh.		
63.	WL/LA/DEF/427804/2023-Proposal for use of 45.1 ha of land from Changthang Wild Life Sanctuary for construction of Mahay-Nidder-Rhongo Road from Km 0.000 to Km 60.54, UT of Ladakh.	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	45.1 ha
64.	WL/LA/DEF/427716/2023-Proposal for use of 27.86 ha of land from Changthang Wild Life Sanctuary for Construction and upgradation of road LukungChartse, UT of Ladakh.	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	27.86 ha
65.	WL/LA/CommPost/429235/2023-4G Saturation Project Near Green House	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
66.	WL/LA/CommPost/429913/2023 4G Saturation Project Near GompaGhumur	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
67.	WL/LA/CommPost/429918/2023 4G Saturation Project TarganRongKatlay	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
68.	WL/LA/CommPost/429919/2023 4G Saturation Project Near Panchayat Bhawan, Koyul	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
69.	WL/LA/CommPost/429925/2023 4G Saturation Project PhungukAnlay	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
70.	WL/LA/CommPost/428607/2023 4G Saturation Project Rohit Post	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
71.	WL/LA/CommPost/429936/2023 4G Saturation Project Near Cooperative Shops Rongo	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
72.	WL/LA/CommPost/429939/2023 4G Saturation Project Near Community Hall Tsaga	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
73.	WL/LA/CommPost/428672/2023 4G Saturation Project Behind ZEO Office	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
74.	WL/LA/CommPost/427820/2023 4G Saturation Project KheraPulu Gang	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
75.	WL/LA/CommPost/427828/2023 4G Saturation Project Army Hill	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha

76.	WL/LA/Comm Post/428551/2023 4G Saturation Project Army Hill	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
77.	WL/LA/Comm Post/428563/2023 4G Saturation Project Baldan Gang	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
78.	WL/LA/Comm Post/428571/2023 4G Saturation Project Pholong Lay	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
79.	WL/LA/Comm Post/428579/2023 4G Saturation Project Horong	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
80.	WL/LA/Comm Post/428605/2023 4G Saturation Project Rezangle War Memorial	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
81.	WL/LA/Comm Post/428611/2023 4G Saturation Project Near Solar Power Station	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
82.	WL/LA/Comm Post/428623/2023 4G Saturation Project ZaaRagpa Gang	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
83.	WL/LA/Comm Post/428631/2023 4G Saturation Project Near Village Bridge Angkung	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
84.	WL/LA/Comm Post/428641/2023 4G Saturation Project Near GompaKorzok	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
85.	WL/LA/Comm Post/428656/2023 4G Saturation Project Near Gompa Gate	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
86.	WL/LA/Comm Post/428661/2023 4G Saturation Project Mudh	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
87.	WL/LA/Comm Post/428693/2023 4G Saturation Project Near Community Hall SamadRockchan	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
88.	WL/LA/Comm Post/428701/2023 4G Saturation project TrSumshoYokmasaNakpoo	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
89.	WL/LA/Comm Post/428711/2023 4G Saturation Project Kawa Gang	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
90.	WL/LA/Comm Post/427430/2023 4G Saturation Project Chungo dob dob	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
91.	WL/LA/Comm Post/429230/2023 4G Saturation Project Bao Dung	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha

92.	WL/LA/Comm Post/427749/2023 4G saturation Project Zomta Top	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
93.	WL/LA/CommPost/451198/2023 4G Saturation Project Kakset	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 76th meeting held on 05.01.2024.	0.0186 ha
94.	WL/LA/CommPost/451381/2023 4G Saturation Project Pangong Valley	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 76th meeting held on 05.01.2024.	0.0186 ha
95.	WL/LA/CommPost/451206/2023 4G Saturation Project Merak	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 76th meeting held on 05.01.2024.	0.0186 ha
96.	WL/LA/CommPost/451100/2023 4G Saturation project Tsongkhakharu	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 76th meeting held on 05.01.2024.	0.0186 ha
97.	WL/LA/CommPost/452854/2023 Erection of Mobile Communication Tower at TibraTegazong in UT of Ladakh	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 76th meeting held on 05.01.2024.	0
98.	Proposal for use of 29.0 ha of land from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary, Ladakh for construction of Road Nidder-Kyun Tso (Total Length-38.931km) to NHSL specification under 93 RCC/755 BRTF (P) Himank. WL/LA/DEF/449483/2023	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 77 th meeting held on 30.01.2024.	29.0 ha
99.	Proposal for use of 14.43 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Construction/ Improvement of Road Beltityu- Anela to NHSL Specifications from Km 0.000 to Km 9.620 (Net Length 9.620 Kms) under 51RCC/50BRTF/ Project Himank in Union Territory of Ladakh WL/LA/DEF/429567/2023	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 77 th meeting held on 30.01.2024.	14.43 ha
100.	Proposal for use of 47.68 ha of land from Changthan Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of Likaru MigLa-Fukche Road(Totallength-64km) to NHSL specification under 93RCC/755BRTF(P) Himank in favour of Ministry of Defence in UT of Ladakh. WL/LA/DEF/449296/2023	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 77 th meeting held on 30.01.2024.	47.68 ha

101.	Proposal for use of 40.23 ha of land from Changthang Cold Desert Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of Mudh Tsaga road from km 0.000 to km 54.000 (Total length 54 km) to NHSL specification Under 112 RCC/755 BRTF (P) Himank. Construction of MUDHTSAGA Road from km 0.000 to km 54.000- WL/LA/449800/2023	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 77 th meeting held on 30.01.2024.	40.23 ha
102.	Proposal for use of 2.0234 ha non-forest land from Changthang Cold Desert Wildlife Sanctuary for National Large Solar Telescope (Merak) by Indian Institute of Astrophysics near Pangong TSO, Ladakh. WL/LA/Others/429679/2023	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 77 th meeting held on 30.01.2024.	0
103.	Proposal for use of 0.0225 ha land from Changthang Cold Desert Sanctuary for installation of Telecom Tower for provision of mobile network services at Rango, District- Leh, UT of Ladakh.WL/LA/CommPost/495534/2024	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 80 th meeting held on 09.10.2024.	0.0225 ha
104.	Proposal for use of 0.0225 ha land from Changthang Cold Desert Sanctuary for installation of Telecom Tower for provision of mobilenetwork services at Phunguk, District- Leh, UT of Ladakh-WL/LA/CommPost/495583/2024	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 80 th meeting held on 09.10.2024.	0.0225 ha
105.	Proposal for use of 0.0225 ha land from Changthang Cold Desert Sanctuary for installation of Telecom Tower for provision of mobile network services at Hanle, District- Leh, UT of Ladakh-WL/LA/CommPost/495875/2024	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 80 th meeting held on 09.10.2024.	0.0225 ha

106.	Proposal for use of 0.0225 ha from Changthang Cold Desert Sanctuary for installation of Telecom Tower for provision of mobile network services at Merak, District - Leh, UT of Ladakh- WL/LA/CommPost/497706/ 2024	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 80 th meeting held on 09.10.2024.	0.0225 ha
107.	Proposal for use of 4.38 ha land from Changthang Cold Desert Sanctuary for construction and upgradation of ICBR- III Link road from Chusul-Lukung to Thakung Post from Km 0.000 to Km 5.842 (Net Length 5.842 Km) to NHSL (SBA) specification in AoR of 51 RCC/50 BRTF under Project Himank in District Leh, UT of Ladakh. WL/LA/DEF/463268/2024	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 80 th meeting held on 09.10.2024.	4.38 ha
Grand Total			2967.6278 ha

oposal No: WL/LA/DEF/478470/2024

1	Proposal Name	Proposal for use of 23.8 ha of land from Changthang High Altitude Cold Desert Wildlife Sanctuary for Infantry Battalion Camp ST Erath II, UT of Ladakh in favour of Ministry of Defence.
2	Name of the protected area involved	Changthang High Altitude Cold Desert Wildlife Sanctuary
3	Proposal Number	WL/LA/DEF/478470/2024
4	State Name	LADAKH
5	Whether the proposal is sub-judice	No
6	Area of the protected area(Ha)	400000
7	Area proposed for diversion / De-notification	23.8
8	Total Diverted Area from Protected Area	NA
9	Status of ESZ if any	ESZ proposal has not been received from UT of Ladakh
10	Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972	The area, though devoid of any trees cover as per joint survey report, falls within the Protected Area and as such attracts the provisions of section 29 of (Wildlife Protection) Act 1972. The user agency shall have to ensure that there is no damage to the landscape of the area during the execution of the project and must comply with the existing norms to reduce the impact of project on local habitats. The Wildlife clearance however should be subject to the following terms and conditions: i. Legal status of the land shall remain unchanged for the proposed diversion/wildlife clearance. The User Agency will have right to take up only approved activities as per the approved proposal. ii. Any diversion of land for any other purpose except for the referred purpose shall not be admissible without fresh approval

from the Standing Committee of NBWL. iii. The User Agency shall pay Net Present Value (NPV) and other charges in accordance with the orders of the Hon'ble Supreme Court and the MoEF&CC guidelines. iv. The User Agency shall be responsible for obtaining requisite clearances under any other law in vogue, including Forest (Conservation) Act 1980, Environmental (Protection) Act 1986, if applicable before the initiation of work. v. A quarterly compliance certificate on the implementation of the stipulated terms and conditions shall be submitted by the project proponent to the Chief Wildlife Warden on regular basis. vi. The User Agency shall report accidents of any form involving wild animals to the department immediately. vii. The User Agency or his contractor/labour shall not create any fire place/s or use the firewood and bushes from the Protected Area for burning purposes. viii. The User Agency/ or its contractor shall be personally responsible for any act of Forest and Wildlife violations/offence committed by its staff and labour inside the Protected Area. ix. The User Agency shall not take up any form of mining activity inside the Protected Area. The approved Mining Plan with source of raw material and muck Disposal Plan with demarcated boundaries, shall be submitted by the user agency to the Chief Wildlife Warden, UT of Ladakh, prior to issuance of land diversion order. x. The User Agency must have a proper plan for disposal of the Solid Waste for the work force engaged as per the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016. xi. The staff of the wildlife protection department shall have unhindered access to the project site/area, for discharging of their duty and the project activities shall be liable to the periodic check by the wildlife staff. xii. The User Agency shall abide by all the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, issues with respect to the protection of Protected Areas, orders of the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal, provisions of the Wild Life (Protection) Act 1972, directions of the Ministry of Environment Forest & Climate Change, conditions imposed in the Wildlife Clearance approval and orders of the UT Administration, issued from time to time. xiii. Any violation of the referred conditions shall attract the provisions of the Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972, and the permission shall be deemed cancelled on any of such violations reported.

11	Whether linear/non-linear	Non - Linear
12	Whether EC	No

	obtained	
13	Name of the application Agency	Ministry of Defense
14	Date of submission	03/06/2024
15	Total number of trees to be felled	0
16	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	Yes
17	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	Approximately 23.8 Hectares to house Officers, Junior Commissioned Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Other Ranks of an Infantry Battalion. The location will encompass Living Shelters for above mentioned troops, Office Shelters for Command & Control of Operational activities, administration and conduct of training. Store Shelters for storing administrative stores to include ration and FoL and lubricants, for storing arms, ammunition and operational equipment's. Space and shelters for parking vehicles and armaments. Shelters for rest and recoup of troops, recreation, entertainment and general need facilities. Open spaces for conduct of physical training, honing arms and ammunition skills and conduct of battle drills and procedures and as per housing colonies norms
18	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Changthang High Altitude Cold Desert Wildlife Sanctuary is home to Tibetan antelope, Tibetan wild ass, snow leopard, Tibetan wolf and numerous bird species.
19	Violation (if any) done by the User Agency in the past?	No
20	Type of forest	-
21	Proposed Mitigation	As in S.no. 24.

	Measures	
22	Recommendation of the state board for wildlife	Proposal was recommended by State Board for Wild Life in 10th meeting held on 20th September, 2024.
23	Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden	Recommended
24	Conditions imposed by Chief Wild Life Warden	<p>The Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal subject to the following conditions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Legal status of the land shall remain unchanged for the proposed diversion/wildlife clearance. The User Agency will have right to take up only approved activities as per the approved proposal. 2. Any diversion of land for any other purpose except for the referred purpose shall not be admissible without fresh approval from the Standing Committee of NBWL. 3. The User Agency shall pay Net Present Value (NPV) and other charges in accordance with the orders of the Hon'ble Supreme Court and the MoEF&CC guidelines. 4. The User Agency shall be responsible for obtaining requisite clearances under any other law in vogue, including Forest (Conservation) Act 1980, Environmental (Protection) Act 1986, if applicable before the initiation of work. 5. A quarterly compliance certificate on the implementation of the stipulated terms and conditions shall be submitted by the project proponent to the Chief Wildlife Warden on regular basis. 6. The User Agency shall report accidents of any form involving wild animals to the department immediately. 7. The User Agency or his contractor/labour shall not create any fire place/s or use the firewood and bushes from the Protected Area for burning purposes. 8. The User Agency/ or its contractor shall be personally responsible for any act of Forest and Wildlife violations/offence committed by its staff and labour inside the Protected Area. 9. The User Agency shall not take up any form of mining activity inside the Protected Area. The approved Mining Plan with source of raw material and muck Disposal Plan with demarcated boundaries, shall be

		<p>submitted by the user agency to the Chief Wildlife Warden, UT of Ladakh, prior to issuance of land diversion order.</p> <p>10. The User Agency must have a proper plan for disposal of the Solid Waste for the work force engaged as per the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016.</p> <p>11. The staff of the wildlife protection department shall have unhindered access to the project site/area, for discharging of their duty and the project activities shall be liable to the periodic check by the wildlife staff.</p> <p>12. The User Agency shall abide by all the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, issues with respect to the protection of Protected Areas, orders of the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal, provisions of the Wild Life (Protection) Act 1972, directions of the Ministry of Environment Forest & Climate Change, conditions imposed in the Wildlife Clearance approval and orders of the UT Administration, issued from time to time.</p> <p>13. Any violation of the referred conditions shall attract the provisions of the Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972, and the permission shall be deemed cancelled on any of such violations reported.</p>
25	Comments of NTCA	NA
26	Comments of Ministry	<p>As per the proposal, the land is already under occupation by Army since 2022. The land is being held / occupied and is housing troops of an Infantry Battalion. Land is required to be held for long period of time.</p> <p>So far, the Standing Committee has recommended 107 proposals for use of 2967.6278 ha from the Changthang High Altitude Cold Desert Wildlife Sanctuary. (list attached)</p> <p>The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.</p>
27	Uploaded Document	recommended list of proposals involvingchangthang wls-.pdf

List of proposals recommended by the SC-NBWL involving Changthang Cold Desert Sanctuary, UT of Ladakh.

S. No.	Name of the Proposal	Status	Area
1.	Diversion of 1.258 ha area from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for FP/LA/DEF/5469/2020	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 64th meeting held on 7th August 2021	1.258 ha
2.	Diversion of 46.67 ha. area from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Pt. 4510 (Beltiyu) to Anela Road-FP/LA/DEF/5024/2020	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 64th meeting held on 7th August 2021	46.67 ha
3.	Diversion of 15.112 ha area from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Hena ITBP Post Road-FP/LA/DEF/5023/2020	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 64th meeting held on 7th August 2021	15.112 ha
4.	Diversion of 2.488 ha area from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Dungti ITBP Post Road-FP/LA/DEF/5022/2020.	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 64th meeting held on 7th August 2021	2.488 ha
5.	Diversion of 1.976 ha area from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Tagyamale ITBP Post Road-FP/LA/DEF/5021/2020	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 64th meeting held on 7th August 2021	1.976 ha
6.	Diversion of 1.194 ha area from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Koyul ITBP Post Road-FP/LA/DEF/5020/2020.	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 64th meeting held on 7th August 2021	1.194 ha
7.	Diversion of 18.322 ha area from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Nyakmikle ITBP Post Road-FP/LA/DEF/5019/2020.	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 64th meeting held on 7th August 2021	18.322 ha
8.	Diversion of 8.486 ha area from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Umlungzing ITBP Post Road-FP/LA/DEF/5018/2020	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 64th meeting held on 7th August 2021	8.486 ha
9.	Diversion of 20.156 ha area from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Silungla base to ITBP Post Road-FP/LA/DEF/5016/2020.	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 64th meeting held on 7th August 2021	20.156 ha
10.	Diversion of 2.958 ha area from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Patrol Base 111 to ITBP Post Road-FP/LA/DEF/5015/2020.	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 64th meeting held on 7th August 2021	2.958 ha
11.	Diversion of 14.3844 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of Marshimikla-Kiu La road-FP/LA/DEF/5669/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	14.3844 ha

12.	Diversion of 17.88 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of Mahay-Debring road-FP/LA/DEF/5898/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	17.88 ha
13.	Diversion of 4.1 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Thakung BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5937/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	4.1 ha
14.	Diversion of 5.37 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary Chusul BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5935/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	5.37 ha
15.	Diversion of 4.1 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Tara BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5937/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	4.1 ha
16.	Diversion of 2.26 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Nykmikle BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5935/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	2.26 ha
17.	Diversion of 2.25 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Tagyarmale BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5695/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	2.25 ha
18.	Diversion of 1.63 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Loma BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5694/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	1.63 ha
19.	Diversion of 1.64 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Heena BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5693/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	1.64 ha
20.	Diversion of 1.64 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Rango BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5692/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	1.64 ha
21.	Diversion of 2.69 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Dungti BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5691/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	2.69 ha
22.	Diversion of 1.62 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Karzok BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5680/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	1.62 ha
23.	Diversion of 1.64 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Zursar BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5679/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	1.64 ha

24.	Diversion of 1.63 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Hanley BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5678/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	1.63 ha
25.	Diversion of 3.25 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Chumar BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5677/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	3.25 ha
26.	Diversion of 1.62 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Chismule BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5676/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	1.62 ha
27.	Diversion of 1.62 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for PP16 BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5655/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	1.62 ha
28.	Diversion of 4.1 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Bao Nallah BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5648/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	4.1 ha
29.	Diversion of 2.00 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Lukung BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5646/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	2.00 ha
30.	Diversion of 4.1 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for KS Hill BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5644/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	4.1 ha
31.	Diversion of 4.1 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Hot Spring BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5643/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	4.1 ha
32.	Diversion of 2.00 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Dhan Singh BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5642/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	2.00 ha
33.	Diversion of 2.00 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Chartse BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5641/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	2.00 ha
34.	Diversion of 4.1 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for T-Salu BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5639/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	4.1 ha
35.	Diversion of 1.64 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Silung La BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5638/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	1.64 ha

36.	Diversion of 4.1 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Phobrang BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5636/2021.	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	4.1 ha
37.	Diversion of 188.392 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of Hanle-Chumar Road, UT of Ladakh. FP/LA/DEF/5585/2020	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 66th meeting held on 31st December, 2021	188.392 ha
38.	Diversion of 1.64 ha land from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Umlingzing BOP (FP/LA/DEF/5993/2021)	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 66th meeting held on 31st December, 2021	1.64 ha
39.	Diversion of 4.17 ha land from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Koyul BOP (FP/LA/DEF/5994/2021)	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 66th meeting held on 31st December, 2021	4.17 ha
40.	Diversion of 1.64 ha land from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Demchok BOP (FP/LA/DEF/5992/2021)	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 66th meeting held on 31st December, 2021	1.64 ha
41.	Proposal for use of 3 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Ladakh Geothermal Field Development at Puga. FP/LA/Others/5851/202	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 67th meeting held on 25.03.2022.	3 ha
42.	Proposal for use of 30.1 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for laying of 11 KV transmission line from SumdhoTr To Thukjay Gompa, UT of Ladakh. FP/LA/VELEC/5877/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 67th meeting held on 25.03.2022.	30.1 ha
43.	Proposal for use of 30.1 ha land from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for laying of 11kV transmission line from Rebel Sumdho to Korzok, UT of Ladakh. FP/LA/VELEC/5945/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 67th meeting held on 25.03.2022.	30.1 ha
44.	Proposal for use of 23.1 ha land from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for laying of 11kv transmission line from Sumdho TR to Nyoma, UT of Ladakh. FP/LA/VELEC/115353/2020	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 67th meeting held on 25.03.2022.	23.1 ha
45.	Proposal for use of 44.1 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for laying of 11KV transmission line from Eirath to Kherapullu & Phobrang to Khastet, UT of Ladakh. FP/LA/VELEC/5875/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 67th meeting held on 25.03.2022.	44.1 ha

46.	Proposal for use of 28.8 ha land from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of road from T01 to Man Pangong Merak, UT of Ladakh-FP/LA/ROAD/6003/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 68th meeting held on 30.05.2022.	28.8 ha
47.	Proposal for use of 24 ha of land from Changthang Wild Life Sanctuary for upgradation and maintenance of Road from L027- Mahey To Korzok, UT of Ladakh-.FP/LA/ROAD/5979/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 68th meeting held on 30.05.2022.	24 ha
48.	Proposal for use of 28.8 ha land from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of road from T01 to Man Pangong Merak, UT of Ladakh-FP/LA/ROAD/6003/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 68th meeting held on 30.05.2022.	28.8 ha
49.	Proposal for use of 107.406 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of T-Salu Changchemo road, UT of Ladakh. FP/LA/DEF/5395/2020	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 69th meeting held on 29.07.2022.	107.406 ha
50.	Proposal for use of 508.187 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Creation of IAF Base, UT of Ladakh. FP/LA/DEF/83135/2020	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 69th meeting held on 29.07.2022.	508.187 ha
51.	Proposal for use of 45.8 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for laying of optical fibre cable for ASCON PH-IV Army Project in Nyoma (Changthang), UT of Ladakh. FP/LA/DEF/6501/2022	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 69th meeting held on 29.07.2022.	45.8 ha
52.	Proposal for use of 25.917 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for laying of optical fibre cable for ASCON PH-IV Army Project in Durbuk (Changthang), UT of Ladakh for i. Lukung Army Camp to Tsogsolu Army Camp to PP 16 Army Camp ii. Lukung Army Camp to Chartse Army Camp to DSP Army Camp iii. Lukung Army Camp to Thakung Army Camp to Chushul Army Camp FP/LA/DEF/6493/2022	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 69th meeting held on 29.07.2022.	25.917 ha
53.	Proposal for use of 0.25 ha land from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of Nomadic Museum Kyagar (Nyoma), UT of Ladakh. FP/LA/Others/6527/2022	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 69th meeting held on 29.07.2022.	0.25 ha

54.	Proposal for use of 1.505 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of ISRO link road from Astrophysics road to Netra Optical Telescope on Mt. Saraswati Hanle, from Km 0.00 to Km 2.153 (net length 2.15 KM), UT of Ladakh. FP/LA/Others/6265/2022	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 69th meeting held on 29.07.2022.	1.505 ha
55.	Proposal for use of 1259.25 ha land from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Mahe Field Firing Range, UT of Ladakh. FP/LA/DEF/5997/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 69th meeting held on 29.07.2022.	1259.25 ha
56.	Proposal for use of 31.6 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Induction of Mountain Radar UT of Ladakh by Indian Air Force Leh. FP/LA/DEF/84473/2020	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 71st meeting held on 29.12.2022.	31.6 ha
57.	Proposal for use of 28.87 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of KarzokToNurbu-Sumdo road, 73rd SCNBWL MoM held on 17.07.2023 Page 66 of 205 UT of Ladakh. WL/LA/INFRA/417251/2023	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	28.87 ha
58.	Proposal for use of 47.992 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of Chusul Dungati Road from Km 0.000 to 56.240, UT of Ladakh. FP/LA/ROAD/6658/2022	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	47.992 ha
59.	Proposal for use of 4 ha of forest land from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of accommodation for Border Roads Task Force (Hanle), UT of Ladakh- FP/LA/DEF/6694/2022	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	4 ha
60.	Proposal for use of 4 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of accommodation for Border Roads Task Force Company (Dungti), UT of Ladakh- FP/LA/DEF/6693/2022 .	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	4 ha
61.	WL/LA/DEF/428360/2023-Proposal for use of 35.37 ha of land from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of Hanle-Zursar-Imis La from Km 0.00 To Km 47.479, UT of Ladakh.	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	35.37 ha
62.	WL/LA/DEF/428207/2023-Proposal for use of 34.15 ha of land from Changthang Wild Life Sanctuary for construction of Chumathang-Chushul	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	34.15 ha

	Road from 0.000 to 45.843 km, UT of Ladakh.		
63.	WL/LA/DEF/427804/2023-Proposal for use of 45.1 ha of land from Changthang Wild Life Sanctuary for construction of Mahay-Nidder-Rhongo Road from Km 0.000 to Km 60.54, UT of Ladakh.	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	45.1 ha
64.	WL/LA/DEF/427716/2023-Proposal for use of 27.86 ha of land from Changthang Wild Life Sanctuary for Construction and upgradation of road LukungChartse, UT of Ladakh.	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	27.86 ha
65.	WL/LA/CommPost/429235/2023-4G Saturation Project Near Green House	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
66.	WL/LA/CommPost/429913/2023 4G Saturation Project Near GompaGhumur	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
67.	WL/LA/CommPost/429918/2023 4G Saturation Project TarganRongKatlay	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
68.	WL/LA/CommPost/429919/2023 4G Saturation Project Near Panchayat Bhawan, Koyul	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
69.	WL/LA/CommPost/429925/2023 4G Saturation Project PhungukAnlay	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
70.	WL/LA/CommPost/428607/2023 4G Saturation Project Rohit Post	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
71.	WL/LA/CommPost/429936/2023 4G Saturation Project Near Cooperative Shops Rongo	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
72.	WL/LA/CommPost/429939/2023 4G Saturation Project Near Community Hall Tsaga	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
73.	WL/LA/CommPost/428672/2023 4G Saturation Project Behind ZEO Office	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
74.	WL/LA/CommPost/427820/2023 4G Saturation Project KheraPulu Gang	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
75.	WL/LA/CommPost/427828/2023 4G Saturation Project Army Hill	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha

76.	WL/LA/Comm Post/428551/2023 4G Saturation Project Army Hill	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
77.	WL/LA/Comm Post/428563/2023 4G Saturation Project Baldan Gang	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
78.	WL/LA/Comm Post/428571/2023 4G Saturation Project Pholong Lay	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
79.	WL/LA/Comm Post/428579/2023 4G Saturation Project Horong	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
80.	WL/LA/Comm Post/428605/2023 4G Saturation Project Rezangle War Memorial	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
81.	WL/LA/Comm Post/428611/2023 4G Saturation Project Near Solar Power Station	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
82.	WL/LA/Comm Post/428623/2023 4G Saturation Project ZaaRagpa Gang	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
83.	WL/LA/Comm Post/428631/2023 4G Saturation Project Near Village Bridge Angkung	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
84.	WL/LA/Comm Post/428641/2023 4G Saturation Project Near GompaKorzok	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
85.	WL/LA/Comm Post/428656/2023 4G Saturation Project Near Gompa Gate	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
86.	WL/LA/Comm Post/428661/2023 4G Saturation Project Mudh	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
87.	WL/LA/Comm Post/428693/2023 4G Saturation Project Near Community Hall SamadRockchan	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
88.	WL/LA/Comm Post/428701/2023 4G Saturation project TrSumshoYokmasaNakpoo	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
89.	WL/LA/Comm Post/428711/2023 4G Saturation Project Kawa Gang	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
90.	WL/LA/Comm Post/427430/2023 4G Saturation Project Chungo dob dob	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
91.	WL/LA/Comm Post/429230/2023 4G Saturation Project Bao Dung	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha

92.	WL/LA/Comm Post/427749/2023 4G saturation Project Zomta Top	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
93.	WL/LA/CommPost/451198/2023 4G Saturation Project Kakset	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 76th meeting held on 05.01.2024.	0.0186 ha
94.	WL/LA/CommPost/451381/2023 4G Saturation Project Pangong Valley	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 76th meeting held on 05.01.2024.	0.0186 ha
95.	WL/LA/CommPost/451206/2023 4G Saturation Project Merak	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 76th meeting held on 05.01.2024.	0.0186 ha
96.	WL/LA/CommPost/451100/2023 4G Saturation project Tsongkhakharu	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 76th meeting held on 05.01.2024.	0.0186 ha
97.	WL/LA/CommPost/452854/2023 Erection of Mobile Communication Tower at TibraTegazong in UT of Ladakh	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 76th meeting held on 05.01.2024.	0
98.	Proposal for use of 29.0 ha of land from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary, Ladakh for construction of Road Nidder-Kyun Tso (Total Length-38.931km) to NHSL specification under 93 RCC/755 BRTF (P) Himank. WL/LA/DEF/449483/2023	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 77 th meeting held on 30.01.2024.	29.0 ha
99.	Proposal for use of 14.43 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Construction/ Improvement of Road Beltityu- Anela to NHSL Specifications from Km 0.000 to Km 9.620 (Net Length 9.620 Kms) under 51RCC/50BRTF/ Project Himank in Union Territory of Ladakh WL/LA/DEF/429567/2023	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 77 th meeting held on 30.01.2024.	14.43 ha
100.	Proposal for use of 47.68 ha of land from Changthan Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of Likaru MigLa-Fukche Road(Totallength-64km) to NHSL specification under 93RCC/755BRTF(P) Himank in favour of Ministry of Defence in UT of Ladakh. WL/LA/DEF/449296/2023	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 77 th meeting held on 30.01.2024.	47.68 ha

101.	Proposal for use of 40.23 ha of land from Changthang Cold Desert Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of Mudh Tsaga road from km 0.000 to km 54.000 (Total length 54 km) to NHSL specification Under 112 RCC/755 BRTF (P) Himank. Construction of MUDHTSAGA Road from km 0.000 to km 54.000- WL/LA/449800/2023	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 77 th meeting held on 30.01.2024.	40.23 ha
102.	Proposal for use of 2.0234 ha non-forest land from Changthang Cold Desert Wildlife Sanctuary for National Large Solar Telescope (Merak) by Indian Institute of Astrophysics near Pangong TSO, Ladakh. WL/LA/Others/429679/2023	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 77 th meeting held on 30.01.2024.	0
103.	Proposal for use of 0.0225 ha land from Changthang Cold Desert Sanctuary for installation of Telecom Tower for provision of mobile network services at Rango, District- Leh, UT of Ladakh.WL/LA/CommPost/495534/2024	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 80 th meeting held on 09.10.2024.	0.0225 ha
104.	Proposal for use of 0.0225 ha land from Changthang Cold Desert Sanctuary for installation of Telecom Tower for provision of mobilenetwork services at Phunguk, District- Leh, UT of Ladakh-WL/LA/CommPost/495583/2024	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 80 th meeting held on 09.10.2024.	0.0225 ha
105.	Proposal for use of 0.0225 ha land from Changthang Cold Desert Sanctuary for installation of Telecom Tower for provision of mobile network services at Hanle, District- Leh, UT of Ladakh-WL/LA/CommPost/495875/2024	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 80 th meeting held on 09.10.2024.	0.0225 ha

106.	Proposal for use of 0.0225 ha from Changthang Cold Desert Sanctuary for installation of Telecom Tower for provision of mobile network services at Merak, District - Leh, UT of Ladakh- WL/LA/CommPost/497706/ 2024	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 80 th meeting held on 09.10.2024.	0.0225 ha
107.	Proposal for use of 4.38 ha land from Changthang Cold Desert Sanctuary for construction and upgradation of ICBR- III Link road from Chusul-Lukung to Thakung Post from Km 0.000 to Km 5.842 (Net Length 5.842 Km) to NHSL (SBA) specification in AoR of 51 RCC/50 BRTF under Project Himank in District Leh, UT of Ladakh. WL/LA/DEF/463268/2024	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 80 th meeting held on 09.10.2024.	4.38 ha
Grand Total			2967.6278 ha

Proposal No: WL/LA/DEF/478834/2024

1	Proposal Name	Proposal for use of 0.92 ha of land from Changthang High Altitude Cold Desert Wildlife Sanctuary for Traffic Control Post No 01, UT of Ladakh in favour of Ministry of Defence
2	Name of the protected area involved	Changthang High Altitude Cold Desert Wildlife Sanctuary
3	Proposal Number	WL/LA/DEF/478834/2024
4	State Name	LADAKH
5	Whether the proposal is sub-judice	No
6	Area of the protected area(Ha)	400000
7	Area proposed for diversion / De-notification	0.92
8	Total Diverted Area from Protected Area	NA
9	Status of ESZ if any	ESZ proposal has not been received from the UT of Ladakh.
10	Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972	The area, though devoid of any trees cover as per joint survey report, falls within the Protected Area and as such attracts the provisions of section 29 of (Wildlife Protection) Act 1972. The user agency shall have to ensure that there is no damage to the landscape of the area during the execution of the project and must comply with the existing norms to reduce the impact of project on local habitats.
11	Whether linear/non-linear	Non - Linear
12	Whether EC obtained	No
13	Name of the application Agency	Ministry of Defense
14	Date of submission	08/06/2024
15	Total number of trees to be felled	0

16	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	Yes
17	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	Approximately 0.92 Hectares land has been utilized to house Officers, Junior Commissioned Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Other Ranks of an Army Military Police and Infantry Battalion Section. The location has existing Living Shelters for above mentioned troops, Office Shelters for Command & Control of Operational activities, administration and conduct of training. Store Shelters for storing administrative stores to include ration and FOL and lubricants, for storing arms, ammunition and operational equipment's. Space and shelters for recovery and repair detachment of Army Workshop. Open spaces for conduct of physical training, honing arms and ammunition skills and conduct of battle drills.
18	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Changthang High Altitude Cold Desert Wildlife Sanctuary is home to Tibetan antelope, Tibetan wild ass, snow leopard, Tibetan wolf and numerous bird species.
19	Violation (if any) done by the User Agency in the past?	No
20	Type of forest	-
21	Proposed Mitigation Measures	As in S. No. 24
22	Recommendation of the state board for wildlife	Proposal was recommended by State Board for Wild Life in 10th meeting held on 20th September, 2024.
23	Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden	Recommended
24	Conditions imposed by Chief Wild Life Warden	The Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal subject to the following conditions: 1. Legal status of the land shall remain unchanged for the proposed diversion/wildlife clearance. The User Agency will have right to take up only approved activities as per the approved proposal. 2. Any diversion of land for any other purpose except for the referred

purpose shall not be admissible without fresh approval from the Standing Committee of NBWL.

3. The User Agency shall pay Net Present Value (NPV) and other charges in accordance with the orders of the Hon'ble Supreme Court and the MoEF&CC guidelines.
4. The User Agency shall be responsible for obtaining requisite clearances under any other law in vogue, including Forest (Conservation) Act 1980, Environmental (Protection) Act 1986, if applicable before the initiation of work.
5. A quarterly compliance certificate on the implementation of the stipulated terms and conditions shall be submitted by the project proponent to the Chief Wildlife Warden on regular basis.
6. The User Agency shall report accidents of any form involving wild animals to the department immediately.
7. The User Agency or his contractor/labour shall not create any fire place/s or use the firewood and bushes from the Protected Area for burning purposes.
8. The User Agency/ or its contractor shall be personally responsible for any act of Forest and Wildlife violations/offence committed by its staff and labour inside the Protected Area.
9. The User Agency shall not take up any form of mining activity inside the Protected Area. The approved Mining Plan with source of raw material and muck Disposal Plan with demarcated boundaries, shall be submitted by the user agency to the Chief Wildlife Warden, UT of Ladakh, prior to issuance of land diversion order.
10. The User Agency must have a proper plan for disposal of the Solid Waste for the work force engaged as per the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016.
11. The staff of the wildlife protection department shall have unhindered access to the project site/area, for discharging of their duty and the project activities shall be liable to the periodic check by the wildlife staff.
12. The User Agency shall abide by all the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, issues with respect to the protection of Protected Areas, orders of the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal, provisions of the Wild Life (Protection) Act 1972, directions of the Ministry of

		<p>Environment Forest & Climate Change, conditions imposed in the Wildlife Clearance approval and orders of the UT Administration, issued from time to time.</p> <p>13. Any violation of the referred conditions shall attract the provisions of the Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972, and the permission shall be deemed cancelled on any of such violations reported.</p>
25	Comments of NTCA	NA
26	Comments of Ministry	<p>As per the proposal, the land is already under occupation by Army since 2003. The land is being held / occupied for post for establishment of Traffic Control post of the Indian Army. Land is required to be held period of time. So far, the Standing Committee has recommended 107 proposals for use of 2967.6278 ha from the Changthang High Altitude Cold Desert Wildlife Sanctuary. (list attached)</p> <p>The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.</p>
27	Uploaded Document	recommended list of proposals involvingchangthang wls-.pdf

List of proposals recommended by the SC-NBWL involving Changthang Cold Desert Sanctuary, UT of Ladakh.

S. No.	Name of the Proposal	Status	Area
1.	Diversion of 1.258 ha area from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for FP/LA/DEF/5469/2020	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 64th meeting held on 7th August 2021	1.258 ha
2.	Diversion of 46.67 ha. area from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Pt. 4510 (Beltiyu) to Anela Road-FP/LA/DEF/5024/2020	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 64th meeting held on 7th August 2021	46.67 ha
3.	Diversion of 15.112 ha area from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Hena ITBP Post Road-FP/LA/DEF/5023/2020	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 64th meeting held on 7th August 2021	15.112 ha
4.	Diversion of 2.488 ha area from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Dungti ITBP Post Road-FP/LA/DEF/5022/2020.	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 64th meeting held on 7th August 2021	2.488 ha
5.	Diversion of 1.976 ha area from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Tagyamale ITBP Post Road-FP/LA/DEF/5021/2020	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 64th meeting held on 7th August 2021	1.976 ha
6.	Diversion of 1.194 ha area from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Koyul ITBP Post Road-FP/LA/DEF/5020/2020.	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 64th meeting held on 7th August 2021	1.194 ha
7.	Diversion of 18.322 ha area from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Nyakmikle ITBP Post Road-FP/LA/DEF/5019/2020.	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 64th meeting held on 7th August 2021	18.322 ha
8.	Diversion of 8.486 ha area from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Umlungzing ITBP Post Road-FP/LA/DEF/5018/2020	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 64th meeting held on 7th August 2021	8.486 ha
9.	Diversion of 20.156 ha area from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Silungla base to ITBP Post Road-FP/LA/DEF/5016/2020.	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 64th meeting held on 7th August 2021	20.156 ha
10.	Diversion of 2.958 ha area from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Patrol Base 111 to ITBP Post Road-FP/LA/DEF/5015/2020.	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 64th meeting held on 7th August 2021	2.958 ha
11.	Diversion of 14.3844 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of Marshimikla-Kiu La road-FP/LA/DEF/5669/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	14.3844 ha

12.	Diversion of 17.88 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of Mahay-Debring road-FP/LA/DEF/5898/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	17.88 ha
13.	Diversion of 4.1 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Thakung BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5937/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	4.1 ha
14.	Diversion of 5.37 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary Chusul BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5935/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	5.37 ha
15.	Diversion of 4.1 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Tara BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5937/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	4.1 ha
16.	Diversion of 2.26 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Nykmikle BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5935/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	2.26 ha
17.	Diversion of 2.25 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Tagyarmale BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5695/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	2.25 ha
18.	Diversion of 1.63 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Loma BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5694/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	1.63 ha
19.	Diversion of 1.64 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Heena BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5693/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	1.64 ha
20.	Diversion of 1.64 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Rango BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5692/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	1.64 ha
21.	Diversion of 2.69 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Dungti BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5691/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	2.69 ha
22.	Diversion of 1.62 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Karzok BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5680/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	1.62 ha
23.	Diversion of 1.64 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Zursar BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5679/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	1.64 ha

24.	Diversion of 1.63 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Hanley BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5678/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	1.63 ha
25.	Diversion of 3.25 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Chumar BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5677/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	3.25 ha
26.	Diversion of 1.62 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Chismule BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5676/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	1.62 ha
27.	Diversion of 1.62 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for PP16 BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5655/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	1.62 ha
28.	Diversion of 4.1 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Bao Nallah BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5648/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	4.1 ha
29.	Diversion of 2.00 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Lukung BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5646/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	2.00 ha
30.	Diversion of 4.1 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for KS Hill BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5644/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	4.1 ha
31.	Diversion of 4.1 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Hot Spring BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5643/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	4.1 ha
32.	Diversion of 2.00 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Dhan Singh BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5642/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	2.00 ha
33.	Diversion of 2.00 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Chartse BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5641/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	2.00 ha
34.	Diversion of 4.1 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for T-Salu BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5639/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	4.1 ha
35.	Diversion of 1.64 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Silung La BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5638/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	1.64 ha

36.	Diversion of 4.1 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Phobrang BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5636/2021.	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	4.1 ha
37.	Diversion of 188.392 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of Hanle-Chumar Road, UT of Ladakh. FP/LA/DEF/5585/2020	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 66th meeting held on 31st December, 2021	188.392 ha
38.	Diversion of 1.64 ha land from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Umlingzing BOP (FP/LA/DEF/5993/2021)	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 66th meeting held on 31st December, 2021	1.64 ha
39.	Diversion of 4.17 ha land from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Koyul BOP (FP/LA/DEF/5994/2021)	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 66th meeting held on 31st December, 2021	4.17 ha
40.	Diversion of 1.64 ha land from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Demchok BOP (FP/LA/DEF/5992/2021)	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 66th meeting held on 31st December, 2021	1.64 ha
41.	Proposal for use of 3 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Ladakh Geothermal Field Development at Puga. FP/LA/Others/5851/202	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 67th meeting held on 25.03.2022.	3 ha
42.	Proposal for use of 30.1 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for laying of 11 KV transmission line from SumdhoTr To Thukjay Gompa, UT of Ladakh. FP/LA/VELEC/5877/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 67th meeting held on 25.03.2022.	30.1 ha
43.	Proposal for use of 30.1 ha land from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for laying of 11kV transmission line from Rebel Sumdho to Korzok, UT of Ladakh. FP/LA/VELEC/5945/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 67th meeting held on 25.03.2022.	30.1 ha
44.	Proposal for use of 23.1 ha land from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for laying of 11kv transmission line from Sumdho TR to Nyoma, UT of Ladakh. FP/LA/VELEC/115353/2020	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 67th meeting held on 25.03.2022.	23.1 ha
45.	Proposal for use of 44.1 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for laying of 11KV transmission line from Eirath to Kherapullu & Phobrang to Khastet, UT of Ladakh. FP/LA/VELEC/5875/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 67th meeting held on 25.03.2022.	44.1 ha

46.	Proposal for use of 28.8 ha land from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of road from T01 to Man Pangong Merak, UT of Ladakh-FP/LA/ROAD/6003/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 68th meeting held on 30.05.2022.	28.8 ha
47.	Proposal for use of 24 ha of land from Changthang Wild Life Sanctuary for upgradation and maintenance of Road from L027- Mahey To Korzok, UT of Ladakh-.FP/LA/ROAD/5979/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 68th meeting held on 30.05.2022.	24 ha
48.	Proposal for use of 28.8 ha land from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of road from T01 to Man Pangong Merak, UT of Ladakh-FP/LA/ROAD/6003/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 68th meeting held on 30.05.2022.	28.8 ha
49.	Proposal for use of 107.406 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of T-Salu Changchemo road, UT of Ladakh. FP/LA/DEF/5395/2020	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 69th meeting held on 29.07.2022.	107.406 ha
50.	Proposal for use of 508.187 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Creation of IAF Base, UT of Ladakh. FP/LA/DEF/83135/2020	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 69th meeting held on 29.07.2022.	508.187 ha
51.	Proposal for use of 45.8 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for laying of optical fibre cable for ASCON PH-IV Army Project in Nyoma (Changthang), UT of Ladakh. FP/LA/DEF/6501/2022	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 69th meeting held on 29.07.2022.	45.8 ha
52.	Proposal for use of 25.917 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for laying of optical fibre cable for ASCON PH-IV Army Project in Durbuk (Changthang), UT of Ladakh for i. Lukung Army Camp to Tsogsolu Army Camp to PP 16 Army Camp ii. Lukung Army Camp to Chartse Army Camp to DSP Army Camp iii. Lukung Army Camp to Thakung Army Camp to Chushul Army Camp FP/LA/DEF/6493/2022	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 69th meeting held on 29.07.2022.	25.917 ha
53.	Proposal for use of 0.25 ha land from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of Nomadic Museum Kyagar (Nyoma), UT of Ladakh. FP/LA/Others/6527/2022	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 69th meeting held on 29.07.2022.	0.25 ha

54.	Proposal for use of 1.505 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of ISRO link road from Astrophysics road to Netra Optical Telescope on Mt. Saraswati Hanle, from Km 0.00 to Km 2.153 (net length 2.15 KM), UT of Ladakh. FP/LA/Others/6265/2022	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 69th meeting held on 29.07.2022.	1.505 ha
55.	Proposal for use of 1259.25 ha land from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Mahe Field Firing Range, UT of Ladakh. FP/LA/DEF/5997/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 69th meeting held on 29.07.2022.	1259.25 ha
56.	Proposal for use of 31.6 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Induction of Mountain Radar UT of Ladakh by Indian Air Force Leh. FP/LA/DEF/84473/2020	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 71st meeting held on 29.12.2022.	31.6 ha
57.	Proposal for use of 28.87 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of KarzokToNurbu-Sumdo road, 73rd SCNBWL MoM held on 17.07.2023 Page 66 of 205 UT of Ladakh. WL/LA/INFRA/417251/2023	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	28.87 ha
58.	Proposal for use of 47.992 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of Chusul Dungati Road from Km 0.000 to 56.240, UT of Ladakh. FP/LA/ROAD/6658/2022	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	47.992 ha
59.	Proposal for use of 4 ha of forest land from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of accommodation for Border Roads Task Force (Hanle), UT of Ladakh- FP/LA/DEF/6694/2022	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	4 ha
60.	Proposal for use of 4 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of accommodation for Border Roads Task Force Company (Dungti), UT of Ladakh- FP/LA/DEF/6693/2022 .	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	4 ha
61.	WL/LA/DEF/428360/2023-Proposal for use of 35.37 ha of land from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of Hanle-Zursar-Imis La from Km 0.00 To Km 47.479, UT of Ladakh.	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	35.37 ha
62.	WL/LA/DEF/428207/2023-Proposal for use of 34.15 ha of land from Changthang Wild Life Sanctuary for construction of Chumathang-Chushul	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	34.15 ha

	Road from 0.000 to 45.843 km, UT of Ladakh.		
63.	WL/LA/DEF/427804/2023-Proposal for use of 45.1 ha of land from Changthang Wild Life Sanctuary for construction of Mahay-Nidder-Rhongo Road from Km 0.000 to Km 60.54, UT of Ladakh.	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	45.1 ha
64.	WL/LA/DEF/427716/2023-Proposal for use of 27.86 ha of land from Changthang Wild Life Sanctuary for Construction and upgradation of road LukungChartse, UT of Ladakh.	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	27.86 ha
65.	WL/LA/CommPost/429235/2023-4G Saturation Project Near Green House	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
66.	WL/LA/CommPost/429913/2023 4G Saturation Project Near GompaGhumur	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
67.	WL/LA/CommPost/429918/2023 4G Saturation Project TarganRongKatlay	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
68.	WL/LA/CommPost/429919/2023 4G Saturation Project Near Panchayat Bhawan, Koyul	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
69.	WL/LA/CommPost/429925/2023 4G Saturation Project PhungukAnlay	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
70.	WL/LA/CommPost/428607/2023 4G Saturation Project Rohit Post	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
71.	WL/LA/CommPost/429936/2023 4G Saturation Project Near Cooperative Shops Rongo	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
72.	WL/LA/CommPost/429939/2023 4G Saturation Project Near Community Hall Tsaga	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
73.	WL/LA/CommPost/428672/2023 4G Saturation Project Behind ZEO Office	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
74.	WL/LA/CommPost/427820/2023 4G Saturation Project KheraPulu Gang	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
75.	WL/LA/CommPost/427828/2023 4G Saturation Project Army Hill	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha

76.	WL/LA/Comm Post/428551/2023 4G Saturation Project Army Hill	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
77.	WL/LA/Comm Post/428563/2023 4G Saturation Project Baldan Gang	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
78.	WL/LA/Comm Post/428571/2023 4G Saturation Project Pholong Lay	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
79.	WL/LA/Comm Post/428579/2023 4G Saturation Project Horong	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
80.	WL/LA/Comm Post/428605/2023 4G Saturation Project Rezangle War Memorial	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
81.	WL/LA/Comm Post/428611/2023 4G Saturation Project Near Solar Power Station	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
82.	WL/LA/Comm Post/428623/2023 4G Saturation Project ZaaRagpa Gang	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
83.	WL/LA/Comm Post/428631/2023 4G Saturation Project Near Village Bridge Angkung	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
84.	WL/LA/Comm Post/428641/2023 4G Saturation Project Near GompaKorzok	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
85.	WL/LA/Comm Post/428656/2023 4G Saturation Project Near Gompa Gate	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
86.	WL/LA/Comm Post/428661/2023 4G Saturation Project Mudh	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
87.	WL/LA/Comm Post/428693/2023 4G Saturation Project Near Community Hall SamadRockchan	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
88.	WL/LA/Comm Post/428701/2023 4G Saturation project TrSumshoYokmasaNakpoo	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
89.	WL/LA/Comm Post/428711/2023 4G Saturation Project Kawa Gang	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
90.	WL/LA/Comm Post/427430/2023 4G Saturation Project Chungo dob dob	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
91.	WL/LA/Comm Post/429230/2023 4G Saturation Project Bao Dung	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha

92.	WL/LA/Comm Post/427749/2023 4G saturation Project Zomta Top	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
93.	WL/LA/CommPost/451198/2023 4G Saturation Project Kakset	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 76th meeting held on 05.01.2024.	0.0186 ha
94.	WL/LA/CommPost/451381/2023 4G Saturation Project Pangong Valley	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 76th meeting held on 05.01.2024.	0.0186 ha
95.	WL/LA/CommPost/451206/2023 4G Saturation Project Merak	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 76th meeting held on 05.01.2024.	0.0186 ha
96.	WL/LA/CommPost/451100/2023 4G Saturation project Tsongkhakharu	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 76th meeting held on 05.01.2024.	0.0186 ha
97.	WL/LA/CommPost/452854/2023 Erection of Mobile Communication Tower at TibraTegazong in UT of Ladakh	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 76th meeting held on 05.01.2024.	0
98.	Proposal for use of 29.0 ha of land from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary, Ladakh for construction of Road Nidder-Kyun Tso (Total Length-38.931km) to NHSL specification under 93 RCC/755 BRTF (P) Himank. WL/LA/DEF/449483/2023	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 77 th meeting held on 30.01.2024.	29.0 ha
99.	Proposal for use of 14.43 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Construction/ Improvement of Road Beltityu- Anela to NHSL Specifications from Km 0.000 to Km 9.620 (Net Length 9.620 Kms) under 51RCC/50BRTF/ Project Himank in Union Territory of Ladakh WL/LA/DEF/429567/2023	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 77 th meeting held on 30.01.2024.	14.43 ha
100.	Proposal for use of 47.68 ha of land from Changthan Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of Likaru MigLa-Fukche Road(Totallength-64km) to NHSL specification under 93RCC/755BRTF(P) Himank in favour of Ministry of Defence in UT of Ladakh. WL/LA/DEF/449296/2023	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 77 th meeting held on 30.01.2024.	47.68 ha

101.	Proposal for use of 40.23 ha of land from Changthang Cold Desert Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of Mudh Tsaga road from km 0.000 to km 54.000 (Total length 54 km) to NHSL specification Under 112 RCC/755 BRTF (P) Himank. Construction of MUDHTSAGA Road from km 0.000 to km 54.000- WL/LA/449800/2023	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 77 th meeting held on 30.01.2024.	40.23 ha
102.	Proposal for use of 2.0234 ha non-forest land from Changthang Cold Desert Wildlife Sanctuary for National Large Solar Telescope (Merak) by Indian Institute of Astrophysics near Pangong TSO, Ladakh. WL/LA/Others/429679/2023	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 77 th meeting held on 30.01.2024.	0
103.	Proposal for use of 0.0225 ha land from Changthang Cold Desert Sanctuary for installation of Telecom Tower for provision of mobile network services at Rango, District- Leh, UT of Ladakh.WL/LA/CommPost/495534/2024	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 80 th meeting held on 09.10.2024.	0.0225 ha
104.	Proposal for use of 0.0225 ha land from Changthang Cold Desert Sanctuary for installation of Telecom Tower for provision of mobilenetwork services at Phunguk, District- Leh, UT of Ladakh-WL/LA/CommPost/495583/2024	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 80 th meeting held on 09.10.2024.	0.0225 ha
105.	Proposal for use of 0.0225 ha land from Changthang Cold Desert Sanctuary for installation of Telecom Tower for provision of mobile network services at Hanle, District- Leh, UT of Ladakh-WL/LA/CommPost/495875/2024	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 80 th meeting held on 09.10.2024.	0.0225 ha

106.	Proposal for use of 0.0225 ha from Changthang Cold Desert Sanctuary for installation of Telecom Tower for provision of mobile network services at Merak, District - Leh, UT of Ladakh- WL/LA/CommPost/497706/ 2024	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 80 th meeting held on 09.10.2024.	0.0225 ha
107.	Proposal for use of 4.38 ha land from Changthang Cold Desert Sanctuary for construction and upgradation of ICBR- III Link road from Chusul-Lukung to Thakung Post from Km 0.000 to Km 5.842 (Net Length 5.842 Km) to NHSL (SBA) specification in AoR of 51 RCC/50 BRTF under Project Himank in District Leh, UT of Ladakh. WL/LA/DEF/463268/2024	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 80 th meeting held on 09.10.2024.	4.38 ha
Grand Total			2967.6278 ha

Proposal No: WL/LA/DEF/478876/2024

1	Proposal Name	Proposal for use of 3.1 ha of land from Changthang High Altitude Cold Desert Wildlife Sanctuary for Traffic Control Post No 02 at Parma UT of Ladakh in favour of Ministry of Defence.
2	Name of the protected area involved	Changthang High Altitude Cold Desert Wildlife Sanctuary
3	Proposal Number	WL/LA/DEF/478876/2024
4	State Name	LADAKH
5	Whether the proposal is sub-judice	No
6	Area of the protected area(Ha)	400000
7	Area proposed for diversion / De-notification	3.1
8	Total Diverted Area from Protected Area	0
9	Status of ESZ if any	ESZ proposal has not been received from the UT of Ladakh.
10	Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972	The area, though devoid of any trees cover as per joint survey report, falls within the Protected Area and as such attracts the provisions of section 29 of (Wildlife Protection) Act 1972. The user agency shall have to ensure that there is no damage to the landscape of the area during the execution of the project and must comply with the existing norms to reduce the impact of project on local habitats.
11	Whether linear/non-linear	Non - Linear
12	Whether EC obtained	No
13	Name of the application Agency	Ministry of Defense
14	Date of submission	08/06/2024
15	Total number of trees to be felled	0

16	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	Yes
17	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	Approximately 3.1 Hectares land is being used as open space for parking of army vehicles, marshalling of vehicles, space for waiting and off road vehicles while movement of Army convoy. The Traffic Control Post helps in establishment and retaining of command and control of army convoys and troops while movement of troops during peace and war. Space for rest and re-coup of troops and general need facilities while move of troops on long and short move. Army Traffic Control Posts are integral part of Army mobilization plan during the time of War and peace time conduct of exercises and remarshals, thereby facilitates the Army in achievement its aim of guarding the national frontiers and boundaries from external aggression.
18	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Changthang Cold Desert Wild Life Sanctuary is home to Tibetan antelope, Tibetan wild ass, snow leopard, Tibetan wolf and numerous bird species.
19	Violation (if any) done by the User Agency in the past?	No
20	Type of forest	-
21	Proposed Mitigation Measures	As in S. No. 24.
22	Recommendation of the state board for wildlife	Proposal was recommended by State Board for Wild Life in the meeting held on 20-09-2024
23	Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden	Recommended
24	Conditions imposed by Chief Wild Life Warden	The Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal subject to the following conditions: 1. Legal status of the land shall remain unchanged for the proposed diversion/wildlife clearance. The User Agency will have right to take up only approved activities as per the approved proposal.

2. Any diversion of land for any other purpose except for the referred purpose shall not be admissible without fresh approval from the Standing Committee of NBWL.
3. The User Agency shall pay Net Present Value (NPV) and other charges in accordance with the orders of the Hon'ble Supreme Court and the MoEF&CC guidelines.
4. The User Agency shall be responsible for obtaining requisite clearances under any other law in vogue, including Forest (Conservation) Act 1980, Environmental (Protection) Act 1986, if applicable before the initiation of work.
5. A quarterly compliance certificate on the implementation of the stipulated terms and conditions shall be submitted by the project proponent to the Chief Wildlife Warden on regular basis.
6. The User Agency shall report accidents of any form involving wild animals to the department immediately.
7. The User Agency or his contractor/labour shall not create any fire place/s or use the firewood and bushes from the Protected Area for burning purposes.
8. The User Agency/ or its contractor shall be personally responsible for any act of Forest and Wildlife violations/offence committed by its staff and labour inside the Protected Area.
9. The User Agency shall not take up any form of mining activity inside the Protected Area. The approved Mining Plan with source of raw material and muck Disposal Plan with demarcated boundaries, shall be submitted by the user agency to the Chief Wildlife Warden, UT of Ladakh, prior to issuance of land diversion order.
10. The User Agency must have a proper plan for disposal of the Solid Waste for the work force engaged as per the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016.
11. The staff of the wildlife protection department shall have unhindered access to the project site/area, for discharging of their duty and the project activities shall be liable to the periodic check by the wildlife staff.
12. The User Agency shall abide by all the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, issues with respect to the protection of Protected Areas, orders of the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal, provisions of

		<p>the Wild Life (Protection) Act 1972, directions of the Ministry of Environment Forest & Climate Change, conditions imposed in the Wildlife Clearance approval and orders of the UT Administration, issued from time to time.</p> <p>13. Any violation of the referred conditions shall attract the provisions of the Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972, and the permission shall be deemed cancelled on any of such violations reported.</p>
25	Comments of NTCA	NA
26	Comments of Ministry	<p>As per the proposal, the land is already under occupation by Army since 2003. The land is being held / occupied for establishment for existing Post of Traffic Control Post of the Indian Army. Land is required to be held for long period of time.</p> <p>So far, the Standing Committee has recommended 107 proposals for use of 2967.6278 ha from the Changthang High Altitude Cold Desert Wildlife Sanctuary. (list attached)</p> <p>The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.</p>
27	Uploaded Document	recommended list of proposals involvingchangthang wls-.pdf

List of proposals recommended by the SC-NBWL involving Changthang Cold Desert Sanctuary, UT of Ladakh.

S. No.	Name of the Proposal	Status	Area
1.	Diversion of 1.258 ha area from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for FP/LA/DEF/5469/2020	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 64th meeting held on 7th August 2021	1.258 ha
2.	Diversion of 46.67 ha. area from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Pt. 4510 (Beltiyu) to Anela Road-FP/LA/DEF/5024/2020	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 64th meeting held on 7th August 2021	46.67 ha
3.	Diversion of 15.112 ha area from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Hena ITBP Post Road-FP/LA/DEF/5023/2020	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 64th meeting held on 7th August 2021	15.112 ha
4.	Diversion of 2.488 ha area from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Dungti ITBP Post Road-FP/LA/DEF/5022/2020.	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 64th meeting held on 7th August 2021	2.488 ha
5.	Diversion of 1.976 ha area from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Tagyamale ITBP Post Road-FP/LA/DEF/5021/2020	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 64th meeting held on 7th August 2021	1.976 ha
6.	Diversion of 1.194 ha area from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Koyul ITBP Post Road-FP/LA/DEF/5020/2020.	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 64th meeting held on 7th August 2021	1.194 ha
7.	Diversion of 18.322 ha area from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Nyakmikle ITBP Post Road-FP/LA/DEF/5019/2020.	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 64th meeting held on 7th August 2021	18.322 ha
8.	Diversion of 8.486 ha area from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Umlungzing ITBP Post Road-FP/LA/DEF/5018/2020	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 64th meeting held on 7th August 2021	8.486 ha
9.	Diversion of 20.156 ha area from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Silungla base to ITBP Post Road-FP/LA/DEF/5016/2020.	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 64th meeting held on 7th August 2021	20.156 ha
10.	Diversion of 2.958 ha area from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Patrol Base 111 to ITBP Post Road-FP/LA/DEF/5015/2020.	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 64th meeting held on 7th August 2021	2.958 ha
11.	Diversion of 14.3844 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of Marshimikla-Kiu La road-FP/LA/DEF/5669/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	14.3844 ha

12.	Diversion of 17.88 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of Mahay-Debring road-FP/LA/DEF/5898/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	17.88 ha
13.	Diversion of 4.1 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Thakung BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5937/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	4.1 ha
14.	Diversion of 5.37 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary Chusul BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5935/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	5.37 ha
15.	Diversion of 4.1 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Tara BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5937/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	4.1 ha
16.	Diversion of 2.26 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Nykmikle BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5935/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	2.26 ha
17.	Diversion of 2.25 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Tagyarmale BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5695/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	2.25 ha
18.	Diversion of 1.63 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Loma BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5694/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	1.63 ha
19.	Diversion of 1.64 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Heena BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5693/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	1.64 ha
20.	Diversion of 1.64 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Rango BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5692/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	1.64 ha
21.	Diversion of 2.69 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Dungti BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5691/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	2.69 ha
22.	Diversion of 1.62 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Karzok BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5680/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	1.62 ha
23.	Diversion of 1.64 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Zursar BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5679/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	1.64 ha

24.	Diversion of 1.63 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Hanley BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5678/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	1.63 ha
25.	Diversion of 3.25 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Chumar BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5677/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	3.25 ha
26.	Diversion of 1.62 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Chismule BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5676/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	1.62 ha
27.	Diversion of 1.62 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for PP16 BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5655/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	1.62 ha
28.	Diversion of 4.1 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Bao Nallah BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5648/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	4.1 ha
29.	Diversion of 2.00 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Lukung BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5646/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	2.00 ha
30.	Diversion of 4.1 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for KS Hill BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5644/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	4.1 ha
31.	Diversion of 4.1 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Hot Spring BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5643/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	4.1 ha
32.	Diversion of 2.00 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Dhan Singh BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5642/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	2.00 ha
33.	Diversion of 2.00 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Chartse BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5641/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	2.00 ha
34.	Diversion of 4.1 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for T-Salu BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5639/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	4.1 ha
35.	Diversion of 1.64 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Silung La BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5638/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	1.64 ha

36.	Diversion of 4.1 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Phobrang BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5636/2021.	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	4.1 ha
37.	Diversion of 188.392 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of Hanle-Chumar Road, UT of Ladakh. FP/LA/DEF/5585/2020	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 66th meeting held on 31st December, 2021	188.392 ha
38.	Diversion of 1.64 ha land from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Umlingzing BOP (FP/LA/DEF/5993/2021)	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 66th meeting held on 31st December, 2021	1.64 ha
39.	Diversion of 4.17 ha land from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Koyul BOP (FP/LA/DEF/5994/2021)	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 66th meeting held on 31st December, 2021	4.17 ha
40.	Diversion of 1.64 ha land from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Demchok BOP (FP/LA/DEF/5992/2021)	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 66th meeting held on 31st December, 2021	1.64 ha
41.	Proposal for use of 3 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Ladakh Geothermal Field Development at Puga. FP/LA/Others/5851/202	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 67th meeting held on 25.03.2022.	3 ha
42.	Proposal for use of 30.1 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for laying of 11 KV transmission line from SumdhoTr To Thukjay Gompa, UT of Ladakh. FP/LA/VELEC/5877/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 67th meeting held on 25.03.2022.	30.1 ha
43.	Proposal for use of 30.1 ha land from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for laying of 11kV transmission line from Rebel Sumdho to Korzok, UT of Ladakh. FP/LA/VELEC/5945/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 67th meeting held on 25.03.2022.	30.1 ha
44.	Proposal for use of 23.1 ha land from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for laying of 11kv transmission line from Sumdho TR to Nyoma, UT of Ladakh. FP/LA/VELEC/115353/2020	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 67th meeting held on 25.03.2022.	23.1 ha
45.	Proposal for use of 44.1 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for laying of 11KV transmission line from Eirath to Kherapullu & Phobrang to Khastet, UT of Ladakh. FP/LA/VELEC/5875/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 67th meeting held on 25.03.2022.	44.1 ha

46.	Proposal for use of 28.8 ha land from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of road from T01 to Man Pangong Merak, UT of Ladakh-FP/LA/ROAD/6003/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 68th meeting held on 30.05.2022.	28.8 ha
47.	Proposal for use of 24 ha of land from Changthang Wild Life Sanctuary for upgradation and maintenance of Road from L027- Mahey To Korzok, UT of Ladakh-.FP/LA/ROAD/5979/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 68th meeting held on 30.05.2022.	24 ha
48.	Proposal for use of 28.8 ha land from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of road from T01 to Man Pangong Merak, UT of Ladakh-FP/LA/ROAD/6003/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 68th meeting held on 30.05.2022.	28.8 ha
49.	Proposal for use of 107.406 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of T-Salu Changchemo road, UT of Ladakh. FP/LA/DEF/5395/2020	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 69th meeting held on 29.07.2022.	107.406 ha
50.	Proposal for use of 508.187 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Creation of IAF Base, UT of Ladakh. FP/LA/DEF/83135/2020	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 69th meeting held on 29.07.2022.	508.187 ha
51.	Proposal for use of 45.8 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for laying of optical fibre cable for ASCON PH-IV Army Project in Nyoma (Changthang), UT of Ladakh. FP/LA/DEF/6501/2022	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 69th meeting held on 29.07.2022.	45.8 ha
52.	Proposal for use of 25.917 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for laying of optical fibre cable for ASCON PH-IV Army Project in Durbuk (Changthang), UT of Ladakh for i. Lukung Army Camp to Tsogsolu Army Camp to PP 16 Army Camp ii. Lukung Army Camp to Chartse Army Camp to DSP Army Camp iii. Lukung Army Camp to Thakung Army Camp to Chushul Army Camp FP/LA/DEF/6493/2022	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 69th meeting held on 29.07.2022.	25.917 ha
53.	Proposal for use of 0.25 ha land from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of Nomadic Museum Kyagar (Nyoma), UT of Ladakh. FP/LA/Others/6527/2022	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 69th meeting held on 29.07.2022.	0.25 ha

54.	Proposal for use of 1.505 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of ISRO link road from Astrophysics road to Netra Optical Telescope on Mt. Saraswati Hanle, from Km 0.00 to Km 2.153 (net length 2.15 KM), UT of Ladakh. FP/LA/Others/6265/2022	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 69th meeting held on 29.07.2022.	1.505 ha
55.	Proposal for use of 1259.25 ha land from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Mahe Field Firing Range, UT of Ladakh. FP/LA/DEF/5997/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 69th meeting held on 29.07.2022.	1259.25 ha
56.	Proposal for use of 31.6 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Induction of Mountain Radar UT of Ladakh by Indian Air Force Leh. FP/LA/DEF/84473/2020	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 71st meeting held on 29.12.2022.	31.6 ha
57.	Proposal for use of 28.87 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of KarzokToNurbu-Sumdo road, 73rd SCNBWL MoM held on 17.07.2023 Page 66 of 205 UT of Ladakh. WL/LA/INFRA/417251/2023	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	28.87 ha
58.	Proposal for use of 47.992 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of Chusul Dungati Road from Km 0.000 to 56.240, UT of Ladakh. FP/LA/ROAD/6658/2022	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	47.992 ha
59.	Proposal for use of 4 ha of forest land from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of accommodation for Border Roads Task Force (Hanle), UT of Ladakh- FP/LA/DEF/6694/2022	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	4 ha
60.	Proposal for use of 4 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of accommodation for Border Roads Task Force Company (Dungti), UT of Ladakh- FP/LA/DEF/6693/2022 .	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	4 ha
61.	WL/LA/DEF/428360/2023-Proposal for use of 35.37 ha of land from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of Hanle-Zursar-Imis La from Km 0.00 To Km 47.479, UT of Ladakh.	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	35.37 ha
62.	WL/LA/DEF/428207/2023-Proposal for use of 34.15 ha of land from Changthang Wild Life Sanctuary for construction of Chumathang-Chushul	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	34.15 ha

	Road from 0.000 to 45.843 km, UT of Ladakh.		
63.	WL/LA/DEF/427804/2023-Proposal for use of 45.1 ha of land from Changthang Wild Life Sanctuary for construction of Mahay-Nidder-Rhongo Road from Km 0.000 to Km 60.54, UT of Ladakh.	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	45.1 ha
64.	WL/LA/DEF/427716/2023-Proposal for use of 27.86 ha of land from Changthang Wild Life Sanctuary for Construction and upgradation of road LukungChartse, UT of Ladakh.	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	27.86 ha
65.	WL/LA/CommPost/429235/2023-4G Saturation Project Near Green House	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
66.	WL/LA/CommPost/429913/2023 4G Saturation Project Near GompaGhumur	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
67.	WL/LA/CommPost/429918/2023 4G Saturation Project TarganRongKatlay	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
68.	WL/LA/CommPost/429919/2023 4G Saturation Project Near Panchayat Bhawan, Koyul	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
69.	WL/LA/CommPost/429925/2023 4G Saturation Project PhungukAnlay	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
70.	WL/LA/CommPost/428607/2023 4G Saturation Project Rohit Post	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
71.	WL/LA/CommPost/429936/2023 4G Saturation Project Near Cooperative Shops Rongo	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
72.	WL/LA/CommPost/429939/2023 4G Saturation Project Near Community Hall Tsaga	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
73.	WL/LA/CommPost/428672/2023 4G Saturation Project Behind ZEO Office	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
74.	WL/LA/CommPost/427820/2023 4G Saturation Project KheraPulu Gang	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
75.	WL/LA/CommPost/427828/2023 4G Saturation Project Army Hill	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha

76.	WL/LA/Comm Post/428551/2023 4G Saturation Project Army Hill	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
77.	WL/LA/Comm Post/428563/2023 4G Saturation Project Baldan Gang	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
78.	WL/LA/Comm Post/428571/2023 4G Saturation Project Pholong Lay	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
79.	WL/LA/Comm Post/428579/2023 4G Saturation Project Horong	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
80.	WL/LA/Comm Post/428605/2023 4G Saturation Project Rezangle War Memorial	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
81.	WL/LA/Comm Post/428611/2023 4G Saturation Project Near Solar Power Station	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
82.	WL/LA/Comm Post/428623/2023 4G Saturation Project ZaaRagpa Gang	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
83.	WL/LA/Comm Post/428631/2023 4G Saturation Project Near Village Bridge Angkung	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
84.	WL/LA/Comm Post/428641/2023 4G Saturation Project Near GompaKorzok	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
85.	WL/LA/Comm Post/428656/2023 4G Saturation Project Near Gompa Gate	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
86.	WL/LA/Comm Post/428661/2023 4G Saturation Project Mudh	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
87.	WL/LA/Comm Post/428693/2023 4G Saturation Project Near Community Hall SamadRockchan	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
88.	WL/LA/Comm Post/428701/2023 4G Saturation project TrSumshoYokmasaNakpoo	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
89.	WL/LA/Comm Post/428711/2023 4G Saturation Project Kawa Gang	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
90.	WL/LA/Comm Post/427430/2023 4G Saturation Project Chungo dob dob	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
91.	WL/LA/Comm Post/429230/2023 4G Saturation Project Bao Dung	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha

92.	WL/LA/Comm Post/427749/2023 4G saturation Project Zomta Top	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
93.	WL/LA/CommPost/451198/2023 4G Saturation Project Kakset	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 76th meeting held on 05.01.2024.	0.0186 ha
94.	WL/LA/CommPost/451381/2023 4G Saturation Project Pangong Valley	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 76th meeting held on 05.01.2024.	0.0186 ha
95.	WL/LA/CommPost/451206/2023 4G Saturation Project Merak	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 76th meeting held on 05.01.2024.	0.0186 ha
96.	WL/LA/CommPost/451100/2023 4G Saturation project Tsongkhakharu	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 76th meeting held on 05.01.2024.	0.0186 ha
97.	WL/LA/CommPost/452854/2023 Erection of Mobile Communication Tower at TibraTegazong in UT of Ladakh	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 76th meeting held on 05.01.2024.	0
98.	Proposal for use of 29.0 ha of land from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary, Ladakh for construction of Road Nidder-Kyun Tso (Total Length-38.931km) to NHSL specification under 93 RCC/755 BRTF (P) Himank. WL/LA/DEF/449483/2023	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 77 th meeting held on 30.01.2024.	29.0 ha
99.	Proposal for use of 14.43 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Construction/ Improvement of Road Beltityu- Anela to NHSL Specifications from Km 0.000 to Km 9.620 (Net Length 9.620 Kms) under 51RCC/50BRTF/ Project Himank in Union Territory of Ladakh WL/LA/DEF/429567/2023	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 77 th meeting held on 30.01.2024.	14.43 ha
100.	Proposal for use of 47.68 ha of land from Changthan Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of Likaru MigLa-Fukche Road(Totallength-64km) to NHSL specification under 93RCC/755BRTF(P) Himank in favour of Ministry of Defence in UT of Ladakh. WL/LA/DEF/449296/2023	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 77 th meeting held on 30.01.2024.	47.68 ha

101.	Proposal for use of 40.23 ha of land from Changthang Cold Desert Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of Mudh Tsaga road from km 0.000 to km 54.000 (Total length 54 km) to NHSL specification Under 112 RCC/755 BRTF (P) Himank. Construction of MUDHTSAGA Road from km 0.000 to km 54.000- WL/LA/449800/2023	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 77 th meeting held on 30.01.2024.	40.23 ha
102.	Proposal for use of 2.0234 ha non-forest land from Changthang Cold Desert Wildlife Sanctuary for National Large Solar Telescope (Merak) by Indian Institute of Astrophysics near Pangong TSO, Ladakh. WL/LA/Others/429679/2023	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 77 th meeting held on 30.01.2024.	0
103.	Proposal for use of 0.0225 ha land from Changthang Cold Desert Sanctuary for installation of Telecom Tower for provision of mobile network services at Rango, District- Leh, UT of Ladakh.WL/LA/CommPost/495534/2024	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 80 th meeting held on 09.10.2024.	0.0225 ha
104.	Proposal for use of 0.0225 ha land from Changthang Cold Desert Sanctuary for installation of Telecom Tower for provision of mobilenetwork services at Phunguk, District- Leh, UT of Ladakh-WL/LA/CommPost/495583/2024	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 80 th meeting held on 09.10.2024.	0.0225 ha
105.	Proposal for use of 0.0225 ha land from Changthang Cold Desert Sanctuary for installation of Telecom Tower for provision of mobile network services at Hanle, District- Leh, UT of Ladakh-WL/LA/CommPost/495875/2024	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 80 th meeting held on 09.10.2024.	0.0225 ha

106.	Proposal for use of 0.0225 ha from Changthang Cold Desert Sanctuary for installation of Telecom Tower for provision of mobile network services at Merak, District - Leh, UT of Ladakh- WL/LA/CommPost/497706/ 2024	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 80 th meeting held on 09.10.2024.	0.0225 ha
107.	Proposal for use of 4.38 ha land from Changthang Cold Desert Sanctuary for construction and upgradation of ICBR- III Link road from Chusul-Lukung to Thakung Post from Km 0.000 to Km 5.842 (Net Length 5.842 Km) to NHSL (SBA) specification in AoR of 51 RCC/50 BRTF under Project Himank in District Leh, UT of Ladakh. WL/LA/DEF/463268/2024	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 80 th meeting held on 09.10.2024.	4.38 ha
Grand Total			2967.6278 ha

Proposal No: WL/LA/DEF/479047/2024

1	Proposal Name	Proposal for use of 3.71 ha of land from Changthang High Altitude Cold Desert Wildlife Sanctuary for Post of Infantry Battalion (IGLOO) at Parma, Tangtse, UT of Ladakh in favour of Ministry of Defence.
2	Name of the protected area involved	Changthang Cold Desert Wild Life Sanctuary
3	Proposal Number	WL/LA/DEF/479047/2024
4	State Name	LADAKH
5	Whether the proposal is sub-judice	No
6	Area of the protected area(Ha)	400000
7	Area proposed for diversion / De-notification	3.71
8	Total Diverted Area from Protected Area	0
9	Status of ESZ if any	ESZ proposal has not been received from UT of Ladakh.
10	Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972	The area, though devoid of any trees cover as per joint survey report, falls within the Protected Area and as such attracts the provisions of section 29 of (Wildlife Protection) Act 1972. The user agency shall have to ensure that there is no damage to the landscape of the area during the execution of the project and must comply with the existing norms to reduce the impact of project on local habitats.
11	Whether linear/non-linear	Non - Linear
12	Whether EC obtained	No
13	Name of the application Agency	Ministry of Defense
14	Date of submission	08/06/2024
15	Total number of trees to be felled	0
16	Maps depicting the	Yes

	Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	
17	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	Approximately 3.71 Hectares of land is being utilized for housing the Infantry Battalion Junior Commissioned Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Other Ranks. The location will encompass Living Shelters for above mentioned troops, Office Shelters for Command & Control of Operational activities and administration. Storing space and shelters for upkeep of administrative and operational stores. Space and shelters for parking vehicles and armaments. Shelters for rest and re-coup of troops, recreation, entertainment and general need facilities.
18	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Changthang Cold Desert Sanctuary is home to Tibetan antelope, Tibetan wild ass, snow leopard, Tibetan wolf and numerous bird species.
19	Violation (if any) done by the User Agency in the past?	No
20	Type of forest	-
21	Proposed Mitigation Measures	As in S.No. 24.
22	Recommendation of the state board for wildlife	Proposal was recommended by State Board for Wild Life in 10th meeting held on 20th September, 2024.
23	Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden	Recommended
24	Conditions imposed by Chief Wild Life Warden	<p>The Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal subject to the following conditions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Legal status of the land shall remain unchanged for the proposed diversion/wildlife clearance. The User Agency will have right to take up only approved activities as per the approved proposal. 2. Any diversion of land for any other purpose except for the referred purpose shall not be admissible without fresh approval from the Standing Committee of NBWL. 3. The User Agency shall pay Net Present Value (NPV) and other

charges in accordance with the orders of the Hon'ble Supreme Court and the MoEF&CC guidelines.

4. The User Agency shall be responsible for obtaining requisite clearances under any other law in vogue, including Forest (Conservation) Act 1980, Environmental (Protection) Act 1986, if applicable before the initiation of work.
5. A quarterly compliance certificate on the implementation of the stipulated terms and conditions shall be submitted by the project proponent to the Chief Wildlife Warden on regular basis.
6. The User Agency shall report accidents of any form involving wild animals to the department immediately.
7. The User Agency or his contractor/labour shall not create any fire place/s or use the firewood and bushes from the Protected Area for burning purposes.
8. The User Agency/ or its contractor shall be personally responsible for any act of Forest and Wildlife violations/offence committed by its staff and labour inside the Protected Area.
9. The User Agency shall not take up any form of mining activity inside the Protected Area. The approved Mining Plan with source of raw material and muck Disposal Plan with demarcated boundaries, shall be submitted by the user agency to the Chief Wildlife Warden, UT of Ladakh, prior to issuance of land diversion order.
10. The User Agency must have a proper plan for disposal of the Solid Waste for the work force engaged as per the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016.
11. The staff of the wildlife protection department shall have unhindered access to the project site/area, for discharging of their duty and the project activities shall be liable to the periodic check by the wildlife staff.
12. The User Agency shall abide by all the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, issues with respect to the protection of Protected Areas, orders of the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal, provisions of the Wild Life (Protection) Act 1972, directions of the Ministry of Environment Forest & Climate Change, conditions imposed in the Wildlife Clearance approval and orders of the UT Administration, issued from time to time.

		13. Any violation of the referred conditions shall attract the provisions of the Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972, and the permission shall be deemed cancelled on any of such violations reported.
25	Comments of NTCA	NA
26	Comments of Ministry	<p>As per the proposal, the land is already under occupation by Army since 2012. The land is being held / occupied and is establishment for existing Post for Infantry Battalion (Igloo) of the Indian Army. Land is required to be held for long period of time.</p> <p>So far, the Standing Committee has recommended 107 proposals for use of 2967.6278 ha from the Changthang High Altitude Cold Desert Wildlife Sanctuary. (list attached)</p> <p>The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.</p>
27	Uploaded Document	recommended list of proposals involvingchangthang wls-.pdf

List of proposals recommended by the SC-NBWL involving Changthang Cold Desert Sanctuary, UT of Ladakh.

S. No.	Name of the Proposal	Status	Area
1.	Diversion of 1.258 ha area from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for FP/LA/DEF/5469/2020	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 64th meeting held on 7th August 2021	1.258 ha
2.	Diversion of 46.67 ha. area from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Pt. 4510 (Beltiyu) to Anela Road-FP/LA/DEF/5024/2020	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 64th meeting held on 7th August 2021	46.67 ha
3.	Diversion of 15.112 ha area from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Hena ITBP Post Road-FP/LA/DEF/5023/2020	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 64th meeting held on 7th August 2021	15.112 ha
4.	Diversion of 2.488 ha area from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Dungti ITBP Post Road-FP/LA/DEF/5022/2020.	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 64th meeting held on 7th August 2021	2.488 ha
5.	Diversion of 1.976 ha area from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Tagyamale ITBP Post Road-FP/LA/DEF/5021/2020	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 64th meeting held on 7th August 2021	1.976 ha
6.	Diversion of 1.194 ha area from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Koyul ITBP Post Road-FP/LA/DEF/5020/2020.	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 64th meeting held on 7th August 2021	1.194 ha
7.	Diversion of 18.322 ha area from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Nyakmikle ITBP Post Road-FP/LA/DEF/5019/2020.	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 64th meeting held on 7th August 2021	18.322 ha
8.	Diversion of 8.486 ha area from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Umlungzing ITBP Post Road-FP/LA/DEF/5018/2020	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 64th meeting held on 7th August 2021	8.486 ha
9.	Diversion of 20.156 ha area from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Silungla base to ITBP Post Road-FP/LA/DEF/5016/2020.	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 64th meeting held on 7th August 2021	20.156 ha
10.	Diversion of 2.958 ha area from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Patrol Base 111 to ITBP Post Road-FP/LA/DEF/5015/2020.	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 64th meeting held on 7th August 2021	2.958 ha
11.	Diversion of 14.3844 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of Marshimikla-Kiu La road-FP/LA/DEF/5669/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	14.3844 ha

12.	Diversion of 17.88 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of Mahay-Debring road-FP/LA/DEF/5898/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	17.88 ha
13.	Diversion of 4.1 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Thakung BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5937/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	4.1 ha
14.	Diversion of 5.37 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary Chusul BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5935/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	5.37 ha
15.	Diversion of 4.1 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Tara BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5937/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	4.1 ha
16.	Diversion of 2.26 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Nykmikle BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5935/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	2.26 ha
17.	Diversion of 2.25 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Tagyarmale BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5695/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	2.25 ha
18.	Diversion of 1.63 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Loma BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5694/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	1.63 ha
19.	Diversion of 1.64 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Heena BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5693/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	1.64 ha
20.	Diversion of 1.64 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Rango BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5692/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	1.64 ha
21.	Diversion of 2.69 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Dungti BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5691/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	2.69 ha
22.	Diversion of 1.62 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Karzok BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5680/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	1.62 ha
23.	Diversion of 1.64 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Zursar BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5679/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	1.64 ha

24.	Diversion of 1.63 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Hanley BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5678/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	1.63 ha
25.	Diversion of 3.25 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Chumar BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5677/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	3.25 ha
26.	Diversion of 1.62 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Chismule BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5676/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	1.62 ha
27.	Diversion of 1.62 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for PP16 BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5655/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	1.62 ha
28.	Diversion of 4.1 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Bao Nallah BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5648/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	4.1 ha
29.	Diversion of 2.00 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Lukung BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5646/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	2.00 ha
30.	Diversion of 4.1 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for KS Hill BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5644/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	4.1 ha
31.	Diversion of 4.1 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Hot Spring BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5643/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	4.1 ha
32.	Diversion of 2.00 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Dhan Singh BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5642/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	2.00 ha
33.	Diversion of 2.00 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Chartse BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5641/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	2.00 ha
34.	Diversion of 4.1 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for T-Salu BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5639/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	4.1 ha
35.	Diversion of 1.64 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Silung La BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5638/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	1.64 ha

36.	Diversion of 4.1 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Phobrang BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5636/2021.	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	4.1 ha
37.	Diversion of 188.392 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of Hanle-Chumar Road, UT of Ladakh. FP/LA/DEF/5585/2020	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 66th meeting held on 31st December, 2021	188.392 ha
38.	Diversion of 1.64 ha land from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Umlingzing BOP (FP/LA/DEF/5993/2021)	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 66th meeting held on 31st December, 2021	1.64 ha
39.	Diversion of 4.17 ha land from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Koyul BOP (FP/LA/DEF/5994/2021)	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 66th meeting held on 31st December, 2021	4.17 ha
40.	Diversion of 1.64 ha land from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Demchok BOP (FP/LA/DEF/5992/2021)	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 66th meeting held on 31st December, 2021	1.64 ha
41.	Proposal for use of 3 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Ladakh Geothermal Field Development at Puga. FP/LA/Others/5851/202	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 67th meeting held on 25.03.2022.	3 ha
42.	Proposal for use of 30.1 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for laying of 11 KV transmission line from SumdhoTr To Thukjay Gompa, UT of Ladakh. FP/LA/VELEC/5877/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 67th meeting held on 25.03.2022.	30.1 ha
43.	Proposal for use of 30.1 ha land from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for laying of 11kV transmission line from Rebel Sumdho to Korzok, UT of Ladakh. FP/LA/VELEC/5945/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 67th meeting held on 25.03.2022.	30.1 ha
44.	Proposal for use of 23.1 ha land from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for laying of 11kv transmission line from Sumdho TR to Nyoma, UT of Ladakh. FP/LA/VELEC/115353/2020	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 67th meeting held on 25.03.2022.	23.1 ha
45.	Proposal for use of 44.1 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for laying of 11KV transmission line from Eirath to Kherapullu & Phobrang to Khastet, UT of Ladakh. FP/LA/VELEC/5875/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 67th meeting held on 25.03.2022.	44.1 ha

46.	Proposal for use of 28.8 ha land from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of road from T01 to Man Pangong Merak, UT of Ladakh-FP/LA/ROAD/6003/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 68th meeting held on 30.05.2022.	28.8 ha
47.	Proposal for use of 24 ha of land from Changthang Wild Life Sanctuary for upgradation and maintenance of Road from L027- Mahey To Korzok, UT of Ladakh-.FP/LA/ROAD/5979/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 68th meeting held on 30.05.2022.	24 ha
48.	Proposal for use of 28.8 ha land from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of road from T01 to Man Pangong Merak, UT of Ladakh-FP/LA/ROAD/6003/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 68th meeting held on 30.05.2022.	28.8 ha
49.	Proposal for use of 107.406 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of T-Salu Changchemo road, UT of Ladakh. FP/LA/DEF/5395/2020	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 69th meeting held on 29.07.2022.	107.406 ha
50.	Proposal for use of 508.187 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Creation of IAF Base, UT of Ladakh. FP/LA/DEF/83135/2020	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 69th meeting held on 29.07.2022.	508.187 ha
51.	Proposal for use of 45.8 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for laying of optical fibre cable for ASCON PH-IV Army Project in Nyoma (Changthang), UT of Ladakh. FP/LA/DEF/6501/2022	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 69th meeting held on 29.07.2022.	45.8 ha
52.	Proposal for use of 25.917 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for laying of optical fibre cable for ASCON PH-IV Army Project in Durbuk (Changthang), UT of Ladakh for i. Lukung Army Camp to Tsogsolu Army Camp to PP 16 Army Camp ii. Lukung Army Camp to Chartse Army Camp to DSP Army Camp iii. Lukung Army Camp to Thakung Army Camp to Chushul Army Camp FP/LA/DEF/6493/2022	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 69th meeting held on 29.07.2022.	25.917 ha
53.	Proposal for use of 0.25 ha land from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of Nomadic Museum Kyagar (Nyoma), UT of Ladakh. FP/LA/Others/6527/2022	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 69th meeting held on 29.07.2022.	0.25 ha

54.	Proposal for use of 1.505 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of ISRO link road from Astrophysics road to Netra Optical Telescope on Mt. Saraswati Hanle, from Km 0.00 to Km 2.153 (net length 2.15 KM), UT of Ladakh. FP/LA/Others/6265/2022	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 69th meeting held on 29.07.2022.	1.505 ha
55.	Proposal for use of 1259.25 ha land from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Mahe Field Firing Range, UT of Ladakh. FP/LA/DEF/5997/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 69th meeting held on 29.07.2022.	1259.25 ha
56.	Proposal for use of 31.6 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Induction of Mountain Radar UT of Ladakh by Indian Air Force Leh. FP/LA/DEF/84473/2020	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 71st meeting held on 29.12.2022.	31.6 ha
57.	Proposal for use of 28.87 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of KarzokToNurbu-Sumdo road, 73rd SCNBWL MoM held on 17.07.2023 Page 66 of 205 UT of Ladakh. WL/LA/INFRA/417251/2023	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	28.87 ha
58.	Proposal for use of 47.992 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of Chusul Dungati Road from Km 0.000 to 56.240, UT of Ladakh. FP/LA/ROAD/6658/2022	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	47.992 ha
59.	Proposal for use of 4 ha of forest land from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of accommodation for Border Roads Task Force (Hanle), UT of Ladakh- FP/LA/DEF/6694/2022	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	4 ha
60.	Proposal for use of 4 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of accommodation for Border Roads Task Force Company (Dungti), UT of Ladakh- FP/LA/DEF/6693/2022 .	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	4 ha
61.	WL/LA/DEF/428360/2023-Proposal for use of 35.37 ha of land from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of Hanle-Zursar-Imis La from Km 0.00 To Km 47.479, UT of Ladakh.	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	35.37 ha
62.	WL/LA/DEF/428207/2023-Proposal for use of 34.15 ha of land from Changthang Wild Life Sanctuary for construction of Chumathang-Chushul	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	34.15 ha

	Road from 0.000 to 45.843 km, UT of Ladakh.		
63.	WL/LA/DEF/427804/2023-Proposal for use of 45.1 ha of land from Changthang Wild Life Sanctuary for construction of Mahay-Nidder-Rhongo Road from Km 0.000 to Km 60.54, UT of Ladakh.	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	45.1 ha
64.	WL/LA/DEF/427716/2023-Proposal for use of 27.86 ha of land from Changthang Wild Life Sanctuary for Construction and upgradation of road LukungChartse, UT of Ladakh.	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	27.86 ha
65.	WL/LA/CommPost/429235/2023-4G Saturation Project Near Green House	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
66.	WL/LA/CommPost/429913/2023 4G Saturation Project Near GompaGhumur	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
67.	WL/LA/CommPost/429918/2023 4G Saturation Project TarganRongKatlay	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
68.	WL/LA/CommPost/429919/2023 4G Saturation Project Near Panchayat Bhawan, Koyul	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
69.	WL/LA/CommPost/429925/2023 4G Saturation Project PhungukAnlay	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
70.	WL/LA/CommPost/428607/2023 4G Saturation Project Rohit Post	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
71.	WL/LA/CommPost/429936/2023 4G Saturation Project Near Cooperative Shops Rongo	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
72.	WL/LA/CommPost/429939/2023 4G Saturation Project Near Community Hall Tsaga	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
73.	WL/LA/CommPost/428672/2023 4G Saturation Project Behind ZEO Office	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
74.	WL/LA/CommPost/427820/2023 4G Saturation Project KheraPulu Gang	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
75.	WL/LA/CommPost/427828/2023 4G Saturation Project Army Hill	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha

76.	WL/LA/Comm Post/428551/2023 4G Saturation Project Army Hill	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
77.	WL/LA/Comm Post/428563/2023 4G Saturation Project Baldan Gang	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
78.	WL/LA/Comm Post/428571/2023 4G Saturation Project Pholong Lay	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
79.	WL/LA/Comm Post/428579/2023 4G Saturation Project Horong	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
80.	WL/LA/Comm Post/428605/2023 4G Saturation Project Rezangle War Memorial	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
81.	WL/LA/Comm Post/428611/2023 4G Saturation Project Near Solar Power Station	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
82.	WL/LA/Comm Post/428623/2023 4G Saturation Project ZaaRagpa Gang	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
83.	WL/LA/Comm Post/428631/2023 4G Saturation Project Near Village Bridge Angkung	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
84.	WL/LA/Comm Post/428641/2023 4G Saturation Project Near GompaKorzok	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
85.	WL/LA/Comm Post/428656/2023 4G Saturation Project Near Gompa Gate	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
86.	WL/LA/Comm Post/428661/2023 4G Saturation Project Mudh	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
87.	WL/LA/Comm Post/428693/2023 4G Saturation Project Near Community Hall SamadRockchan	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
88.	WL/LA/Comm Post/428701/2023 4G Saturation project TrSumshoYokmasaNakpoo	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
89.	WL/LA/Comm Post/428711/2023 4G Saturation Project Kawa Gang	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
90.	WL/LA/Comm Post/427430/2023 4G Saturation Project Chungo dob dob	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
91.	WL/LA/Comm Post/429230/2023 4G Saturation Project Bao Dung	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha

92.	WL/LA/Comm Post/427749/2023 4G saturation Project Zomta Top	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
93.	WL/LA/CommPost/451198/2023 4G Saturation Project Kakset	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 76th meeting held on 05.01.2024.	0.0186 ha
94.	WL/LA/CommPost/451381/2023 4G Saturation Project Pangong Valley	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 76th meeting held on 05.01.2024.	0.0186 ha
95.	WL/LA/CommPost/451206/2023 4G Saturation Project Merak	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 76th meeting held on 05.01.2024.	0.0186 ha
96.	WL/LA/CommPost/451100/2023 4G Saturation project Tsongkhakharu	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 76th meeting held on 05.01.2024.	0.0186 ha
97.	WL/LA/CommPost/452854/2023 Erection of Mobile Communication Tower at TibraTegazong in UT of Ladakh	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 76th meeting held on 05.01.2024.	0
98.	Proposal for use of 29.0 ha of land from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary, Ladakh for construction of Road Nidder-Kyun Tso (Total Length-38.931km) to NHSL specification under 93 RCC/755 BRTF (P) Himank. WL/LA/DEF/449483/2023	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 77 th meeting held on 30.01.2024.	29.0 ha
99.	Proposal for use of 14.43 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Construction/ Improvement of Road Beltityu- Anela to NHSL Specifications from Km 0.000 to Km 9.620 (Net Length 9.620 Kms) under 51RCC/50BRTF/ Project Himank in Union Territory of Ladakh WL/LA/DEF/429567/2023	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 77 th meeting held on 30.01.2024.	14.43 ha
100.	Proposal for use of 47.68 ha of land from Changthan Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of Likaru MigLa-Fukche Road(Totallength-64km) to NHSL specification under 93RCC/755BRTF(P) Himank in favour of Ministry of Defence in UT of Ladakh. WL/LA/DEF/449296/2023	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 77 th meeting held on 30.01.2024.	47.68 ha

101.	Proposal for use of 40.23 ha of land from Changthang Cold Desert Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of Mudh Tsaga road from km 0.000 to km 54.000 (Total length 54 km) to NHSL specification Under 112 RCC/755 BRTF (P) Himank. Construction of MUDHTSAGA Road from km 0.000 to km 54.000- WL/LA/449800/2023	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 77 th meeting held on 30.01.2024.	40.23 ha
102.	Proposal for use of 2.0234 ha non-forest land from Changthang Cold Desert Wildlife Sanctuary for National Large Solar Telescope (Merak) by Indian Institute of Astrophysics near Pangong TSO, Ladakh. WL/LA/Others/429679/2023	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 77 th meeting held on 30.01.2024.	0
103.	Proposal for use of 0.0225 ha land from Changthang Cold Desert Sanctuary for installation of Telecom Tower for provision of mobile network services at Rango, District- Leh, UT of Ladakh.WL/LA/CommPost/495534/2024	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 80 th meeting held on 09.10.2024.	0.0225 ha
104.	Proposal for use of 0.0225 ha land from Changthang Cold Desert Sanctuary for installation of Telecom Tower for provision of mobilenetwork services at Phunguk, District- Leh, UT of Ladakh-WL/LA/CommPost/495583/2024	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 80 th meeting held on 09.10.2024.	0.0225 ha
105.	Proposal for use of 0.0225 ha land from Changthang Cold Desert Sanctuary for installation of Telecom Tower for provision of mobile network services at Hanle, District- Leh, UT of Ladakh-WL/LA/CommPost/495875/2024	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 80 th meeting held on 09.10.2024.	0.0225 ha

106.	Proposal for use of 0.0225 ha from Changthang Cold Desert Sanctuary for installation of Telecom Tower for provision of mobile network services at Merak, District - Leh, UT of Ladakh- WL/LA/CommPost/497706/ 2024	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 80 th meeting held on 09.10.2024.	0.0225 ha
107.	Proposal for use of 4.38 ha land from Changthang Cold Desert Sanctuary for construction and upgradation of ICBR- III Link road from Chusul-Lukung to Thakung Post from Km 0.000 to Km 5.842 (Net Length 5.842 Km) to NHSL (SBA) specification in AoR of 51 RCC/50 BRTF under Project Himank in District Leh, UT of Ladakh. WL/LA/DEF/463268/2024	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 80 th meeting held on 09.10.2024.	4.38 ha
Grand Total			2967.6278 ha

Proposal No: WL/LA/DEF/479063/2024

1	Proposal Name	Proposal for use of 5.76 ha of forest land from Changthang High Altitude Cold Desert Wildlife Sanctuary for Post of Artillery Regiment (FASF), UT of Ladakh in favour of Ministry of Defence.
2	Name of the protected area involved	Changthang High Altitude Cold Desert Wildlife Sanctuary
3	Proposal Number	WL/LA/DEF/479063/2024
4	State Name	LADAKH
5	Whether the proposal is sub-judice	No
6	Area of the protected area(Ha)	400000
7	Area proposed for diversion / De-notification	5.76
8	Total Diverted Area from Protected Area	NA
9	Status of ESZ if any	ESZ proposal has not been received from the UT of Ladakh.
10	Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972	The area, though devoid of any trees cover as per joint survey report, falls within the Protected Area and as such attracts the provisions of section 29 of (Wildlife Protection) Act 1972. The user agency shall have to ensure that there is no damage to the landscape of the area during the execution of the project and must comply with the existing norms to reduce the impact of project on local habitats.
11	Whether linear/non-linear	Non - Linear
12	Whether EC obtained	No
13	Name of the application Agency	Ministry of Defense
14	Date of submission	08/06/2024
15	Total number of trees to be felled	NA
16	Maps depicting the	Yes

	Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	
17	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	Approximately 5.76 Hectares of land is being utilized for housing the Artillery Regiment Junior Commissioned Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Other Ranks. The location will encompass Living Shelters for above mentioned troops, Office Shelters for Command & Control of Operational activities and administration. Storing space and shelters for upkeep of administrative and operational stores. Space and shelters for parking vehicles and armaments. Shelters for rest and re-coup of troops, recreation, entertainment and general need facilities
18	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Changthang High Altitude Cold Desert Wildlife Sanctuary is home to Tibetan antelope, Tibetan wild ass, snow leopard, Tibetan wolf and numerous bird species.
19	Violation (if any) done by the User Agency in the past?	No
20	Type of forest	-
21	Proposed Mitigation Measures	As in S.No. 24
22	Recommendation of the state board for wildlife	Proposal was recommended by State Board for Wild Life in 10th meeting held on 20th September, 2024.
23	Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden	Recommended
24	Conditions imposed by Chief Wild Life Warden	<p>The Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal subject to the following conditions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Legal status of the land shall remain unchanged for the proposed diversion/wildlife clearance. The User Agency will have right to take up only approved activities as per the approved proposal. 2. Any diversion of land for any other purpose except for the referred purpose shall not be admissible without fresh approval from the Standing Committee of NBWL. 3. The User Agency shall pay Net Present Value (NPV) and other

charges in accordance with the orders of the Hon'ble Supreme Court and the MoEF&CC guidelines.

4. The User Agency shall be responsible for obtaining requisite clearances under any other law in vogue, including Forest (Conservation) Act 1980, Environmental (Protection) Act 1986, if applicable before the initiation of work.
5. A quarterly compliance certificate on the implementation of the stipulated terms and conditions shall be submitted by the project proponent to the Chief Wildlife Warden on regular basis.
6. The User Agency shall report accidents of any form involving wild animals to the department immediately.
7. The User Agency or his contractor/labour shall not create any fire place/s or use the firewood and bushes from the Protected Area for burning purposes.
8. The User Agency/ or its contractor shall be personally responsible for any act of Forest and Wildlife violations/offence committed by its staff and labour inside the Protected Area.
9. The User Agency shall not take up any form of mining activity inside the Protected Area. The approved Mining Plan with source of raw material and muck Disposal Plan with demarcated boundaries, shall be submitted by the user agency to the Chief Wildlife Warden, UT of Ladakh, prior to issuance of land diversion order.
10. The User Agency must have a proper plan for disposal of the Solid Waste for the work force engaged as per the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016.
11. The staff of the wildlife protection department shall have unhindered access to the project site/area, for discharging of their duty and the project activities shall be liable to the periodic check by the wildlife staff.
12. The User Agency shall abide by all the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, issues with respect to the protection of Protected Areas, orders of the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal, provisions of the Wild Life (Protection) Act 1972, directions of the Ministry of Environment Forest & Climate Change, conditions imposed in the Wildlife Clearance approval and orders of the UT Administration, issued from time to time.

		13. Any violation of the referred conditions shall attract the provisions of the Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972, and the permission shall be deemed cancelled on any of such violations reported.
25	Comments of NTCA	NA
26	Comments of Ministry	<p>As per the proposal, the land is already under occupation by Army since 2012. The land is being held / occupied and is establishment for existing Post of Artillery Regiment Post of the Indian Army. Land is required to be held for long period of time.</p> <p>So far, the Standing Committee has recommended 107 proposals for use of 2967.6278 ha from the Changthang High Altitude Cold Desert Wildlife Sanctuary. (list attached)</p> <p>The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.</p>
27	Uploaded Document	recommended list of proposals involvingchangthang wls-.pdf

List of proposals recommended by the SC-NBWL involving Changthang Cold Desert Sanctuary, UT of Ladakh.

S. No.	Name of the Proposal	Status	Area
1.	Diversion of 1.258 ha area from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for FP/LA/DEF/5469/2020	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 64th meeting held on 7th August 2021	1.258 ha
2.	Diversion of 46.67 ha. area from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Pt. 4510 (Beltiyu) to Anela Road-FP/LA/DEF/5024/2020	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 64th meeting held on 7th August 2021	46.67 ha
3.	Diversion of 15.112 ha area from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Hena ITBP Post Road-FP/LA/DEF/5023/2020	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 64th meeting held on 7th August 2021	15.112 ha
4.	Diversion of 2.488 ha area from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Dungti ITBP Post Road-FP/LA/DEF/5022/2020.	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 64th meeting held on 7th August 2021	2.488 ha
5.	Diversion of 1.976 ha area from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Tagyamale ITBP Post Road-FP/LA/DEF/5021/2020	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 64th meeting held on 7th August 2021	1.976 ha
6.	Diversion of 1.194 ha area from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Koyul ITBP Post Road-FP/LA/DEF/5020/2020.	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 64th meeting held on 7th August 2021	1.194 ha
7.	Diversion of 18.322 ha area from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Nyakmikle ITBP Post Road-FP/LA/DEF/5019/2020.	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 64th meeting held on 7th August 2021	18.322 ha
8.	Diversion of 8.486 ha area from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Umlungzing ITBP Post Road-FP/LA/DEF/5018/2020	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 64th meeting held on 7th August 2021	8.486 ha
9.	Diversion of 20.156 ha area from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Silungla base to ITBP Post Road-FP/LA/DEF/5016/2020.	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 64th meeting held on 7th August 2021	20.156 ha
10.	Diversion of 2.958 ha area from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Patrol Base 111 to ITBP Post Road-FP/LA/DEF/5015/2020.	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 64th meeting held on 7th August 2021	2.958 ha
11.	Diversion of 14.3844 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of Marshimikla-Kiu La road-FP/LA/DEF/5669/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	14.3844 ha

12.	Diversion of 17.88 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of Mahay-Debring road-FP/LA/DEF/5898/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	17.88 ha
13.	Diversion of 4.1 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Thakung BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5937/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	4.1 ha
14.	Diversion of 5.37 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary Chusul BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5935/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	5.37 ha
15.	Diversion of 4.1 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Tara BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5937/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	4.1 ha
16.	Diversion of 2.26 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Nykmikle BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5935/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	2.26 ha
17.	Diversion of 2.25 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Tagyarmale BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5695/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	2.25 ha
18.	Diversion of 1.63 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Loma BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5694/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	1.63 ha
19.	Diversion of 1.64 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Heena BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5693/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	1.64 ha
20.	Diversion of 1.64 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Rango BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5692/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	1.64 ha
21.	Diversion of 2.69 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Dungti BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5691/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	2.69 ha
22.	Diversion of 1.62 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Karzok BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5680/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	1.62 ha
23.	Diversion of 1.64 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Zursar BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5679/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	1.64 ha

24.	Diversion of 1.63 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Hanley BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5678/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	1.63 ha
25.	Diversion of 3.25 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Chumar BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5677/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	3.25 ha
26.	Diversion of 1.62 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Chismule BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5676/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	1.62 ha
27.	Diversion of 1.62 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for PP16 BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5655/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	1.62 ha
28.	Diversion of 4.1 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Bao Nallah BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5648/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	4.1 ha
29.	Diversion of 2.00 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Lukung BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5646/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	2.00 ha
30.	Diversion of 4.1 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for KS Hill BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5644/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	4.1 ha
31.	Diversion of 4.1 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Hot Spring BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5643/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	4.1 ha
32.	Diversion of 2.00 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Dhan Singh BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5642/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	2.00 ha
33.	Diversion of 2.00 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Chartse BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5641/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	2.00 ha
34.	Diversion of 4.1 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for T-Salu BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5639/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	4.1 ha
35.	Diversion of 1.64 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Silung La BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5638/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	1.64 ha

36.	Diversion of 4.1 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Phobrang BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5636/2021.	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	4.1 ha
37.	Diversion of 188.392 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of Hanle-Chumar Road, UT of Ladakh. FP/LA/DEF/5585/2020	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 66th meeting held on 31st December, 2021	188.392 ha
38.	Diversion of 1.64 ha land from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Umlingzing BOP (FP/LA/DEF/5993/2021)	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 66th meeting held on 31st December, 2021	1.64 ha
39.	Diversion of 4.17 ha land from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Koyul BOP (FP/LA/DEF/5994/2021)	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 66th meeting held on 31st December, 2021	4.17 ha
40.	Diversion of 1.64 ha land from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Demchok BOP (FP/LA/DEF/5992/2021)	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 66th meeting held on 31st December, 2021	1.64 ha
41.	Proposal for use of 3 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Ladakh Geothermal Field Development at Puga. FP/LA/Others/5851/202	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 67th meeting held on 25.03.2022.	3 ha
42.	Proposal for use of 30.1 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for laying of 11 KV transmission line from SumdhoTr To Thukjay Gompa, UT of Ladakh. FP/LA/VELEC/5877/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 67th meeting held on 25.03.2022.	30.1 ha
43.	Proposal for use of 30.1 ha land from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for laying of 11kV transmission line from Rebel Sumdho to Korzok, UT of Ladakh. FP/LA/VELEC/5945/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 67th meeting held on 25.03.2022.	30.1 ha
44.	Proposal for use of 23.1 ha land from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for laying of 11kv transmission line from Sumdho TR to Nyoma, UT of Ladakh. FP/LA/VELEC/115353/2020	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 67th meeting held on 25.03.2022.	23.1 ha
45.	Proposal for use of 44.1 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for laying of 11KV transmission line from Eirath to Kherapullu & Phobrang to Khastet, UT of Ladakh. FP/LA/VELEC/5875/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 67th meeting held on 25.03.2022.	44.1 ha

46.	Proposal for use of 28.8 ha land from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of road from T01 to Man Pangong Merak, UT of Ladakh-FP/LA/ROAD/6003/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 68th meeting held on 30.05.2022.	28.8 ha
47.	Proposal for use of 24 ha of land from Changthang Wild Life Sanctuary for upgradation and maintenance of Road from L027- Mahey To Korzok, UT of Ladakh-.FP/LA/ROAD/5979/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 68th meeting held on 30.05.2022.	24 ha
48.	Proposal for use of 28.8 ha land from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of road from T01 to Man Pangong Merak, UT of Ladakh-FP/LA/ROAD/6003/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 68th meeting held on 30.05.2022.	28.8 ha
49.	Proposal for use of 107.406 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of T-Salu Changchemo road, UT of Ladakh. FP/LA/DEF/5395/2020	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 69th meeting held on 29.07.2022.	107.406 ha
50.	Proposal for use of 508.187 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Creation of IAF Base, UT of Ladakh. FP/LA/DEF/83135/2020	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 69th meeting held on 29.07.2022.	508.187 ha
51.	Proposal for use of 45.8 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for laying of optical fibre cable for ASCON PH-IV Army Project in Nyoma (Changthang), UT of Ladakh. FP/LA/DEF/6501/2022	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 69th meeting held on 29.07.2022.	45.8 ha
52.	Proposal for use of 25.917 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for laying of optical fibre cable for ASCON PH-IV Army Project in Durbuk (Changthang), UT of Ladakh for i. Lukung Army Camp to Tsogsolu Army Camp to PP 16 Army Camp ii. Lukung Army Camp to Chartse Army Camp to DSP Army Camp iii. Lukung Army Camp to Thakung Army Camp to Chushul Army Camp FP/LA/DEF/6493/2022	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 69th meeting held on 29.07.2022.	25.917 ha
53.	Proposal for use of 0.25 ha land from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of Nomadic Museum Kyagar (Nyoma), UT of Ladakh. FP/LA/Others/6527/2022	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 69th meeting held on 29.07.2022.	0.25 ha

54.	Proposal for use of 1.505 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of ISRO link road from Astrophysics road to Netra Optical Telescope on Mt. Saraswati Hanle, from Km 0.00 to Km 2.153 (net length 2.15 KM), UT of Ladakh. FP/LA/Others/6265/2022	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 69th meeting held on 29.07.2022.	1.505 ha
55.	Proposal for use of 1259.25 ha land from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Mahe Field Firing Range, UT of Ladakh. FP/LA/DEF/5997/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 69th meeting held on 29.07.2022.	1259.25 ha
56.	Proposal for use of 31.6 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Induction of Mountain Radar UT of Ladakh by Indian Air Force Leh. FP/LA/DEF/84473/2020	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 71st meeting held on 29.12.2022.	31.6 ha
57.	Proposal for use of 28.87 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of KarzokToNurbu-Sumdo road, 73rd SCNBWL MoM held on 17.07.2023 Page 66 of 205 UT of Ladakh. WL/LA/INFRA/417251/2023	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	28.87 ha
58.	Proposal for use of 47.992 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of Chusul Dungati Road from Km 0.000 to 56.240, UT of Ladakh. FP/LA/ROAD/6658/2022	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	47.992 ha
59.	Proposal for use of 4 ha of forest land from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of accommodation for Border Roads Task Force (Hanle), UT of Ladakh- FP/LA/DEF/6694/2022	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	4 ha
60.	Proposal for use of 4 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of accommodation for Border Roads Task Force Company (Dungti), UT of Ladakh- FP/LA/DEF/6693/2022 .	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	4 ha
61.	WL/LA/DEF/428360/2023-Proposal for use of 35.37 ha of land from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of Hanle-Zursar-Imis La from Km 0.00 To Km 47.479, UT of Ladakh.	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	35.37 ha
62.	WL/LA/DEF/428207/2023-Proposal for use of 34.15 ha of land from Changthang Wild Life Sanctuary for construction of Chumathang-Chushul	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	34.15 ha

	Road from 0.000 to 45.843 km, UT of Ladakh.		
63.	WL/LA/DEF/427804/2023-Proposal for use of 45.1 ha of land from Changthang Wild Life Sanctuary for construction of Mahay-Nidder-Rhongo Road from Km 0.000 to Km 60.54, UT of Ladakh.	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	45.1 ha
64.	WL/LA/DEF/427716/2023-Proposal for use of 27.86 ha of land from Changthang Wild Life Sanctuary for Construction and upgradation of road LukungChartse, UT of Ladakh.	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	27.86 ha
65.	WL/LA/CommPost/429235/2023-4G Saturation Project Near Green House	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
66.	WL/LA/CommPost/429913/2023 4G Saturation Project Near GompaGhumur	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
67.	WL/LA/CommPost/429918/2023 4G Saturation Project TarganRongKatlay	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
68.	WL/LA/CommPost/429919/2023 4G Saturation Project Near Panchayat Bhawan, Koyul	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
69.	WL/LA/CommPost/429925/2023 4G Saturation Project PhungukAnlay	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
70.	WL/LA/CommPost/428607/2023 4G Saturation Project Rohit Post	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
71.	WL/LA/CommPost/429936/2023 4G Saturation Project Near Cooperative Shops Rongo	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
72.	WL/LA/CommPost/429939/2023 4G Saturation Project Near Community Hall Tsaga	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
73.	WL/LA/CommPost/428672/2023 4G Saturation Project Behind ZEO Office	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
74.	WL/LA/CommPost/427820/2023 4G Saturation Project KheraPulu Gang	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
75.	WL/LA/CommPost/427828/2023 4G Saturation Project Army Hill	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha

76.	WL/LA/Comm Post/428551/2023 4G Saturation Project Army Hill	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
77.	WL/LA/Comm Post/428563/2023 4G Saturation Project Baldan Gang	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
78.	WL/LA/Comm Post/428571/2023 4G Saturation Project Pholong Lay	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
79.	WL/LA/Comm Post/428579/2023 4G Saturation Project Horong	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
80.	WL/LA/Comm Post/428605/2023 4G Saturation Project Rezangle War Memorial	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
81.	WL/LA/Comm Post/428611/2023 4G Saturation Project Near Solar Power Station	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
82.	WL/LA/Comm Post/428623/2023 4G Saturation Project ZaaRagpa Gang	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
83.	WL/LA/Comm Post/428631/2023 4G Saturation Project Near Village Bridge Angkung	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
84.	WL/LA/Comm Post/428641/2023 4G Saturation Project Near GompaKorzok	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
85.	WL/LA/Comm Post/428656/2023 4G Saturation Project Near Gompa Gate	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
86.	WL/LA/Comm Post/428661/2023 4G Saturation Project Mudh	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
87.	WL/LA/Comm Post/428693/2023 4G Saturation Project Near Community Hall SamadRockchan	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
88.	WL/LA/Comm Post/428701/2023 4G Saturation project TrSumshoYokmasaNakpoo	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
89.	WL/LA/Comm Post/428711/2023 4G Saturation Project Kawa Gang	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
90.	WL/LA/Comm Post/427430/2023 4G Saturation Project Chungo dob dob	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
91.	WL/LA/Comm Post/429230/2023 4G Saturation Project Bao Dung	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha

92.	WL/LA/Comm Post/427749/2023 4G saturation Project Zomta Top	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
93.	WL/LA/CommPost/451198/2023 4G Saturation Project Kakset	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 76th meeting held on 05.01.2024.	0.0186 ha
94.	WL/LA/CommPost/451381/2023 4G Saturation Project Pangong Valley	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 76th meeting held on 05.01.2024.	0.0186 ha
95.	WL/LA/CommPost/451206/2023 4G Saturation Project Merak	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 76th meeting held on 05.01.2024.	0.0186 ha
96.	WL/LA/CommPost/451100/2023 4G Saturation project Tsongkhakharu	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 76th meeting held on 05.01.2024.	0.0186 ha
97.	WL/LA/CommPost/452854/2023 Erection of Mobile Communication Tower at TibraTegazong in UT of Ladakh	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 76th meeting held on 05.01.2024.	0
98.	Proposal for use of 29.0 ha of land from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary, Ladakh for construction of Road Nidder-Kyun Tso (Total Length-38.931km) to NHSL specification under 93 RCC/755 BRTF (P) Himank. WL/LA/DEF/449483/2023	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 77 th meeting held on 30.01.2024.	29.0 ha
99.	Proposal for use of 14.43 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Construction/ Improvement of Road Beltityu- Anela to NHSL Specifications from Km 0.000 to Km 9.620 (Net Length 9.620 Kms) under 51RCC/50BRTF/ Project Himank in Union Territory of Ladakh WL/LA/DEF/429567/2023	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 77 th meeting held on 30.01.2024.	14.43 ha
100.	Proposal for use of 47.68 ha of land from Changthan Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of Likaru MigLa-Fukche Road(Totallength-64km) to NHSL specification under 93RCC/755BRTF(P) Himank in favour of Ministry of Defence in UT of Ladakh. WL/LA/DEF/449296/2023	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 77 th meeting held on 30.01.2024.	47.68 ha

101.	Proposal for use of 40.23 ha of land from Changthang Cold Desert Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of Mudh Tsaga road from km 0.000 to km 54.000 (Total length 54 km) to NHSL specification Under 112 RCC/755 BRTF (P) Himank. Construction of MUDHTSAGA Road from km 0.000 to km 54.000- WL/LA/449800/2023	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 77 th meeting held on 30.01.2024.	40.23 ha
102.	Proposal for use of 2.0234 ha non-forest land from Changthang Cold Desert Wildlife Sanctuary for National Large Solar Telescope (Merak) by Indian Institute of Astrophysics near Pangong TSO, Ladakh. WL/LA/Others/429679/2023	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 77 th meeting held on 30.01.2024.	0
103.	Proposal for use of 0.0225 ha land from Changthang Cold Desert Sanctuary for installation of Telecom Tower for provision of mobile network services at Rango, District- Leh, UT of Ladakh.WL/LA/CommPost/495534/2024	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 80 th meeting held on 09.10.2024.	0.0225 ha
104.	Proposal for use of 0.0225 ha land from Changthang Cold Desert Sanctuary for installation of Telecom Tower for provision of mobilenetwork services at Phunguk, District- Leh, UT of Ladakh-WL/LA/CommPost/495583/2024	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 80 th meeting held on 09.10.2024.	0.0225 ha
105.	Proposal for use of 0.0225 ha land from Changthang Cold Desert Sanctuary for installation of Telecom Tower for provision of mobile network services at Hanle, District- Leh, UT of Ladakh-WL/LA/CommPost/495875/2024	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 80 th meeting held on 09.10.2024.	0.0225 ha

106.	Proposal for use of 0.0225 ha from Changthang Cold Desert Sanctuary for installation of Telecom Tower for provision of mobile network services at Merak, District - Leh, UT of Ladakh- WL/LA/CommPost/497706/ 2024	Recommended by SC- NBWL in 80 th meeting held on 09.10.2024.	0.0225 ha
107.	Proposal for use of 4.38 ha land from Changthang Cold Desert Sanctuary for construction and upgradation of ICBR- III Link road from Chusul- Lukung to Thakung Post from Km 0.000 to Km 5.842 (Net Length 5.842 Km) to NHSL (SBA) specification in AoR of 51 RCC/50 BRTF under Project Himank in District Leh, UT of Ladakh. WL/LA/DEF/463268/2024	Recommended by SC- NBWL in 80 th meeting held on 09.10.2024.	4.38 ha
Grand Total			2967.6278 ha

Proposal No: WL/LA/DEF/479091/2024

1	Proposal Name	Proposal for use of 0.023 ha of land from Changthang High Altitude Cold Desert Wildlife Sanctuary for Army Signals Mobile Tele Communication Tower (Ascon Node) at Lukung, UT of Ladakh in favour of Ministry of Defence.
2	Name of the protected area involved	Changthang High Altitude Cold Desert Wildlife Sanctuary
3	Proposal Number	WL/LA/DEF/479091/2024
4	State Name	LADAKH
5	Whether the proposal is sub-judice	No
6	Area of the protected area(Ha)	400000
7	Area proposed for diversion / De-notification	0.023
8	Total Diverted Area from Protected Area	NA
9	Status of ESZ if any	ESZ proposal has not been received from UT of Ladakh.
10	Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972	The area, though devoid of any trees cover as per joint survey report, falls within the Protected Area and as such attracts the provisions of section 29 of (Wildlife Protection) Act 1972. The user agency shall have to ensure that there is no damage to the landscape of the area during the execution of the project and must comply with the existing norms to reduce the impact of project on local habitats.
11	Whether linear/non-linear	Non - Linear
12	Whether EC obtained	No
13	Name of the application Agency	Ministry of Defense
14	Date of submission	08/06/2024
15	Total number of trees to be felled	0

16	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	Yes
17	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	Approximately 0.023 (50 Ft x 50 F0 Hectares to establish Army Telecommunication Network for facilitating communication network for Army through flmy Signals Mobile Telecommunication. This is an important requirement for Army as Signal Communication is the backbone to Army operations in safeguarding our national frontiers and boundaries of Nation from external aggression. The location will encompass a Mobile Telecommunication Tower for Army communication. The other facility which will come in the adjoining location of Army is ASCON Node through which this Mobile Telecommunication is connected. The said land is only housing a Mobile Telecommunication Tower
18	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Changthang High Altitude Cold Desert Wildlife Sanctuary is home toTibetan antelope, Tibetan wild ass, snow leopard, Tibetan wolf and numerous bird species.
19	Violation (if any) done by the User Agency in the past?	No
20	Type of forest	-
21	Proposed Mitigation Measures	N/A
22	Recommendation of the state board for wildlife	Proposal was recommended by State Board for Wild Life in 10th meeting held on 20th September, 2024.
23	Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden	Recommended
24	Conditions imposed by Chief Wild Life Warden	The ChiefWild Life Warden has recommended the proposal subject to the following conditions: 1. Legal status of the land shall remain unchanged for the proposed diversion/wildlife clearance. The User Agency will have right to take up only approved activities as per the approved proposal. 2. Any diversion of land for any other purpose except for the referred

purpose shall not be admissible without fresh approval from the Standing Committee of NBWL.

3. The User Agency shall pay Net Present Value (NPV) and other charges in accordance with the orders of the Hon'ble Supreme Court and the MoEF&CC guidelines.
4. The User Agency shall be responsible for obtaining requisite clearances under any other law in vogue, including Forest (Conservation) Act 1980, Environmental (Protection) Act 1986, if applicable before the initiation of work.
5. A quarterly compliance certificate on the implementation of the stipulated terms and conditions shall be submitted by the project proponent to the Chief Wildlife Warden on regular basis.
6. The User Agency shall report accidents of any form involving wild animals to the department immediately.
7. The User Agency or his contractor/labour shall not create any fire place/s or use the firewood and bushes from the Protected Area for burning purposes.
8. The User Agency/ or its contractor shall be personally responsible for any act of Forest and Wildlife violations/offence committed by its staff and labour inside the Protected Area.
9. The User Agency shall not take up any form of mining activity inside the Protected Area. The approved Mining Plan with source of raw material and muck Disposal Plan with demarcated boundaries, shall be submitted by the user agency to the Chief Wildlife Warden, UT of Ladakh, prior to issuance of land diversion order.
10. The User Agency must have a proper plan for disposal of the Solid Waste for the work force engaged as per the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016.
11. The staff of the wildlife protection department shall have unhindered access to the project site/area, for discharging of their duty and the project activities shall be liable to the periodic check by the wildlife staff.
12. The User Agency shall abide by all the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, issues with respect to the protection of Protected Areas, orders of the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal, provisions of the Wild Life (Protection) Act 1972, directions of the Ministry of Environment Forest & Climate Change, conditions imposed in the

		<p>Wildlife Clearance approval and orders of the UT Administration, issued from time to time.</p> <p>13. Any violation of the referred conditions shall attract the provisions of the Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972, and the permission shall be deemed cancelled on any of such violations reported.</p>
25	Comments of NTCA	NA
26	Comments of Ministry	<p>As per the proposal, the land is already under occupation by Army since 2022. The land is being held / occupied and an Army Signals Mobile Telecommunication Tower has been erected as part of Army Communication (ASCON Node) to facilitate and provide communication to Army during War and Peace. Land is required to be held for long period of time.</p> <p>So far, the Standing Committee has recommended 107 proposals for use of 2967.6278 ha from the Changthang High Altitude Cold Desert Wildlife Sanctuary. (list attached)</p> <p>The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.</p>
27	Uploaded Document	recommended list of proposals involvingchangthang wls-.pdf

List of proposals recommended by the SC-NBWL involving Changthang Cold Desert Sanctuary, UT of Ladakh.

S. No.	Name of the Proposal	Status	Area
1.	Diversion of 1.258 ha area from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for FP/LA/DEF/5469/2020	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 64th meeting held on 7th August 2021	1.258 ha
2.	Diversion of 46.67 ha. area from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Pt. 4510 (Beltiyu) to Anela Road-FP/LA/DEF/5024/2020	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 64th meeting held on 7th August 2021	46.67 ha
3.	Diversion of 15.112 ha area from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Hena ITBP Post Road-FP/LA/DEF/5023/2020	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 64th meeting held on 7th August 2021	15.112 ha
4.	Diversion of 2.488 ha area from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Dungti ITBP Post Road-FP/LA/DEF/5022/2020.	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 64th meeting held on 7th August 2021	2.488 ha
5.	Diversion of 1.976 ha area from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Tagyamale ITBP Post Road-FP/LA/DEF/5021/2020	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 64th meeting held on 7th August 2021	1.976 ha
6.	Diversion of 1.194 ha area from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Koyul ITBP Post Road-FP/LA/DEF/5020/2020.	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 64th meeting held on 7th August 2021	1.194 ha
7.	Diversion of 18.322 ha area from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Nyakmikle ITBP Post Road-FP/LA/DEF/5019/2020.	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 64th meeting held on 7th August 2021	18.322 ha
8.	Diversion of 8.486 ha area from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Umlungzing ITBP Post Road-FP/LA/DEF/5018/2020	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 64th meeting held on 7th August 2021	8.486 ha
9.	Diversion of 20.156 ha area from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Silungla base to ITBP Post Road-FP/LA/DEF/5016/2020.	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 64th meeting held on 7th August 2021	20.156 ha
10.	Diversion of 2.958 ha area from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Patrol Base 111 to ITBP Post Road-FP/LA/DEF/5015/2020.	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 64th meeting held on 7th August 2021	2.958 ha
11.	Diversion of 14.3844 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of Marshimikla-Kiu La road-FP/LA/DEF/5669/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	14.3844 ha

12.	Diversion of 17.88 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of Mahay-Debring road-FP/LA/DEF/5898/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	17.88 ha
13.	Diversion of 4.1 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Thakung BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5937/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	4.1 ha
14.	Diversion of 5.37 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary Chusul BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5935/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	5.37 ha
15.	Diversion of 4.1 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Tara BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5937/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	4.1 ha
16.	Diversion of 2.26 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Nykmikle BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5935/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	2.26 ha
17.	Diversion of 2.25 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Tagyarmale BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5695/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	2.25 ha
18.	Diversion of 1.63 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Loma BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5694/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	1.63 ha
19.	Diversion of 1.64 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Heena BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5693/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	1.64 ha
20.	Diversion of 1.64 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Rango BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5692/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	1.64 ha
21.	Diversion of 2.69 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Dungti BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5691/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	2.69 ha
22.	Diversion of 1.62 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Karzok BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5680/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	1.62 ha
23.	Diversion of 1.64 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Zursar BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5679/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	1.64 ha

24.	Diversion of 1.63 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Hanley BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5678/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	1.63 ha
25.	Diversion of 3.25 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Chumar BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5677/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	3.25 ha
26.	Diversion of 1.62 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Chismule BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5676/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	1.62 ha
27.	Diversion of 1.62 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for PP16 BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5655/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	1.62 ha
28.	Diversion of 4.1 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Bao Nallah BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5648/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	4.1 ha
29.	Diversion of 2.00 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Lukung BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5646/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	2.00 ha
30.	Diversion of 4.1 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for KS Hill BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5644/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	4.1 ha
31.	Diversion of 4.1 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Hot Spring BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5643/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	4.1 ha
32.	Diversion of 2.00 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Dhan Singh BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5642/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	2.00 ha
33.	Diversion of 2.00 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Chartse BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5641/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	2.00 ha
34.	Diversion of 4.1 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for T-Salu BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5639/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	4.1 ha
35.	Diversion of 1.64 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Silung La BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5638/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	1.64 ha

36.	Diversion of 4.1 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Phobrang BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5636/2021.	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	4.1 ha
37.	Diversion of 188.392 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of Hanle-Chumar Road, UT of Ladakh. FP/LA/DEF/5585/2020	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 66th meeting held on 31st December, 2021	188.392 ha
38.	Diversion of 1.64 ha land from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Umlingzing BOP (FP/LA/DEF/5993/2021)	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 66th meeting held on 31st December, 2021	1.64 ha
39.	Diversion of 4.17 ha land from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Koyul BOP (FP/LA/DEF/5994/2021)	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 66th meeting held on 31st December, 2021	4.17 ha
40.	Diversion of 1.64 ha land from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Demchok BOP (FP/LA/DEF/5992/2021)	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 66th meeting held on 31st December, 2021	1.64 ha
41.	Proposal for use of 3 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Ladakh Geothermal Field Development at Puga. FP/LA/Others/5851/202	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 67th meeting held on 25.03.2022.	3 ha
42.	Proposal for use of 30.1 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for laying of 11 KV transmission line from SumdhoTr To Thukjay Gompa, UT of Ladakh. FP/LA/VELEC/5877/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 67th meeting held on 25.03.2022.	30.1 ha
43.	Proposal for use of 30.1 ha land from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for laying of 11kV transmission line from Rebel Sumdho to Korzok, UT of Ladakh. FP/LA/VELEC/5945/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 67th meeting held on 25.03.2022.	30.1 ha
44.	Proposal for use of 23.1 ha land from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for laying of 11kv transmission line from Sumdho TR to Nyoma, UT of Ladakh. FP/LA/VELEC/115353/2020	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 67th meeting held on 25.03.2022.	23.1 ha
45.	Proposal for use of 44.1 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for laying of 11KV transmission line from Eirath to Kherapullu & Phobrang to Khastet, UT of Ladakh. FP/LA/VELEC/5875/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 67th meeting held on 25.03.2022.	44.1 ha

46.	Proposal for use of 28.8 ha land from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of road from T01 to Man Pangong Merak, UT of Ladakh-FP/LA/ROAD/6003/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 68th meeting held on 30.05.2022.	28.8 ha
47.	Proposal for use of 24 ha of land from Changthang Wild Life Sanctuary for upgradation and maintenance of Road from L027- Mahey To Korzok, UT of Ladakh-.FP/LA/ROAD/5979/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 68th meeting held on 30.05.2022.	24 ha
48.	Proposal for use of 28.8 ha land from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of road from T01 to Man Pangong Merak, UT of Ladakh-FP/LA/ROAD/6003/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 68th meeting held on 30.05.2022.	28.8 ha
49.	Proposal for use of 107.406 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of T-Salu Changchemo road, UT of Ladakh. FP/LA/DEF/5395/2020	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 69th meeting held on 29.07.2022.	107.406 ha
50.	Proposal for use of 508.187 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Creation of IAF Base, UT of Ladakh. FP/LA/DEF/83135/2020	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 69th meeting held on 29.07.2022.	508.187 ha
51.	Proposal for use of 45.8 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for laying of optical fibre cable for ASCON PH-IV Army Project in Nyoma (Changthang), UT of Ladakh. FP/LA/DEF/6501/2022	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 69th meeting held on 29.07.2022.	45.8 ha
52.	Proposal for use of 25.917 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for laying of optical fibre cable for ASCON PH-IV Army Project in Durbuk (Changthang), UT of Ladakh for i. Lukung Army Camp to Tsogsolu Army Camp to PP 16 Army Camp ii. Lukung Army Camp to Chartse Army Camp to DSP Army Camp iii. Lukung Army Camp to Thakung Army Camp to Chushul Army Camp FP/LA/DEF/6493/2022	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 69th meeting held on 29.07.2022.	25.917 ha
53.	Proposal for use of 0.25 ha land from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of Nomadic Museum Kyagar (Nyoma), UT of Ladakh. FP/LA/Others/6527/2022	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 69th meeting held on 29.07.2022.	0.25 ha

54.	Proposal for use of 1.505 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of ISRO link road from Astrophysics road to Netra Optical Telescope on Mt. Saraswati Hanle, from Km 0.00 to Km 2.153 (net length 2.15 KM), UT of Ladakh. FP/LA/Others/6265/2022	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 69th meeting held on 29.07.2022.	1.505 ha
55.	Proposal for use of 1259.25 ha land from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Mahe Field Firing Range, UT of Ladakh. FP/LA/DEF/5997/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 69th meeting held on 29.07.2022.	1259.25 ha
56.	Proposal for use of 31.6 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Induction of Mountain Radar UT of Ladakh by Indian Air Force Leh. FP/LA/DEF/84473/2020	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 71st meeting held on 29.12.2022.	31.6 ha
57.	Proposal for use of 28.87 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of KarzokToNurbu-Sumdo road, 73rd SCNBWL MoM held on 17.07.2023 Page 66 of 205 UT of Ladakh. WL/LA/INFRA/417251/2023	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	28.87 ha
58.	Proposal for use of 47.992 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of Chusul Dungati Road from Km 0.000 to 56.240, UT of Ladakh. FP/LA/ROAD/6658/2022	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	47.992 ha
59.	Proposal for use of 4 ha of forest land from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of accommodation for Border Roads Task Force (Hanle), UT of Ladakh- FP/LA/DEF/6694/2022	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	4 ha
60.	Proposal for use of 4 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of accommodation for Border Roads Task Force Company (Dungti), UT of Ladakh- FP/LA/DEF/6693/2022 .	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	4 ha
61.	WL/LA/DEF/428360/2023-Proposal for use of 35.37 ha of land from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of Hanle-Zursar-Imis La from Km 0.00 To Km 47.479, UT of Ladakh.	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	35.37 ha
62.	WL/LA/DEF/428207/2023-Proposal for use of 34.15 ha of land from Changthang Wild Life Sanctuary for construction of Chumathang-Chushul	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	34.15 ha

	Road from 0.000 to 45.843 km, UT of Ladakh.		
63.	WL/LA/DEF/427804/2023-Proposal for use of 45.1 ha of land from Changthang Wild Life Sanctuary for construction of Mahay-Nidder-Rhongo Road from Km 0.000 to Km 60.54, UT of Ladakh.	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	45.1 ha
64.	WL/LA/DEF/427716/2023-Proposal for use of 27.86 ha of land from Changthang Wild Life Sanctuary for Construction and upgradation of road LukungChartse, UT of Ladakh.	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	27.86 ha
65.	WL/LA/CommPost/429235/2023-4G Saturation Project Near Green House	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
66.	WL/LA/CommPost/429913/2023 4G Saturation Project Near GompaGhumur	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
67.	WL/LA/CommPost/429918/2023 4G Saturation Project TarganRongKatlay	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
68.	WL/LA/CommPost/429919/2023 4G Saturation Project Near Panchayat Bhawan, Koyul	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
69.	WL/LA/CommPost/429925/2023 4G Saturation Project PhungukAnlay	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
70.	WL/LA/CommPost/428607/2023 4G Saturation Project Rohit Post	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
71.	WL/LA/CommPost/429936/2023 4G Saturation Project Near Cooperative Shops Rongo	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
72.	WL/LA/CommPost/429939/2023 4G Saturation Project Near Community Hall Tsaga	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
73.	WL/LA/CommPost/428672/2023 4G Saturation Project Behind ZEO Office	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
74.	WL/LA/CommPost/427820/2023 4G Saturation Project KheraPulu Gang	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
75.	WL/LA/CommPost/427828/2023 4G Saturation Project Army Hill	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha

76.	WL/LA/Comm Post/428551/2023 4G Saturation Project Army Hill	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
77.	WL/LA/Comm Post/428563/2023 4G Saturation Project Baldan Gang	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
78.	WL/LA/Comm Post/428571/2023 4G Saturation Project Pholong Lay	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
79.	WL/LA/Comm Post/428579/2023 4G Saturation Project Horong	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
80.	WL/LA/Comm Post/428605/2023 4G Saturation Project Rezangle War Memorial	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
81.	WL/LA/Comm Post/428611/2023 4G Saturation Project Near Solar Power Station	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
82.	WL/LA/Comm Post/428623/2023 4G Saturation Project ZaaRagpa Gang	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
83.	WL/LA/Comm Post/428631/2023 4G Saturation Project Near Village Bridge Angkung	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
84.	WL/LA/Comm Post/428641/2023 4G Saturation Project Near GompaKorzok	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
85.	WL/LA/Comm Post/428656/2023 4G Saturation Project Near Gompa Gate	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
86.	WL/LA/Comm Post/428661/2023 4G Saturation Project Mudh	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
87.	WL/LA/Comm Post/428693/2023 4G Saturation Project Near Community Hall SamadRockchan	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
88.	WL/LA/Comm Post/428701/2023 4G Saturation project TrSumshoYokmasaNakpoo	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
89.	WL/LA/Comm Post/428711/2023 4G Saturation Project Kawa Gang	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
90.	WL/LA/Comm Post/427430/2023 4G Saturation Project Chungo dob dob	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
91.	WL/LA/Comm Post/429230/2023 4G Saturation Project Bao Dung	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha

92.	WL/LA/Comm Post/427749/2023 4G saturation Project Zomta Top	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
93.	WL/LA/CommPost/451198/2023 4G Saturation Project Kakset	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 76th meeting held on 05.01.2024.	0.0186 ha
94.	WL/LA/CommPost/451381/2023 4G Saturation Project Pangong Valley	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 76th meeting held on 05.01.2024.	0.0186 ha
95.	WL/LA/CommPost/451206/2023 4G Saturation Project Merak	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 76th meeting held on 05.01.2024.	0.0186 ha
96.	WL/LA/CommPost/451100/2023 4G Saturation project Tsongkhakharu	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 76th meeting held on 05.01.2024.	0.0186 ha
97.	WL/LA/CommPost/452854/2023 Erection of Mobile Communication Tower at TibraTegazong in UT of Ladakh	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 76th meeting held on 05.01.2024.	0
98.	Proposal for use of 29.0 ha of land from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary, Ladakh for construction of Road Nidder-Kyun Tso (Total Length-38.931km) to NHSL specification under 93 RCC/755 BRTF (P) Himank. WL/LA/DEF/449483/2023	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 77 th meeting held on 30.01.2024.	29.0 ha
99.	Proposal for use of 14.43 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Construction/ Improvement of Road Beltityu- Anela to NHSL Specifications from Km 0.000 to Km 9.620 (Net Length 9.620 Kms) under 51RCC/50BRTF/ Project Himank in Union Territory of Ladakh WL/LA/DEF/429567/2023	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 77 th meeting held on 30.01.2024.	14.43 ha
100.	Proposal for use of 47.68 ha of land from Changthan Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of Likaru MigLa-Fukche Road(Totallength-64km) to NHSL specification under 93RCC/755BRTF(P) Himank in favour of Ministry of Defence in UT of Ladakh. WL/LA/DEF/449296/2023	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 77 th meeting held on 30.01.2024.	47.68 ha

101.	Proposal for use of 40.23 ha of land from Changthang Cold Desert Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of Mudh Tsaga road from km 0.000 to km 54.000 (Total length 54 km) to NHSL specification Under 112 RCC/755 BRTF (P) Himank. Construction of MUDHTSAGA Road from km 0.000 to km 54.000- WL/LA/449800/2023	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 77 th meeting held on 30.01.2024.	40.23 ha
102.	Proposal for use of 2.0234 ha non-forest land from Changthang Cold Desert Wildlife Sanctuary for National Large Solar Telescope (Merak) by Indian Institute of Astrophysics near Pangong TSO, Ladakh. WL/LA/Others/429679/2023	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 77 th meeting held on 30.01.2024.	0
103.	Proposal for use of 0.0225 ha land from Changthang Cold Desert Sanctuary for installation of Telecom Tower for provision of mobile network services at Rango, District- Leh, UT of Ladakh.WL/LA/CommPost/495534/2024	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 80 th meeting held on 09.10.2024.	0.0225 ha
104.	Proposal for use of 0.0225 ha land from Changthang Cold Desert Sanctuary for installation of Telecom Tower for provision of mobilenetwork services at Phunguk, District- Leh, UT of Ladakh-WL/LA/CommPost/495583/2024	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 80 th meeting held on 09.10.2024.	0.0225 ha
105.	Proposal for use of 0.0225 ha land from Changthang Cold Desert Sanctuary for installation of Telecom Tower for provision of mobile network services at Hanle, District- Leh, UT of Ladakh-WL/LA/CommPost/495875/2024	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 80 th meeting held on 09.10.2024.	0.0225 ha

106.	Proposal for use of 0.0225 ha from Changthang Cold Desert Sanctuary for installation of Telecom Tower for provision of mobile network services at Merak, District - Leh, UT of Ladakh- WL/LA/CommPost/497706/ 2024	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 80 th meeting held on 09.10.2024.	0.0225 ha
107.	Proposal for use of 4.38 ha land from Changthang Cold Desert Sanctuary for construction and upgradation of ICBR- III Link road from Chusul-Lukung to Thakung Post from Km 0.000 to Km 5.842 (Net Length 5.842 Km) to NHSL (SBA) specification in AoR of 51 RCC/50 BRTF under Project Himank in District Leh, UT of Ladakh. WL/LA/DEF/463268/2024	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 80 th meeting held on 09.10.2024.	4.38 ha
Grand Total			2967.6278 ha

Proposal No: WL/LA/DEF/489109/2024

1	Proposal Name	Proposal for use of 0.63 ha of land from Karakorum Nubra Shyok Wildlife Sanctuary for Infantry Battalion at Turtuk Zangpal, UT of Ladakh in favour of Ministry of Defence.
2	Name of the protected area involved	Karakorum Nubra Shyok Wildlife Sanctuary
3	Proposal Number	WL/LA/DEF/489109/2024
4	State Name	LADAKH
5	Whether the proposal is sub-judice	No
6	Area of the protected area(Ha)	500000
7	Area proposed for diversion / De-notification	0.63
8	Total Diverted Area from Protected Area	0
9	Status of ESZ if any	ESZ proposal has not been received from the UT of Ladakh.
10	Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972	The area, though devoid of any trees cover as per joint survey report, falls within the Protected Area and as such attracts the provisions of Section 29 of Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972. The user agency shall have to ensure that there is no damage to the landscape and habitat of the area during the execution of the project and must comply with the existing norms to reduce the impact of project on local habitats.
11	Whether linear/non-linear	Non - Linear
12	Whether EC obtained	No
13	Name of the application Agency	Ministry of Defense
14	Date of submission	22/07/2024
15	Total number of trees to be felled	0
16	Maps depicting the	No

	Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	
17	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	Approximately 0.63 ha for training of troops, trial of equipment conduct of battle drills are honing of military skills. The land will be utilized for creation of infrastructure for the same.
18	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Karakorum Nubra Shyok Wildlife Sanctuary is home to Tibetan gazelle, Siberian ibex, the bharal (blue sheep), and the snow leopard, Tibetan antelope (chiru) and Bactrian camel etc.
19	Violation (if any) done by the User Agency in the past?	No
20	Type of forest	-
21	Proposed Mitigation Measures	As in S.No. 24.
22	Recommendation of the state board for wildlife	Proposal was recommended by State Board for Wild Life in 10th meeting held on 20th September, 2024.
23	Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden	Recommended
24	Conditions imposed by Chief Wild Life Warden	<p>The Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal subject to the following conditions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Legal status of the land shall remain unchanged for the proposed diversion/wildlife clearance. The User Agency shall have right to take up only approved activities as per the approved proposal. 2. Any diversion of land for any other purpose except for the referred purpose shall not be admissible without fresh approval from the Standing Committee of NBWL. 3. The User Agency shall pay Net Present Value (NPV) and other charges in accordance with the orders of the Hon'ble Supreme Court and the MoEF&CC guidelines. 4. The User Agency shall be responsible for obtaining requisite clearances under any other law in vogue, including Forest (Conservation) Act 1980, Environmental (Protection) Act 1986, if

applicable, before the initiation of work.

5. A quarterly compliance certificate on the implementation of the stipulated terms and conditions shall be submitted by the project proponent to the Chief Wildlife Warden on regular basis.
6. The User Agency shall report accidents of any form involving wild animals to the department immediately.
7. The User Agency or his contractor/labour shall not create any fire place/s or use the firewood and bushes from the Protected Area for burning purposes during the execution of project.
8. The User Agency/ or its contractor shall be personally responsible for any act of Forest and Wildlife violations/offence committed by its staff and labour inside the Protected Area.
9. The User Agency shall not take up any form of mining activity inside the Protected Area. The approved Mining Plan with source of raw material and muck Disposal Plan with demarcated boundaries, shall be submitted by the user agency to the Chief Wildlife Warden, UT of Ladakh, prior to issuance of land diversion order.
10. The User Agency must have a proper plan for disposal of the Solid Waste for the work force engaged as per the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016.
11. For the projects (a) WL/LA/DEF/494233/2024, INLAND WATER TRANSPORT PLATOON AT LUKUNG and (b) WL/LA/DEF/489109/2024, INFANTRY BATTALION AT TURTUK ZANGPAL the user agency must ensure zero sewage disposal out side the proposed diverted area and shall install suitable capacity/technology STP as warranted under rules.
12. The staff of the wildlife protection department shall have unhindered access to the project site/area, for discharging of their duty and the project activities shall be liable to the periodic check by the wildlife staff.
13. The User Agency shall abide by all the directions issued by the Hon'ble Supreme Court, with respect to the protection of Protected Areas, orders of the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal, provisions of the Wild Life (Protection) Act 1972, directions of the Ministry of Environment Forest & Climate Change, conditions imposed in the Wildlife Clearance approval and orders of the UT Administration,

		<p>issued from time to time.</p> <p>14. Any violation of the referred conditions shall attract the provisions of the Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972, and the permission shall be deemed cancelled on any of such violations reported.</p>
25	Comments of NTCA	NA
26	Comments of Ministry	<p>As per the proposal, the land is under occupation of Indian Army since 2007. The land is being held /occupied and is housing troops of an Infantry Battalion. Land is required to be held for a long period of time.</p> <p>So far, the Standing Committee has recommended 64 proposals for use of 24625.51695 ha from the Karakoram (Nubra Shyok) Wildlife Sanctuary. (list attached)</p> <p>The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.</p>
27	Uploaded Document	karakoram wls.pdf

**PROPOSALS RECOMMENDED BY THE SC-NBWL INVOLVING KARAKORAM
WILDLIFE SANCTUARY, UT OF LADAKH.**

S.No.	Name of the Proposal	Status	Area
1.	Diversion of 1.62 ha from Karakoram Wildlife Sanctuary for Sultan Chusko BOP	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	1.62 ha
2.	Diversion of 2.2 ha from Karakoram Wildlife Sanctuary for Murgo BOP	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	2.2 ha
3.	Diversion of 2.1 ha from Karakoram Wildlife Sanctuary for Chang Chenmo BOP	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	2.1 ha
4.	Diversion of 2.46 ha from Karakoram Wildlife Sanctuary for Burtse BOP	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	2.46 ha
5.	Diversion of 2.00 ha from Karakoram Wildlife Sanctuary for Gapsan BOP	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	2.00 ha
6.	Diversion of 1.63 ha from Karakoram Wildlife Sanctuary for DBO BOP	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	1.63 ha
7.	Diversion of 1.64 ha from Karakoram Wildlife Sanctuary for Track BOP	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	1.64 ha
8.	Proposal for use of 55.68 ha of from Karakoram Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of Saser la-Saser Brangsa road, UT of Ladakh. FP/LA/DEF/5567/202	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 67th meeting held on 25.03.2022.	55.68 ha
9.	Proposal for use of 1.63 ha land from Karakoram Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of BOP in UT of Ladakh. FP/LA/DEF/6058/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 67th meeting held on 25.03.2022.	1.63 ha
10.	Proposal for use of 15.6 ha from Karakoram Wildlife Sanctuary for upgradation and maintenance of road from T04 to Largyab-Pachathang, UT of Ladakh-FP/LA/ROAD/5983/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 68th meeting held on 30.05.2022.	15.6 ha

11.	Proposal for use of 0.50585 ha of forest land from Karakoram Wildlife Sanctuary for tourist Police facilitation Centre cum Check Post North pulu Nubra-FP/LA/Others/6034/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 68th meeting held on 30.05.2022.	0.50585 ha
12.	Proposal for use of 27.5 ha from Karakoram Wildlife Sanctuary for upgradation of Khalsar-Agham road to double laning from Km 0.00 to Km 22.500, UT of Ladakh-FP/LA/ROAD/6217/ 2022	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 69th meeting held on 29.07.2022.	27.5 ha
13.	Proposal for use of 6.875 ha from Karakoram Wildlife Sanctuary for upgradation of Leh-Chalunka road between km55-km 70, UT of Ladakh. FP/LA/DEF/5850/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 69th meeting held on 29.07.2022.	6.875 ha
14.	Proposal for use of 26.7 ha of forest land from Karakoram Wildlife Sanctuary for laying of optical fibre cable for ASCON PH-IV Army Project in Nubra, UT of Ladakh for: A. 11.1 Ha from i. Sasoma Army Camp to Murgo Army Camp ii. Post 9 Army Camp to Rama Army Camp iii. Rock fall Army Camp to Bairsok Army Camp iv. Gorey PP Army Camp to ORD Army Camp B. 15.6 Ha from KK Pass Army Camp to Shayok-FP/LA/DEF/6317/2022	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 69th meeting held on 29.07.2022.	26.7 ha
15.	Proposal for use of 157.93 ha Karakoram Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of 220 kV Phyang-Diskit S/C Transmission Line under plan PMDP-2015, UT of Ladakh-FP/LA/TRANS/151731/2022	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 72nd meeting held on 25.04.2023	157.93 ha
16.	Proposal for use of 24281 ha from Karakoram Wildlife Sanctuary for artillery firing and practice at Mandalhang field firing ranges (MTFFR), UT of Ladakh-FP/LA/DEF/6302/2022	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73 rd meeting held on 17.07.2023	24281 ha

17.	Proposal for use of 4.135 ha from Karakoram Wildlife Sanctuary for upgradation of road Leh-Chalunka between KM 108 to KM 118, UT of Ladakh in favour of 54 RCC (GREF)- FP/LA/DEF/6713/2022.	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73 rd meeting held on 17.07.2023	4.135 ha
18.	Proposal for use of 6.6825 ha of forest land from Karakoram Wildlife Sanctuary for upgradation of Leh-Chalunka Road from CL-9 to NHDL specifications from KM 70.00 to KM 85.000 including LA, FC and shifting of utility under project Vijayak in Leh-Ladakh (UT)- FP/LA/DEF/5916/ 2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73 rd meeting held on 17.07.2023	6.6825 ha
19.	Proposal is for use of 4.55 ha from Karakoram Wildlife Sanctuary for Upgradation of Leh Chalunka Road km 85 to km 95, UT of Ladakh-WL/LA/DEF/413973/ 2023.	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73 rd meeting held on 17.07.2023	4.55 ha
20.	WL/LA/CommPost/429943/2023-4G Saturation Project Maytow Fangsa	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73 rd meeting held on 17.07.2023	0.02 ha
21.	WL/LA/CommPost/429944/2023-4G Saturation Project Digger Village	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73 rd meeting held on 17.07.2023	0.02 ha
22.	WL/LA/CommPost/429945/2023-4G Saturation Project Pachathang (Fastan)	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73 rd meeting held on 17.07.2023	0.02 ha
23.	WL/LA/CommPost/429946/2023-4G Saturation Project Sangyar Gonbo	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73 rd meeting held on 17.07.2023	0.02 ha
24.	WL/LA/CommPost/429947/2023-4G Saturation Project Nyung-Jng	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73 rd meeting held on 17.07.2023	0.02 ha
25.	WL/LA/CommPost/429948/2023-4G Saturation Project Hunderi Village	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73 rd meeting held on 17.07.2023	0.02 ha
26.	WL/LA/CommPost/429949/2023-4G Saturation Project Existing Makeshift GBT Site	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73 rd meeting held on 17.07.2023	0.02 ha

27.	WL/LA/CommPost/429950/2023-4G Saturation Project Skamgo	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73 rd meeting held on 17.07.2023	0.02 ha
28.	WL/LA/CommPost/429951/2023-4G Saturation Project Yulchung	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73 rd meeting held on 17.07.2023	0.02 ha
29.	WL/LA/CommPost/429953/2023-4G Saturation Project Khema Village	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73 rd meeting held on 17.07.2023	0.02 ha
30.	WL/LA/CommPost/429941/2023-4G Saturation Project Lhato-Dunggo	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73 rd meeting held on 17.07.2023	0.02 ha
31.	WL/LA/CommPost/430038/2023-4G Saturation Project Spangchemo (Khungru)	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73 rd meeting held on 17.07.2023	0.02 ha
32.	WL/LA/CommPost/430052/2023-4G Saturation Project Maney Nakpo Thang	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73 rd meeting held on 17.07.2023	0.02 ha
33.	WL/LA/CommPost/430080/2023-4G Saturation Project Gompa Sgang	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73 rd meeting held on 17.07.2023	0.02 ha
34.	WL/LA/CommPost/430087/2023-4G Saturation Project New Pachathang	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73 rd meeting held on 17.07.2023	0.02 ha
35.	WL/LA/CommPost/430099/2023-4G Saturation Project Near Govt Middle School Panamik	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73 rd meeting held on 17.07.2023	0.02 ha
36.	WL/LA/CommPost/430103/2023-4G Saturation Project Maney-Rongdo	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73 rd meeting held on 17.07.2023	0.02 ha
37.	WL/LA/CommPost/430173/2023-4G Saturation Project Shalethang	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73 rd meeting held on 17.07.2023	0.02 ha
38.	WL/LA/CommPost/430174/2023-4G Saturation Project Sasey Thang, Near Old School Building	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73 rd meeting held on 17.07.2023	0.02 ha

39.	WL/LA/CommPost/430176/2023-4G Saturation Project Thangnak (Below Skuru Monastery)	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73 rd meeting held on 17.07.2023	0.02 ha
40.	WL/LA/CommPost/430177/2023-4G Saturation Project Sunudo	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73 rd meeting held on 17.07.2023	0.02 ha
41.	WL/LA/CommPost/430180/2023-4G Saturation Project BSNL BTS Bts Site	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73 rd meeting held on 17.07.2023	0.02 ha
42.	WL/LA/CommPost/430182/2023-4G Saturation Project Polo Rtsey Rtsa (Pachathang Tykshi)	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73 rd meeting held on 17.07.2023	0.02 ha
43.	WL/LA/CommPost/430186/2023-4G Saturation Project Chabrak Hilltop	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73 rd meeting held on 17.07.2023	0.02 ha
44.	WL/LA/CommPost/430185/2023-4G Saturation Project Thang Rgyap	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73 rd meeting held on 17.07.2023	0.02 ha
45.	WL/LA/CommPost/430187/2023-4G Saturation Project Chhuthang	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73 rd meeting held on 17.07.2023	0.02 ha
46.	WL/LA/CommPost/430188/2023-4G Saturation Project Near Cfc Building Roof, Shakthang	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73 rd meeting held on 17.07.2023	0.02 ha
47.	WL/LA/CommPost/430189/2023-4G Saturation Project Warishi	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73 rd meeting held on 17.07.2023	0.02 ha
48.	WL/LA/CommPost/452547/2023 Erection of Mobile Communications Tower at Thang, District Leh, UT of Ladakh	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 76 th meeting held on 05.01.2024.	0.0334 ha
49.	WL/LA/CommPost/438905/2023 USOF '354 Uncovered Villages Scheme' for mobile communication at Village Khemi	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 76 th meeting held on 05.01.2024.	0.0334 ha
50.	WL/LA/CommPost/451312/ 2023 4G Saturation Project Thanga Chathang	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 76 th meeting held on 05.01.2024	0.0186

51.	WL/LA/CommPost/451304/20234 G Saturation Project Tirith	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 76 th meeting held on 05.01.2024	0.0186
52.	WL/LA/CommPost/451130/20234 G Saturation Project Diskit	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 76 th meeting held on 05.01.2024	0.0186
53.	WL/LA/CommPost/451318/20234 G Saturation Project Warisfistan (Waris)	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 76 th meeting held on 05.01.2024	0.0186
54.	WL/LA/CommPost/451190/20234 G Saturation Project Chalunkha	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 76 th meeting held on 05.01.2024	0.0186
55.	WL/LA/CommPost/451218/20234 G Saturation Project Rakuru	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 76 th meeting held on 05.01.2024	0.0186
56.	WL/LA/CommPost/451238/20234 G Saturation Project Tangyar	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 76 th meeting held on 05.01.2024	0.0186
57.	WL/LA/CommPost/451118/20234 G Saturation Project Kuri	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 76 th meeting held on 05.01.2024	0.0186
58.	WL/LA/CommPost/451109/20234 G Saturation Project Hundar	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 76 th meeting held on 05.01.2024	0.0186
59.	WL/LA/CommPost/451065/20234 G Saturation Project Partap Pore	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 76 th meeting held on 05.01.2024	0.0186
60.	WL/LA/CommPost/451049/20234 G Saturation Project Skanpuk	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 76 th meeting held on 05.01.2024	0.0186
61.	WL/LA/CommPost/451850/20234 G Saturation Project BOGDANG (SKILKHORE)	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 76 th meeting held on 05.01.2024	0.0186
62.	WL/LA/CommPost/451032/20234 G Saturation Project Terchey	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 76 th meeting held on 05.01.2024	0.0186
63.	Proposal for use of 16.3 ha land from Karakoram Wildlife Sanctuary for development of Daulat Beg Oldie (DBO)- Karakoram Pass road	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 80 th meeting held on 09.10.2024	16.3 ha

	from KM0.00 to KM 14.00 (total length 14 Km) in UT of Ladakh. WL/LA/DEF/463163/ 2024		
64.	Proposal for use of 5.91 ha land from Karakoram Wildlife Sanctuary for upgradation of Leh-Chalunka Road from CL-9 to NHDL Specifications from Km 95.00 to Km 108.00 in the UT of Ladakh. WL/LA/DEF/494571/ 2024.	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 80 th meeting held on 9.10.2024.	5.91 ha
Total			24625.5169 5 ha

Proposal No: WL/LA/DEF/492851/2024

1	Proposal Name	Proposal for use of 40.5 ha of land from Changthang High Altitude Cold Desert Wildlife Sanctuary for Formation Ammunition Storage Facility (FASF) at Photi LA, UT of Ladakh in favour of Ministry of Defence.
2	Name of the protected area involved	Changthang High Altitude Cold Desert Wildlife Sanctuary
3	Proposal Number	WL/LA/DEF/492851/2024
4	State Name	LADAKH
5	Whether the proposal is sub-judice	No
6	Area of the protected area(Ha)	400000
7	Area proposed for diversion / De-notification	40.5
8	Total Diverted Area from Protected Area	NA
9	Status of ESZ if any	ESZ proposal has not been received from UT of Ladakh.
10	Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972	The area, though devoid of any trees cover as per joint survey report, falls within the Protected Area and as such attracts the provisions of Section 29 of Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972. The user agency shall have to ensure that there is no damage to the landscape and habitat of the area during the execution of the project and must comply with the existing norms to reduce the impact of project on local habitats.
11	Whether linear/non-linear	Non - Linear
12	Whether EC obtained	No
13	Name of the application Agency	Ministry of Defense
14	Date of submission	14/08/2024
15	Total number of trees to be felled	0

16	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	Yes
17	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	The units of Artillery Brigade under headquarters 14 corps are located in forward region like Photi La and Koyul in Eastern Ladakh. In actual operations, there will be requirement of reserve ammunition in the sector during initial phase of operations. Presently the ammunition is stored at an approximate distance of 295 Kms from Photi La. Non-existence of formation ammunition storage facility (FASF) is resulting in delayed ammunition drawl, thereby hampering the operational readiness of units. The construction of formation ammunition storage facility in Photi La will facilitate lesser reaction time for drawal of ammunition resulting in quick operational deployment of the units.
18	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Changthang High Altitude Cold Desert Wildlife Sanctuary is home to Tibetan antelope, Tibetan wild ass, snow leopard, Tibetan wolf and numerous bird species.
19	Violation (if any) done by the User Agency in the past?	No
20	Type of forest	-
21	Proposed Mitigation Measures	As in S.No. 24
22	Recommendation of the state board for wildlife	Proposal was recommended by State Board for Wild Life in 10th meeting held on 20th September, 2024.
23	Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden	Recommended
24	Conditions imposed by Chief Wild Life Warden	<p>The Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal subject to the following conditions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Legal status of the land shall remain unchanged for the proposed diversion/wildlife clearance. The User Agency shall have right to take up only approved activities as per the approved proposal. 2. Any diversion of land for any other purpose except for the referred purpose shall not be admissible without fresh approval from the

Standing Committee of NBWL.

3. The User Agency shall pay Net Present Value (NPV) and other charges in accordance with the orders of the Hon'ble Supreme Court and the MoEF&CC guidelines.
4. The User Agency shall be responsible for obtaining requisite clearances under any other law in vogue, including Forest (Conservation) Act 1980, Environmental (Protection) Act 1986, if applicable, before the initiation of work.
5. A quarterly compliance certificate on the implementation of the stipulated terms and conditions shall be submitted by the project proponent to the Chief Wildlife Warden on regular basis.
6. The User Agency shall report accidents of any form involving wild animals to the department immediately.
7. The User Agency or his contractor/labour shall not create any fire place/s or use the firewood and bushes from the Protected Area for burning purposes during the execution of project.
8. The User Agency/ or its contractor shall be personally responsible for any act of Forest and Wildlife violations/offence committed by its staff and labour inside the Protected Area.
9. The User Agency shall not take up any form of mining activity inside the Protected Area. The approved Mining Plan with source of raw material and muck Disposal Plan with demarcated boundaries, shall be submitted by the user agency to the Chief Wildlife Warden, UT of Ladakh, prior to issuance of land diversion order.
10. The User Agency must have a proper plan for disposal of the Solid Waste for the work force engaged as per the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016.
11. The staff of the wildlife protection department shall have unhindered access to the project site/area, for discharging of their duty and the project activities shall be liable to the periodic check by the wildlife staff.
12. The User Agency shall abide by all the directions issued by the Hon'ble Supreme Court, with respect to the protection of Protected Areas, orders of the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal, provisions of the Wild Life (Protection) Act 1972, directions of the Ministry of Environment Forest & Climate Change, conditions imposed in the

		<p>Wildlife Clearance approval and orders of the UT Administration, issued from time to time.</p> <p>13. Any violation of the referred conditions shall attract the provisions of the Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972, and the permission shall be deemed cancelled on any of such violations reported.</p>
25	Comments of NTCA	NA
26	Comments of Ministry	<p>So far, the Standing Committee has recommended 107 proposals for use of 2967.6278 ha from the Changthang High Altitude Cold Desert Wildlife Sanctuary. (list attached)</p> <p>The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.</p>
27	Uploaded Document	recommended list of proposals involvingchangthang wls-.pdf

List of proposals recommended by the SC-NBWL involving Changthang Cold Desert Sanctuary, UT of Ladakh.

S. No.	Name of the Proposal	Status	Area
1.	Diversion of 1.258 ha area from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for FP/LA/DEF/5469/2020	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 64th meeting held on 7th August 2021	1.258 ha
2.	Diversion of 46.67 ha. area from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Pt. 4510 (Beltiyu) to Anela Road-FP/LA/DEF/5024/2020	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 64th meeting held on 7th August 2021	46.67 ha
3.	Diversion of 15.112 ha area from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Hena ITBP Post Road-FP/LA/DEF/5023/2020	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 64th meeting held on 7th August 2021	15.112 ha
4.	Diversion of 2.488 ha area from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Dungti ITBP Post Road-FP/LA/DEF/5022/2020.	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 64th meeting held on 7th August 2021	2.488 ha
5.	Diversion of 1.976 ha area from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Tagyamale ITBP Post Road-FP/LA/DEF/5021/2020	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 64th meeting held on 7th August 2021	1.976 ha
6.	Diversion of 1.194 ha area from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Koyul ITBP Post Road-FP/LA/DEF/5020/2020.	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 64th meeting held on 7th August 2021	1.194 ha
7.	Diversion of 18.322 ha area from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Nyakmikle ITBP Post Road-FP/LA/DEF/5019/2020.	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 64th meeting held on 7th August 2021	18.322 ha
8.	Diversion of 8.486 ha area from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Umlungzing ITBP Post Road-FP/LA/DEF/5018/2020	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 64th meeting held on 7th August 2021	8.486 ha
9.	Diversion of 20.156 ha area from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Silungla base to ITBP Post Road-FP/LA/DEF/5016/2020.	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 64th meeting held on 7th August 2021	20.156 ha
10.	Diversion of 2.958 ha area from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Patrol Base 111 to ITBP Post Road-FP/LA/DEF/5015/2020.	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 64th meeting held on 7th August 2021	2.958 ha
11.	Diversion of 14.3844 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of Marshimikla-Kiu La road-FP/LA/DEF/5669/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	14.3844 ha

12.	Diversion of 17.88 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of Mahay-Debring road-FP/LA/DEF/5898/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	17.88 ha
13.	Diversion of 4.1 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Thakung BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5937/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	4.1 ha
14.	Diversion of 5.37 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary Chusul BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5935/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	5.37 ha
15.	Diversion of 4.1 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Tara BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5937/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	4.1 ha
16.	Diversion of 2.26 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Nykmikle BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5935/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	2.26 ha
17.	Diversion of 2.25 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Tagyarmale BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5695/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	2.25 ha
18.	Diversion of 1.63 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Loma BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5694/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	1.63 ha
19.	Diversion of 1.64 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Heena BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5693/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	1.64 ha
20.	Diversion of 1.64 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Rango BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5692/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	1.64 ha
21.	Diversion of 2.69 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Dungti BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5691/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	2.69 ha
22.	Diversion of 1.62 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Karzok BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5680/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	1.62 ha
23.	Diversion of 1.64 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Zursar BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5679/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	1.64 ha

24.	Diversion of 1.63 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Hanley BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5678/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	1.63 ha
25.	Diversion of 3.25 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Chumar BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5677/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	3.25 ha
26.	Diversion of 1.62 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Chismule BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5676/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	1.62 ha
27.	Diversion of 1.62 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for PP16 BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5655/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	1.62 ha
28.	Diversion of 4.1 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Bao Nallah BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5648/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	4.1 ha
29.	Diversion of 2.00 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Lukung BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5646/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	2.00 ha
30.	Diversion of 4.1 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for KS Hill BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5644/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	4.1 ha
31.	Diversion of 4.1 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Hot Spring BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5643/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	4.1 ha
32.	Diversion of 2.00 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Dhan Singh BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5642/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	2.00 ha
33.	Diversion of 2.00 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Chartse BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5641/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	2.00 ha
34.	Diversion of 4.1 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for T-Salu BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5639/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	4.1 ha
35.	Diversion of 1.64 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Silung La BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5638/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	1.64 ha

36.	Diversion of 4.1 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Phobrang BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5636/2021.	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	4.1 ha
37.	Diversion of 188.392 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of Hanle-Chumar Road, UT of Ladakh. FP/LA/DEF/5585/2020	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 66th meeting held on 31st December, 2021	188.392 ha
38.	Diversion of 1.64 ha land from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Umlingzing BOP (FP/LA/DEF/5993/2021)	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 66th meeting held on 31st December, 2021	1.64 ha
39.	Diversion of 4.17 ha land from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Koyul BOP (FP/LA/DEF/5994/2021)	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 66th meeting held on 31st December, 2021	4.17 ha
40.	Diversion of 1.64 ha land from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Demchok BOP (FP/LA/DEF/5992/2021)	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 66th meeting held on 31st December, 2021	1.64 ha
41.	Proposal for use of 3 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Ladakh Geothermal Field Development at Puga. FP/LA/Others/5851/202	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 67th meeting held on 25.03.2022.	3 ha
42.	Proposal for use of 30.1 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for laying of 11 KV transmission line from SumdhoTr To Thukjay Gompa, UT of Ladakh. FP/LA/VELEC/5877/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 67th meeting held on 25.03.2022.	30.1 ha
43.	Proposal for use of 30.1 ha land from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for laying of 11kV transmission line from Rebel Sumdho to Korzok, UT of Ladakh. FP/LA/VELEC/5945/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 67th meeting held on 25.03.2022.	30.1 ha
44.	Proposal for use of 23.1 ha land from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for laying of 11kv transmission line from Sumdho TR to Nyoma, UT of Ladakh. FP/LA/VELEC/115353/2020	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 67th meeting held on 25.03.2022.	23.1 ha
45.	Proposal for use of 44.1 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for laying of 11KV transmission line from Eirath to Kherapullu & Phobrang to Khastet, UT of Ladakh. FP/LA/VELEC/5875/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 67th meeting held on 25.03.2022.	44.1 ha

46.	Proposal for use of 28.8 ha land from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of road from T01 to Man Pangong Merak, UT of Ladakh-FP/LA/ROAD/6003/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 68th meeting held on 30.05.2022.	28.8 ha
47.	Proposal for use of 24 ha of land from Changthang Wild Life Sanctuary for upgradation and maintenance of Road from L027- Mahey To Korzok, UT of Ladakh-.FP/LA/ROAD/5979/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 68th meeting held on 30.05.2022.	24 ha
48.	Proposal for use of 28.8 ha land from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of road from T01 to Man Pangong Merak, UT of Ladakh-FP/LA/ROAD/6003/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 68th meeting held on 30.05.2022.	28.8 ha
49.	Proposal for use of 107.406 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of T-Salu Changchemo road, UT of Ladakh. FP/LA/DEF/5395/2020	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 69th meeting held on 29.07.2022.	107.406 ha
50.	Proposal for use of 508.187 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Creation of IAF Base, UT of Ladakh. FP/LA/DEF/83135/2020	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 69th meeting held on 29.07.2022.	508.187 ha
51.	Proposal for use of 45.8 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for laying of optical fibre cable for ASCON PH-IV Army Project in Nyoma (Changthang), UT of Ladakh. FP/LA/DEF/6501/2022	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 69th meeting held on 29.07.2022.	45.8 ha
52.	Proposal for use of 25.917 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for laying of optical fibre cable for ASCON PH-IV Army Project in Durbuk (Changthang), UT of Ladakh for i. Lukung Army Camp to Tsogsolu Army Camp to PP 16 Army Camp ii. Lukung Army Camp to Chartse Army Camp to DSP Army Camp iii. Lukung Army Camp to Thakung Army Camp to Chushul Army Camp FP/LA/DEF/6493/2022	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 69th meeting held on 29.07.2022.	25.917 ha
53.	Proposal for use of 0.25 ha land from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of Nomadic Museum Kyagar (Nyoma), UT of Ladakh. FP/LA/Others/6527/2022	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 69th meeting held on 29.07.2022.	0.25 ha

54.	Proposal for use of 1.505 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of ISRO link road from Astrophysics road to Netra Optical Telescope on Mt. Saraswati Hanle, from Km 0.00 to Km 2.153 (net length 2.15 KM), UT of Ladakh. FP/LA/Others/6265/2022	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 69th meeting held on 29.07.2022.	1.505 ha
55.	Proposal for use of 1259.25 ha land from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Mahe Field Firing Range, UT of Ladakh. FP/LA/DEF/5997/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 69th meeting held on 29.07.2022.	1259.25 ha
56.	Proposal for use of 31.6 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Induction of Mountain Radar UT of Ladakh by Indian Air Force Leh. FP/LA/DEF/84473/2020	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 71st meeting held on 29.12.2022.	31.6 ha
57.	Proposal for use of 28.87 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of KarzokToNurbu-Sumdo road, 73rd SCNBWL MoM held on 17.07.2023 Page 66 of 205 UT of Ladakh. WL/LA/INFRA/417251/2023	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	28.87 ha
58.	Proposal for use of 47.992 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of Chusul Dungati Road from Km 0.000 to 56.240, UT of Ladakh. FP/LA/ROAD/6658/2022	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	47.992 ha
59.	Proposal for use of 4 ha of forest land from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of accommodation for Border Roads Task Force (Hanle), UT of Ladakh- FP/LA/DEF/6694/2022	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	4 ha
60.	Proposal for use of 4 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of accommodation for Border Roads Task Force Company (Dungti), UT of Ladakh- FP/LA/DEF/6693/2022 .	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	4 ha
61.	WL/LA/DEF/428360/2023-Proposal for use of 35.37 ha of land from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of Hanle-Zursar-Imis La from Km 0.00 To Km 47.479, UT of Ladakh.	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	35.37 ha
62.	WL/LA/DEF/428207/2023-Proposal for use of 34.15 ha of land from Changthang Wild Life Sanctuary for construction of Chumathang-Chushul	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	34.15 ha

	Road from 0.000 to 45.843 km, UT of Ladakh.		
63.	WL/LA/DEF/427804/2023-Proposal for use of 45.1 ha of land from Changthang Wild Life Sanctuary for construction of Mahay-Nidder-Rhongo Road from Km 0.000 to Km 60.54, UT of Ladakh.	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	45.1 ha
64.	WL/LA/DEF/427716/2023-Proposal for use of 27.86 ha of land from Changthang Wild Life Sanctuary for Construction and upgradation of road LukungChartse, UT of Ladakh.	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	27.86 ha
65.	WL/LA/CommPost/429235/2023-4G Saturation Project Near Green House	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
66.	WL/LA/CommPost/429913/2023 4G Saturation Project Near GompaGhumur	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
67.	WL/LA/CommPost/429918/2023 4G Saturation Project TarganRongKatlay	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
68.	WL/LA/CommPost/429919/2023 4G Saturation Project Near Panchayat Bhawan, Koyul	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
69.	WL/LA/CommPost/429925/2023 4G Saturation Project PhungukAnlay	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
70.	WL/LA/CommPost/428607/2023 4G Saturation Project Rohit Post	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
71.	WL/LA/CommPost/429936/2023 4G Saturation Project Near Cooperative Shops Rongo	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
72.	WL/LA/CommPost/429939/2023 4G Saturation Project Near Community Hall Tsaga	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
73.	WL/LA/CommPost/428672/2023 4G Saturation Project Behind ZEO Office	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
74.	WL/LA/CommPost/427820/2023 4G Saturation Project KheraPulu Gang	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
75.	WL/LA/CommPost/427828/2023 4G Saturation Project Army Hill	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha

76.	WL/LA/Comm Post/428551/2023 4G Saturation Project Army Hill	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
77.	WL/LA/Comm Post/428563/2023 4G Saturation Project Baldan Gang	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
78.	WL/LA/Comm Post/428571/2023 4G Saturation Project Pholong Lay	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
79.	WL/LA/Comm Post/428579/2023 4G Saturation Project Horong	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
80.	WL/LA/Comm Post/428605/2023 4G Saturation Project Rezangle War Memorial	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
81.	WL/LA/Comm Post/428611/2023 4G Saturation Project Near Solar Power Station	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
82.	WL/LA/Comm Post/428623/2023 4G Saturation Project ZaaRagpa Gang	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
83.	WL/LA/Comm Post/428631/2023 4G Saturation Project Near Village Bridge Angkung	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
84.	WL/LA/Comm Post/428641/2023 4G Saturation Project Near GompaKorzok	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
85.	WL/LA/Comm Post/428656/2023 4G Saturation Project Near Gompa Gate	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
86.	WL/LA/Comm Post/428661/2023 4G Saturation Project Mudh	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
87.	WL/LA/Comm Post/428693/2023 4G Saturation Project Near Community Hall SamadRockchan	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
88.	WL/LA/Comm Post/428701/2023 4G Saturation project TrSumshoYokmasaNakpoo	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
89.	WL/LA/Comm Post/428711/2023 4G Saturation Project Kawa Gang	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
90.	WL/LA/Comm Post/427430/2023 4G Saturation Project Chungo dob dob	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
91.	WL/LA/Comm Post/429230/2023 4G Saturation Project Bao Dung	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha

92.	WL/LA/Comm Post/427749/2023 4G saturation Project Zomta Top	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
93.	WL/LA/CommPost/451198/2023 4G Saturation Project Kakset	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 76th meeting held on 05.01.2024.	0.0186 ha
94.	WL/LA/CommPost/451381/2023 4G Saturation Project Pangong Valley	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 76th meeting held on 05.01.2024.	0.0186 ha
95.	WL/LA/CommPost/451206/2023 4G Saturation Project Merak	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 76th meeting held on 05.01.2024.	0.0186 ha
96.	WL/LA/CommPost/451100/2023 4G Saturation project Tsongkhakharu	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 76th meeting held on 05.01.2024.	0.0186 ha
97.	WL/LA/CommPost/452854/2023 Erection of Mobile Communication Tower at TibraTegazong in UT of Ladakh	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 76th meeting held on 05.01.2024.	0
98.	Proposal for use of 29.0 ha of land from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary, Ladakh for construction of Road Nidder-Kyun Tso (Total Length-38.931km) to NHSL specification under 93 RCC/755 BRTF (P) Himank. WL/LA/DEF/449483/2023	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 77 th meeting held on 30.01.2024.	29.0 ha
99.	Proposal for use of 14.43 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Construction/ Improvement of Road Beltityu- Anela to NHSL Specifications from Km 0.000 to Km 9.620 (Net Length 9.620 Kms) under 51RCC/50BRTF/ Project Himank in Union Territory of Ladakh WL/LA/DEF/429567/2023	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 77 th meeting held on 30.01.2024.	14.43 ha
100.	Proposal for use of 47.68 ha of land from Changthan Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of Likaru MigLa-Fukche Road(Totallength-64km) to NHSL specification under 93RCC/755BRTF(P) Himank in favour of Ministry of Defence in UT of Ladakh. WL/LA/DEF/449296/2023	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 77 th meeting held on 30.01.2024.	47.68 ha

101.	Proposal for use of 40.23 ha of land from Changthang Cold Desert Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of Mudh Tsaga road from km 0.000 to km 54.000 (Total length 54 km) to NHSL specification Under 112 RCC/755 BRTF (P) Himank. Construction of MUDHTSAGA Road from km 0.000 to km 54.000- WL/LA/449800/2023	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 77 th meeting held on 30.01.2024.	40.23 ha
102.	Proposal for use of 2.0234 ha non-forest land from Changthang Cold Desert Wildlife Sanctuary for National Large Solar Telescope (Merak) by Indian Institute of Astrophysics near Pangong TSO, Ladakh. WL/LA/Others/429679/2023	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 77 th meeting held on 30.01.2024.	0
103.	Proposal for use of 0.0225 ha land from Changthang Cold Desert Sanctuary for installation of Telecom Tower for provision of mobile network services at Rango, District- Leh, UT of Ladakh.WL/LA/CommPost/495534/2024	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 80 th meeting held on 09.10.2024.	0.0225 ha
104.	Proposal for use of 0.0225 ha land from Changthang Cold Desert Sanctuary for installation of Telecom Tower for provision of mobilenetwork services at Phunguk, District- Leh, UT of Ladakh-WL/LA/CommPost/495583/2024	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 80 th meeting held on 09.10.2024.	0.0225 ha
105.	Proposal for use of 0.0225 ha land from Changthang Cold Desert Sanctuary for installation of Telecom Tower for provision of mobile network services at Hanle, District- Leh, UT of Ladakh-WL/LA/CommPost/495875/2024	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 80 th meeting held on 09.10.2024.	0.0225 ha

106.	Proposal for use of 0.0225 ha from Changthang Cold Desert Sanctuary for installation of Telecom Tower for provision of mobile network services at Merak, District - Leh, UT of Ladakh- WL/LA/CommPost/497706/ 2024	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 80 th meeting held on 09.10.2024.	0.0225 ha
107.	Proposal for use of 4.38 ha land from Changthang Cold Desert Sanctuary for construction and upgradation of ICBR- III Link road from Chusul-Lukung to Thakung Post from Km 0.000 to Km 5.842 (Net Length 5.842 Km) to NHSL (SBA) specification in AoR of 51 RCC/50 BRTF under Project Himank in District Leh, UT of Ladakh. WL/LA/DEF/463268/2024	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 80 th meeting held on 09.10.2024.	4.38 ha
Grand Total			2967.6278 ha

Proposal No: WL/LA/DEF/494233/2024

1	Proposal Name	Proposal for use of 7.1 ha of land from Changthang High Altitude Cold Desert Wildlife Sanctuary for Inland Water Transport Platoon at Lukung in favour of Ministry of Defence.
2	Name of the protected area involved	Changthang High Altitude Cold Desert Wildlife Sanctuary
3	Proposal Number	WL/LA/DEF/494233/2024
4	State Name	LADAKH
5	Whether the proposal is sub-judice	No
6	Area of the protected area(Ha)	400000
7	Area proposed for diversion / De-notification	7.1
8	Total Diverted Area from Protected Area	NA
9	Status of ESZ if any	ESZ proposal has not been received from the UT of Ladakh.
10	Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972	The area, though devoid of any trees cover as per joint survey report, falls within the Protected Area and as such attracts the provisions of Section 29 of Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972. The user agency shall have to ensure that there is no damage to the landscape and habitat of the area during the execution of the project and must comply with the existing norms to reduce the impact of project on local habitats. The Wildlife Clearance however should be subject to the following terms and conditions: i. Legal status of the land shall remain unchanged for the proposed diversion/wildlife clearance. The User Agency shall have right to take up only approved activities as per the approved proposal. ii. Any diversion of land for any other purpose except for the referred purpose shall not be

admissible without fresh approval from the Standing Committee of NBWL.

iii. The User Agency shall pay Net Present Value (NPV) and other charges in accordance with the orders of the Hon'ble Supreme Court and the MoEF&CC guidelines.

iv. The User Agency shall be responsible for obtaining requisite clearances under any other law in vogue, including Forest (Conservation) Act 1980, Environmental (Protection) Act 1986, if applicable, before the initiation of work.

v. A quarterly compliance certificate on the implementation of the stipulated terms and conditions shall be submitted by the project proponent to the Chief Wildlife Warden on regular basis.

vi. The User Agency shall report accidents of any form involving wild animals to the department immediately.

vii. The User Agency or his contractor/labour shall not create any fire place/s or use the firewood and bushes from the Protected Area for burning purposes during the execution of project.

viii. The User Agency/ or its contractor shall be personally responsible for any act of Forest and Wildlife violations/offence committed by its staff and labour inside the Protected Area.

ix. The User Agency shall not take up any form of mining activity inside the Protected Area. The approved Mining Plan with source of raw material and muck Disposal Plan with demarcated boundaries, shall be submitted by the user agency to the Chief Wildlife Warden, UT of Ladakh, prior to issuance of land diversion order.

x. The User Agency must have a proper plan for disposal of the Solid Waste for the work force engaged as per the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016.

xi. For the projects (a) WL/LA/DEF/494233/2024, INLAND WATER TRANSPORT PLATOON AT LUKUNG and (b) WL/LA/DEF/489109/2024, INFANTRY BATTALION AT TURTUK ZANGPAL the user agency must ensure zero sewage disposal out side the proposed diverted area and shall install suitable capacity/technology STP as warranted under rules.

xii. The staff of the wildlife protection department shall have unhindered access to the project site/area, for discharging of their duty and the project activities shall be liable to the periodic check by the wildlife staff.

xiii. The User Agency shall abide by all the directions issued by the Hon'ble Supreme Court, with respect to the protection of Protected Areas, orders of the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal, provisions of the Wild Life (Protection) Act 1972, directions of the Ministry of Environment Forest & Climate Change, conditions imposed in the Wildlife Clearance approval and orders of the UT Administration, issued from time

		to time. xiv. Any violation of the referred conditions shall attract the provisions of the Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972, and the permission shall be deemed cancelled on any of such violations reported.
11	Whether linear/non-linear	Non - Linear
12	Whether EC obtained	No
13	Name of the application Agency	Ministry of Defense
14	Date of submission	27/08/2024
15	Total number of trees to be felled	0
16	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	No
17	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	Approximately 7.1 Hectares to house Officers, Junior Commissioned Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Other Ranks of an Inland Water Transport Platoon. The location will encompass Living Shelters for above mentioned troops, Office Shelters for Command & Control of Operational activities, administration and conduct of training. Store Shelters for storing administrative stores to include ration and FOL and lubricants, for storing arms, ammunition and operational equipment's. Space and shelters for parking Boats and armaments. Shelters for rest and re-coup of troops, recreation, entertainment and general need facilities. Open spaces for conduct of physical training, honing arms and ammunition skills and conduct of battle drills and procedures and as per housing colonies norms.
18	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Changthang High Altitude Cold Desert Wildlife Sanctuary is home to Tibetan antelope, Tibetan wild ass, snow leopard, Tibetan wolf and numerous bird species.
19	Violation (if any)	No

	done by the User Agency in the past?	
20	Type of forest	-
21	Proposed Mitigation Measures	As in S.No. 24.
22	Recommendation of the state board for wildlife	Proposal was recommended by State Board for Wild Life in 10th meeting held on 20th September, 2024.
23	Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden	Recommended
24	Conditions imposed by Chief Wild Life Warden	<p>The Chief Wild Lfe Warden has recommended the proposal subject to the following conditions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Legal status of the land shall remain unchanged for the proposed diversion/wildlife clearance. The User Agency shall have right to take up only approved activities as per the approved proposal. 2. Any diversion of land for any other purpose except for the referred purpose shall not be admissible without fresh approval from the Standing Committee of NBWL. 3. The User Agency shall pay Net Present Value (NPV) and other charges in accordance with the orders of the Hon'ble Supreme Court and the MoEF&CC guidelines. 4. The User Agency shall be responsible for obtaining requisite clearances under any other law in vogue, including Forest (Conservation) Act 1980, Environmental (Protection) Act 1986, if applicable, before the initiation of work. 5. A quarterly compliance certificate on the implementation of the stipulated terms and conditions shall be submitted by the project proponent to the Chief Wildlife Warden on regular basis. 6. The User Agency shall report accidents of any form involving wild animals to the department immediately. 7. The User Agency or his contractor/labour shall not create any fire place/s or use the firewood and bushes from the Protected Area for burning purposes

		<p>during the execution of project.</p> <p>8. The User Agency/ or its contractor shall be personally responsible for any act of Forest and Wildlife violations/offence committed by its staff and labour inside the Protected Area.</p> <p>9. The User Agency shall not take up any form of mining activity inside the Protected Area. The approved Mining Plan with source of raw material and muck Disposal Plan with demarcated boundaries, shall be submitted by the user agency to the Chief Wildlife Warden, UT of Ladakh, prior to issuance of land diversion order.</p> <p>10. The User Agency must have a proper plan for disposal of the Solid Waste for the work force engaged as per the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016.</p> <p>11. For the projects (a) WL/LA/DEF/494233/2024, INLAND WATER TRANSPORT PLATOON AT LUKUNG and (b) WL/LA/DEF/489109/2024, INFANTRY BATTALION AT TURTUK ZANGPAL the user agency must ensure zero sewage disposal out side the proposed diverted area and shall install suitable capacity/technology STP as warranted under rules.</p> <p>12. The staff of the wildlife protection department shall have unhindered access to the project site/area, for discharging of their duty and the project activities shall be liable to the periodic check by the wildlife staff.</p> <p>13. The User Agency shall abide by all the directions issued by the Hon'ble Supreme Court, with respect to the protection of Protected Areas, orders of the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal, provisions of the Wild Life (Protection) Act 1972, directions of the Ministry of Environment Forest & Climate Change, conditions imposed in the Wildlife Clearance approval and orders of the UT Administration, issued from time to time.</p> <p>14. Any violation of the referred conditions shall attract the provisions of the Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972, and the permission shall be deemed cancelled on any of such violations reported.</p>
25	Comments of NTCA	NA
26	Comments of Ministry	<p>As per the proposal, the land is already under occupation by Army since 2003. The land is being held / occupied and is housing troops and boats of an Inland Water Transport platoon. Land is required to be held for long period of time. So far, the Standing Committee has recommended 107 proposals for use of 2967.6278 ha from the Changthang High Altitude Cold Desert Wildlife</p>

		Sanctuary. (list attached) The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.
27	Uploaded Document	recommended list of proposals involvingchangthang wls-.pdf

List of proposals recommended by the SC-NBWL involving Changthang Cold Desert Sanctuary, UT of Ladakh.

S. No.	Name of the Proposal	Status	Area
1.	Diversion of 1.258 ha area from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for FP/LA/DEF/5469/2020	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 64th meeting held on 7th August 2021	1.258 ha
2.	Diversion of 46.67 ha. area from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Pt. 4510 (Beltiyu) to Anela Road-FP/LA/DEF/5024/2020	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 64th meeting held on 7th August 2021	46.67 ha
3.	Diversion of 15.112 ha area from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Hena ITBP Post Road-FP/LA/DEF/5023/2020	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 64th meeting held on 7th August 2021	15.112 ha
4.	Diversion of 2.488 ha area from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Dungti ITBP Post Road-FP/LA/DEF/5022/2020.	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 64th meeting held on 7th August 2021	2.488 ha
5.	Diversion of 1.976 ha area from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Tagyamale ITBP Post Road-FP/LA/DEF/5021/2020	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 64th meeting held on 7th August 2021	1.976 ha
6.	Diversion of 1.194 ha area from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Koyul ITBP Post Road-FP/LA/DEF/5020/2020.	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 64th meeting held on 7th August 2021	1.194 ha
7.	Diversion of 18.322 ha area from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Nyakmikle ITBP Post Road-FP/LA/DEF/5019/2020.	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 64th meeting held on 7th August 2021	18.322 ha
8.	Diversion of 8.486 ha area from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Umlungzing ITBP Post Road-FP/LA/DEF/5018/2020	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 64th meeting held on 7th August 2021	8.486 ha
9.	Diversion of 20.156 ha area from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Silungla base to ITBP Post Road-FP/LA/DEF/5016/2020.	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 64th meeting held on 7th August 2021	20.156 ha
10.	Diversion of 2.958 ha area from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Patrol Base 111 to ITBP Post Road-FP/LA/DEF/5015/2020.	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 64th meeting held on 7th August 2021	2.958 ha
11.	Diversion of 14.3844 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of Marshimikla-Kiu La road-FP/LA/DEF/5669/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	14.3844 ha

12.	Diversion of 17.88 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of Mahay-Debring road-FP/LA/DEF/5898/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	17.88 ha
13.	Diversion of 4.1 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Thakung BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5937/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	4.1 ha
14.	Diversion of 5.37 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary Chusul BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5935/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	5.37 ha
15.	Diversion of 4.1 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Tara BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5937/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	4.1 ha
16.	Diversion of 2.26 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Nykmikle BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5935/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	2.26 ha
17.	Diversion of 2.25 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Tagyarmale BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5695/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	2.25 ha
18.	Diversion of 1.63 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Loma BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5694/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	1.63 ha
19.	Diversion of 1.64 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Heena BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5693/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	1.64 ha
20.	Diversion of 1.64 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Rango BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5692/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	1.64 ha
21.	Diversion of 2.69 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Dungti BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5691/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	2.69 ha
22.	Diversion of 1.62 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Karzok BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5680/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	1.62 ha
23.	Diversion of 1.64 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Zursar BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5679/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	1.64 ha

24.	Diversion of 1.63 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Hanley BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5678/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	1.63 ha
25.	Diversion of 3.25 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Chumar BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5677/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	3.25 ha
26.	Diversion of 1.62 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Chismule BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5676/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	1.62 ha
27.	Diversion of 1.62 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for PP16 BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5655/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	1.62 ha
28.	Diversion of 4.1 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Bao Nallah BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5648/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	4.1 ha
29.	Diversion of 2.00 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Lukung BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5646/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	2.00 ha
30.	Diversion of 4.1 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for KS Hill BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5644/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	4.1 ha
31.	Diversion of 4.1 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Hot Spring BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5643/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	4.1 ha
32.	Diversion of 2.00 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Dhan Singh BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5642/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	2.00 ha
33.	Diversion of 2.00 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Chartse BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5641/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	2.00 ha
34.	Diversion of 4.1 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for T-Salu BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5639/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	4.1 ha
35.	Diversion of 1.64 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Silung La BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5638/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	1.64 ha

36.	Diversion of 4.1 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Phobrang BOP-FP/LA/DEF/5636/2021.	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	4.1 ha
37.	Diversion of 188.392 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of Hanle-Chumar Road, UT of Ladakh. FP/LA/DEF/5585/2020	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 66th meeting held on 31st December, 2021	188.392 ha
38.	Diversion of 1.64 ha land from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Umlingzing BOP (FP/LA/DEF/5993/2021)	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 66th meeting held on 31st December, 2021	1.64 ha
39.	Diversion of 4.17 ha land from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Koyul BOP (FP/LA/DEF/5994/2021)	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 66th meeting held on 31st December, 2021	4.17 ha
40.	Diversion of 1.64 ha land from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Demchok BOP (FP/LA/DEF/5992/2021)	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 66th meeting held on 31st December, 2021	1.64 ha
41.	Proposal for use of 3 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Ladakh Geothermal Field Development at Puga. FP/LA/Others/5851/202	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 67th meeting held on 25.03.2022.	3 ha
42.	Proposal for use of 30.1 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for laying of 11 KV transmission line from SumdhoTr To Thukjay Gompa, UT of Ladakh. FP/LA/VELEC/5877/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 67th meeting held on 25.03.2022.	30.1 ha
43.	Proposal for use of 30.1 ha land from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for laying of 11kV transmission line from Rebel Sumdho to Korzok, UT of Ladakh. FP/LA/VELEC/5945/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 67th meeting held on 25.03.2022.	30.1 ha
44.	Proposal for use of 23.1 ha land from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for laying of 11kv transmission line from Sumdho TR to Nyoma, UT of Ladakh. FP/LA/VELEC/115353/2020	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 67th meeting held on 25.03.2022.	23.1 ha
45.	Proposal for use of 44.1 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for laying of 11KV transmission line from Eirath to Kherapullu & Phobrang to Khastet, UT of Ladakh. FP/LA/VELEC/5875/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 67th meeting held on 25.03.2022.	44.1 ha

46.	Proposal for use of 28.8 ha land from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of road from T01 to Man Pangong Merak, UT of Ladakh-FP/LA/ROAD/6003/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 68th meeting held on 30.05.2022.	28.8 ha
47.	Proposal for use of 24 ha of land from Changthang Wild Life Sanctuary for upgradation and maintenance of Road from L027- Mahey To Korzok, UT of Ladakh-.FP/LA/ROAD/5979/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 68th meeting held on 30.05.2022.	24 ha
48.	Proposal for use of 28.8 ha land from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of road from T01 to Man Pangong Merak, UT of Ladakh-FP/LA/ROAD/6003/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 68th meeting held on 30.05.2022.	28.8 ha
49.	Proposal for use of 107.406 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of T-Salu Changchemo road, UT of Ladakh. FP/LA/DEF/5395/2020	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 69th meeting held on 29.07.2022.	107.406 ha
50.	Proposal for use of 508.187 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Creation of IAF Base, UT of Ladakh. FP/LA/DEF/83135/2020	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 69th meeting held on 29.07.2022.	508.187 ha
51.	Proposal for use of 45.8 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for laying of optical fibre cable for ASCON PH-IV Army Project in Nyoma (Changthang), UT of Ladakh. FP/LA/DEF/6501/2022	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 69th meeting held on 29.07.2022.	45.8 ha
52.	Proposal for use of 25.917 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for laying of optical fibre cable for ASCON PH-IV Army Project in Durbuk (Changthang), UT of Ladakh for i. Lukung Army Camp to Tsogsolu Army Camp to PP 16 Army Camp ii. Lukung Army Camp to Chartse Army Camp to DSP Army Camp iii. Lukung Army Camp to Thakung Army Camp to Chushul Army Camp FP/LA/DEF/6493/2022	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 69th meeting held on 29.07.2022.	25.917 ha
53.	Proposal for use of 0.25 ha land from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of Nomadic Museum Kyagar (Nyoma), UT of Ladakh. FP/LA/Others/6527/2022	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 69th meeting held on 29.07.2022.	0.25 ha

54.	Proposal for use of 1.505 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of ISRO link road from Astrophysics road to Netra Optical Telescope on Mt. Saraswati Hanle, from Km 0.00 to Km 2.153 (net length 2.15 KM), UT of Ladakh. FP/LA/Others/6265/2022	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 69th meeting held on 29.07.2022.	1.505 ha
55.	Proposal for use of 1259.25 ha land from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Mahe Field Firing Range, UT of Ladakh. FP/LA/DEF/5997/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 69th meeting held on 29.07.2022.	1259.25 ha
56.	Proposal for use of 31.6 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Induction of Mountain Radar UT of Ladakh by Indian Air Force Leh. FP/LA/DEF/84473/2020	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 71st meeting held on 29.12.2022.	31.6 ha
57.	Proposal for use of 28.87 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of KarzokToNurbu-Sumdo road, 73rd SCNBWL MoM held on 17.07.2023 Page 66 of 205 UT of Ladakh. WL/LA/INFRA/417251/2023	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	28.87 ha
58.	Proposal for use of 47.992 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of Chusul Dungati Road from Km 0.000 to 56.240, UT of Ladakh. FP/LA/ROAD/6658/2022	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	47.992 ha
59.	Proposal for use of 4 ha of forest land from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of accommodation for Border Roads Task Force (Hanle), UT of Ladakh- FP/LA/DEF/6694/2022	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	4 ha
60.	Proposal for use of 4 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of accommodation for Border Roads Task Force Company (Dungti), UT of Ladakh- FP/LA/DEF/6693/2022 .	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	4 ha
61.	WL/LA/DEF/428360/2023-Proposal for use of 35.37 ha of land from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of Hanle-Zursar-Imis La from Km 0.00 To Km 47.479, UT of Ladakh.	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	35.37 ha
62.	WL/LA/DEF/428207/2023-Proposal for use of 34.15 ha of land from Changthang Wild Life Sanctuary for construction of Chumathang-Chushul	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	34.15 ha

	Road from 0.000 to 45.843 km, UT of Ladakh.		
63.	WL/LA/DEF/427804/2023-Proposal for use of 45.1 ha of land from Changthang Wild Life Sanctuary for construction of Mahay-Nidder-Rhongo Road from Km 0.000 to Km 60.54, UT of Ladakh.	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	45.1 ha
64.	WL/LA/DEF/427716/2023-Proposal for use of 27.86 ha of land from Changthang Wild Life Sanctuary for Construction and upgradation of road LukungChartse, UT of Ladakh.	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	27.86 ha
65.	WL/LA/CommPost/429235/2023-4G Saturation Project Near Green House	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
66.	WL/LA/CommPost/429913/2023 4G Saturation Project Near GompaGhumur	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
67.	WL/LA/CommPost/429918/2023 4G Saturation Project TarganRongKatlay	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
68.	WL/LA/CommPost/429919/2023 4G Saturation Project Near Panchayat Bhawan, Koyul	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
69.	WL/LA/CommPost/429925/2023 4G Saturation Project PhungukAnlay	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
70.	WL/LA/CommPost/428607/2023 4G Saturation Project Rohit Post	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
71.	WL/LA/CommPost/429936/2023 4G Saturation Project Near Cooperative Shops Rongo	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
72.	WL/LA/CommPost/429939/2023 4G Saturation Project Near Community Hall Tsaga	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
73.	WL/LA/CommPost/428672/2023 4G Saturation Project Behind ZEO Office	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
74.	WL/LA/CommPost/427820/2023 4G Saturation Project KheraPulu Gang	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
75.	WL/LA/CommPost/427828/2023 4G Saturation Project Army Hill	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha

76.	WL/LA/Comm Post/428551/2023 4G Saturation Project Army Hill	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
77.	WL/LA/Comm Post/428563/2023 4G Saturation Project Baldan Gang	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
78.	WL/LA/Comm Post/428571/2023 4G Saturation Project Pholong Lay	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
79.	WL/LA/Comm Post/428579/2023 4G Saturation Project Horong	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
80.	WL/LA/Comm Post/428605/2023 4G Saturation Project Rezangle War Memorial	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
81.	WL/LA/Comm Post/428611/2023 4G Saturation Project Near Solar Power Station	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
82.	WL/LA/Comm Post/428623/2023 4G Saturation Project ZaaRagpa Gang	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
83.	WL/LA/Comm Post/428631/2023 4G Saturation Project Near Village Bridge Angkung	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
84.	WL/LA/Comm Post/428641/2023 4G Saturation Project Near GompaKorzok	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
85.	WL/LA/Comm Post/428656/2023 4G Saturation Project Near Gompa Gate	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
86.	WL/LA/Comm Post/428661/2023 4G Saturation Project Mudh	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
87.	WL/LA/Comm Post/428693/2023 4G Saturation Project Near Community Hall SamadRockchan	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
88.	WL/LA/Comm Post/428701/2023 4G Saturation project TrSumshoYokmasaNakpoo	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
89.	WL/LA/Comm Post/428711/2023 4G Saturation Project Kawa Gang	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
90.	WL/LA/Comm Post/427430/2023 4G Saturation Project Chungo dob dob	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
91.	WL/LA/Comm Post/429230/2023 4G Saturation Project Bao Dung	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha

92.	WL/LA/Comm Post/427749/2023 4G saturation Project Zomta Top	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023.	0.02 ha
93.	WL/LA/CommPost/451198/2023 4G Saturation Project Kakset	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 76th meeting held on 05.01.2024.	0.0186 ha
94.	WL/LA/CommPost/451381/2023 4G Saturation Project Pangong Valley	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 76th meeting held on 05.01.2024.	0.0186 ha
95.	WL/LA/CommPost/451206/2023 4G Saturation Project Merak	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 76th meeting held on 05.01.2024.	0.0186 ha
96.	WL/LA/CommPost/451100/2023 4G Saturation project Tsongkhakharu	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 76th meeting held on 05.01.2024.	0.0186 ha
97.	WL/LA/CommPost/452854/2023 Erection of Mobile Communication Tower at TibraTegazong in UT of Ladakh	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 76th meeting held on 05.01.2024.	0
98.	Proposal for use of 29.0 ha of land from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary, Ladakh for construction of Road Nidder-Kyun Tso (Total Length-38.931km) to NHSL specification under 93 RCC/755 BRTF (P) Himank. WL/LA/DEF/449483/2023	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 77 th meeting held on 30.01.2024.	29.0 ha
99.	Proposal for use of 14.43 ha from Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary for Construction/ Improvement of Road Beltityu- Anela to NHSL Specifications from Km 0.000 to Km 9.620 (Net Length 9.620 Kms) under 51RCC/50BRTF/ Project Himank in Union Territory of Ladakh WL/LA/DEF/429567/2023	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 77 th meeting held on 30.01.2024.	14.43 ha
100.	Proposal for use of 47.68 ha of land from Changthan Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of Likaru MigLa-Fukche Road(Totallength-64km) to NHSL specification under 93RCC/755BRTF(P) Himank in favour of Ministry of Defence in UT of Ladakh. WL/LA/DEF/449296/2023	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 77 th meeting held on 30.01.2024.	47.68 ha

101.	Proposal for use of 40.23 ha of land from Changthang Cold Desert Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of Mudh Tsaga road from km 0.000 to km 54.000 (Total length 54 km) to NHSL specification Under 112 RCC/755 BRTF (P) Himank. Construction of MUDHTSAGA Road from km 0.000 to km 54.000- WL/LA/449800/2023	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 77 th meeting held on 30.01.2024.	40.23 ha
102.	Proposal for use of 2.0234 ha non-forest land from Changthang Cold Desert Wildlife Sanctuary for National Large Solar Telescope (Merak) by Indian Institute of Astrophysics near Pangong TSO, Ladakh. WL/LA/Others/429679/2023	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 77 th meeting held on 30.01.2024.	0
103.	Proposal for use of 0.0225 ha land from Changthang Cold Desert Sanctuary for installation of Telecom Tower for provision of mobile network services at Rango, District- Leh, UT of Ladakh.WL/LA/CommPost/495534/2024	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 80 th meeting held on 09.10.2024.	0.0225 ha
104.	Proposal for use of 0.0225 ha land from Changthang Cold Desert Sanctuary for installation of Telecom Tower for provision of mobilenetwork services at Phunguk, District- Leh, UT of Ladakh-WL/LA/CommPost/495583/2024	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 80 th meeting held on 09.10.2024.	0.0225 ha
105.	Proposal for use of 0.0225 ha land from Changthang Cold Desert Sanctuary for installation of Telecom Tower for provision of mobile network services at Hanle, District- Leh, UT of Ladakh-WL/LA/CommPost/495875/2024	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 80 th meeting held on 09.10.2024.	0.0225 ha

106.	Proposal for use of 0.0225 ha from Changthang Cold Desert Sanctuary for installation of Telecom Tower for provision of mobile network services at Merak, District - Leh, UT of Ladakh-WL/LA/CommPost/497706/ 2024	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 80 th meeting held on 09.10.2024.	0.0225 ha	219
107.	Proposal for use of 4.38 ha land from Changthang Cold Desert Sanctuary for construction and upgradation of ICBR- III Link road from Chusul-Lukung to Thakung Post from Km 0.000 to Km 5.842 (Net Length 5.842 Km) to NHSL (SBA) specification in AoR of 51 RCC/50 BRTF under Project Himank in District Leh, UT of Ladakh. WL/LA/DEF/463268/2024	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 80 th meeting held on 09.10.2024.	4.38 ha	
Grand Total			2967.6278 ha	

Factsheet Central filled by Deputy Director

Project Name: DAMPALUI MAJ PMT BRIDGE	Proposal Number: WL/MZ/DEF/487818/2024
State: MIZORAM	Single Window Number: SW/197175/2024

1	Proposal Name	Proposal for use of 0.1 ha of forest land from core zone of Dampa Tiger Reserve for construction of Dampalui MAJ PMT bridge in District - Mamit, Mizoram in favour of 74 RCC GREF ZOTHALANG.
2	Name of the protected area involved	Dampa Tiger Reserve
3	Proposal Number	WL/MZ/DEF/487818/2024
4	State Name	MIZORAM
5	Whether the proposal is sub-judice	No
6	Area of the protected area(Ha)	103300
7	Area proposed for diversion / De-notification	0.01
8	Total Diverted Area from Protected Area	NA
9	Status of ESZ if any	Final ESZ notification 12th July, 2019. The Eco-sensitive Zone shall be to an extent of 0 (zero) kilometre to 11.44 kilometres around the boundary of Dampa Tiger Reserve
10	Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972	The area applied for is only 0.01 ha and is adjacent to existing road in the boundary of the core of Dampa Tiger Reserve, the impact will not be very significant.

11	Whether linear/non-linear	Linear
12	Whether EC obtained	No
13	Name of the application Agency	SHAMBHU KUMAR TARUN
14	Date of submission	15/07/2024
15	Total number of trees to be felled	0
16	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	Yes
17	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	The Sairang - Tuipuari Road is under BRO, Project Pushpak which is used by the local people, private parties and also the security agencies. The road connects the State of Mizoram to the State of Tripura including border areas of Bangladesh. The existing bailey bridge which is now insufficient to carry heavy loads and is replaced by permanent bridge and the existing carriage way needs improvement for smooth and safe flow of traffic.
18	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Dampa Tiger Reserve is home to tiger and leopards, Marbled cat, Asiatic, Golden Cat, Leopard Cat and Jungle cat etc.
19	Violation (if any) done by the User Agency in the past?	No
20	Type of forest	Wet Evergreen
21	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Proposed activities under the mitigation plan for Wildlife Conservation for diversion of 0.01 ha SI. No Particulars Site Quantity Approx Unit cost in Lakhs (INR) Estimated Budget in Lakhs(INR) Justification 1 Development of Nature Interpretation Centre for Dampa Tiger Reserve for community engagement and awareness activities with all Stakeholders Dampa Tiger Reserve LS LS 4.00 The building of the interpretation centre has been

		completed but exhibits need to be established and audio visual equipment and seating needs to be established to conduct awareness programmes on Wildlife Conservation with all stakeholders 2 Documentation of Biodiversity including video documentation Dampa Tiger Reserve 1 3.00 3.00 Product of documentary videos and informative content on conservation of wildlife in Dampa Tiger Reserve including purchase camera and related equipment Total =SUM(ABOVE) 7.00
22	Recommendation of the state board for wildlife	Proposal was recommended by State Board for Wild Life in the 10th meeting held on 24th July, 2024.
23	Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden	Recommended
24	Conditions imposed by Chief Wild Life Warden	The Chief Wildlife Warden has recommended the proposal subject to the condition that the mitigation measures @ 2% of the project cost and other standard conditions.
25	Comments of NTCA	NTCA vide letter no.7-108/2024-NTCA dated 14th November, 2024 has recommended the proposal subject to the following mitigation measures:The construction operation should take into account the breeding season of animals. The user agency, in consultation with the Forest Department, should construct speed breakers/rumble strips and install warning signboards in areas sensitive for wildlife crossings. No trees should be felled during the construction of this bridge. If any rare/endangered plants are removed from the site, they should be transplanted temporarily or permanently. Existing drainage culverts should be retrofitted to facilitate wildlife crossings by animals.Construction work should be permitted during the daytime. No labour camps should be established inside the tiger reserve. Construction materials should be procured from outside the Tiger Reserve. Construction debris should be disposed away from the Tiger Reserve and any waterbodies by the User Agency. The alignment of the bridge and construction activities should not disrupt any natural water channel. There should not be any gaps on the road constructed on the bridges, so to avoid animals avoid injuries to animals by getting stuck in those gaps. Use of heavy machinery should be controlled in a way to maintain acceptable

		soil, water and vegetation quality. CWLW, Mizoram should monitor the compliance of the conditions stipulated in this report at various phases of the project implementation.
26	Comments of Ministry	The list of proposals so far recommended by the Standing Committee in Dampa Tiger Reserve is attached.The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.
27	Uploaded Document	dampa tr.pdf

PROPOSALS RECOMMENDED BY SC-NBWL PASSING THROUGH DAMPA TIGER RESERVE, MIZORAM.

S.No.	Name of the Proposal	Date of Clearance	Area in Ha
1.	Proposal seeking permission for control of fencing and patrol road along the Indo-Bangladesh Border in Dampa Tiger Reserve, Mizoram.	Recommended in 31 st SC-NBWL meeting held on 12-13 th August, 2014	-
2	Proposal for use of 1.94 ha of forestland for widening and improvement of Khadechera – Demecherra – Zamuang – Kaanmun – Tuilukawa (KDZKT) road passing through Dampa Tiger Reserve, Mizoram State	Recommended in 57 th SC-NBWL meeting held on 7 th April, 2020	1.94
3	Proposal for use of 104.77 ha forestland for construction of 132 kV transmission line from West Phaileng to Marpara in the buffer area of Dampa Tiger Reserve, Mizoram State	Recommended by the SC-NBWL in its 58th meeting held on 3rd July 2020	104.77
	Total		106.71

**FRESH PROPOSALS FALLING INSIDE / OUTSIDE THE PROTECTED AREA
DRINKING WATER**

S.No	Name of the proposal
1.	Proposal for use of 0.0928 ha of land from Girnar Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of underground sewerage pipeline and sewerage pumping station in Bhavnath, Tal./Distt.Junagadh in favour of Public Health sub-division, Municipal Corporation, Junagadh, Gujarat. WL/GJ/DRKWATER/454115/2023
2.	Proposal for use of 0.0442 ha of forest land from Anamudi Shola National Park for construction of RCC Weir across Chilandhiyarriver at Chilandhiyar in VattavadaPanchayath Jal Jeevan Mission- JJM CWSS to Vattavadapanchayath in Idukki District, Kerala. WL/KL/RainHarvest/487100/2024
3.	Proposal for use of total 4.7066 ha land (1.8169 ha forest land and 4.7066 ha Revenue land) for laying of underground drinking water pipeline (area 4.1667 ha,) and water tank structure (0.54 ha) structure for Vadiya MBR Water supply Scheme for the villagers of the villages located in Core Zone (4.2496 ha) and Buffer Zone (0.457 ha) Sanjay Dubri Tiger Reserve by Madhya Pradesh Jal Nigam Maryadit, PIU, Sidhi, Madhya Pradesh. WL/MP/DRKWATER/458720/2024
4.	Proposal for use of 0.8784 ha forest land and 0.3755 ha non-forest land from Core Zone and 0.4668 ha forest land and 0.3342 ha non-forest land (Total 2.055 ha) for laying of underground drinking water pipeline (1.875 ha) and water tank structure (0.18 ha) for Dhanoli MBR water supply Scheme by MP Jal Nigam Maryadit, PIU, Sidhi in Sanjay Durbri Tiger Reserve, Madhya Pradesh. WL/MP/DRKWATER/459107/2024
5.	Proposal for use of 6.6810 ha (3.9472 ha forest land and 2.7338 ha revenue land) for laying of underground drinking water pipeline and Water tank structure for the villagers of the of land from Core and Buffer Zones of Sanjay-Dubri Tiger Reserve for Bastua MBR Water Supply Scheme by MP Jal Nigam Maryadit. WL/MP/DRKWATER/459547/2024
6.	Proposal for use of 0.407 ha of forest land from core zone of Kanha Tiger Reserve for laying of underground drinking water pipeline tribal villages Kisli-Bhilwani (area 0.400 ha,) and water tank structure (0.007 ha,) by Public Health Engineering, Department of Mandla. WL/MP/DRKWATER/464450/2024
7.	Proposal for use of 0.2738 ha of forestland from core zone of Kanha Tiger Reserve for laying of underground drinking water pipeline (0.2700 ha) and construction of 2 no. tubewell (0.0001 ha.) and water tank structure (0.0036, ha) for Jhapul village in favour of Public Health Engineering Department, Mandla. WL/MP/DRKWATER/487202/2024
8.	Proposal for use of 4.9798 ha of land (2.167 ha forest land and 2.8128 ha revenue land) from Eco-Sensitive Zone area of Son Gharial Wildlife Sanctuary for laying of underground drinking water and construction of 3 overhead water tanks in Sidhi District, Madhya Pradesh WL/MP/Pipeline/486323/2024
9.	Proposal for use of 0.6010 ha of forest land from Tansa Wildlife Sanctuary for laying of underground drinking water pipeline for supply in MaujaMokhada&

	58 Villages at Taluka Mokhada, Dist-Palghar (Village-Amale) under Jal Jeevan Mission Scheme in favour of Maharashtra JeevanPradhikaran. WL/MH/Pipeline/441660/2023
10.	Proposal for use of 0.0624 ha forestland from KalsubaiHarishchandragad Wildlife Sanctuary for laying drinking water pipeline for Rural Water Supply Scheme under Jal Jeevan Mission in Village Ghatghar Taluka-Akole Dist. Ahmednagar in favour of Urban Development Department. WL/MH/Pipeline/458476/2024
11.	Proposal for use of 0.0496 ha forest land from KalsubaiHarishchandragad Wildlife Sanctuary for Rural Water Supply Scheme under Jal Jeevan Mission in Village Panjare Taluka-Akole Dist. Ahmednagar in favour of Urban Development Department. WL/MH/Pipeline/458479/2024
12.	Proposal for use of 0.7574 ha forest land from KalsubaiHarishchandragad Wildlife Sanctuary for laying drinking water supply pipeline under Jal Jeevan Mission in village Ambit Taluka-Akole district Ahmednagar in favour of Urban Development Department. WL/MH/Pipeline/458492/2024
13.	Proposal for use of 5.3148 ha for laying of underground pipeline (2.5423 ha forest land and 2.5025 ha revenue land) andfor constructing Overhead Tank (0.27 ha forest land)from core and buffer zone of RamgarhVishdhari Tiger Reserve for Hindoli-Nainwa Water Supply Project from Chambal-Bhilwara WSP (PHASE-I) in District-Bundi in favour of Public Health Engineering Department. WL/RJ/DRKWATER/438857/2023

Proposal No: WL/GJ/DRKWATER/454115/2023

1	Proposal Name	Proposal for use of 0.0928 ha of land from Girnar Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of underground sewerage pipeline and sewerage pumping station in Bhavnath, Tal./Distt.Junagadh in favour of Public Health sub-division, Municipal Corporation, Junagadh, Gujarat.
2	Name of the protected area involved	Girnar Wildlife Sanctuary
3	Proposal Number	WL/GJ/DRKWATER/454115/2023
4	State Name	GUJARAT
5	Whether the proposal is sub-judice	No
6	Area of the protected area(Ha)	17880.52
7	Area proposed for diversion / De-notification	0.0928
8	Total Diverted Area from Protected Area	0
9	Status of ESZ if any	Final notification published on 31st May, 2012. The extent of the Eco-sensitive Zone around the sanctuary varies from zero to 5 kilometer around the sanctuary.
10	Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972	This project is for public benefit and to avoid health and wellness related problems of the people in future and to keep religious species like Bhavnath away for pollution.
11	Whether linear/non-linear	Linear
12	Whether EC obtained	No
13	Name of the application Agency	MUNICIPAL CORPORATION JUNAGADH
14	Date of submission	02/12/2023
15	Total number of trees to be felled	00

16	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	No
17	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	<p>Sewage flow was getting discharged into the various river/nallah in to town without any treatment causing natural hazards and violation of the NGT guidelines. GWSSB has been appointed to carry out the works of collecting network of sewage across the Junagadh. For complete Sewerage System Phase-I part of trunk main and STPs are being implemented by GWSSB.</p> <p>As per the topography and physical barriers in the form of natural rivers across the Junagadh town i.e Kalwa, Sonrakh & LOL. the project is conceptualized and designed in to three catchments to lay the sewer line along the natural slope in the area and respective Sewage Treatment Plan in all three catchment.</p> <p>In view of intercepting untreated domestic sewage by laying Trunk sewer, as per site topography Junagadh city Catchments boundary were decided with following considerations:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Kalwa Catchment Independent Sewerage area and trunk sewer as per topography which will be connected by gravity to Sewage Pumping Stations and then for treatment to STP. 2. Zanzarda Catchment 3. Lol Catchment along with Bhavnath Catchment Separate STP at Bhavnath Catchment is avoided as it is Pilgrimage Place and designed for sewage flow of Bhavnath catchment to get collected at pumping station near Bhavnath entrance and there onwards shall be pumped for further gravity flow into sewer network of Lol catchment which will be treated at STP near Lol river.
18	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Girnar Wildlife Sanctuary is home to chital, sambar, four-horned antelope, chinkara and wild boar etc.
19	Violation (if any) done by the User Agency in the past?	No
20	Type of forest	Southern Tropical Dry Deciduous
21	Proposed Mitigation	As in S.No. 24.

	Measures	
22	Recommendation of the state board for wildlife	Proposal was recommended by State Board for Wild Life in the meeting held on 15th March, 2024.
23	Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden	Recommended
24	Conditions imposed by Chief Wild Life Warden	<p>The Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal subject to the following conditions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The User Agency shall not violate any regulatory provisions under Section - 9, 17 A, 27, 29, 30, 31 & 32 of Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972. 2. The User agency shall not harm or destroy wildlife habitat including fauna and flora of the Sanctuary. 3. The User Agency shall not use the area for any other work other than the work permitted. 4. The User Agency shall not establish any temporary or permanent labour camp in the Sanctuary. 5. The user agency or his contractor shall not create any fire places inside the Sanctuary. 6. All the material required for the work shall be prepared outside the sanctuary. 7. The work in the Sanctuary will be allowed only in the day time from 8 AM to 6 PM. 8. Approval under Forest (Conversation) Act, 1980, if required, shall be obtained separately for use of forest land. 9. The User Agency shall deposit NPV for the use of land of Protected Area as per the existing rates before initiating any work on the land. 10. The user agency shall restore the land in its original form after completion of the work.
25	Comments of NTCA	NA
26	Comments of Ministry	<p>So far, 8 proposals over an area of 4.5124 ha in the Girnar Wildlife Sanctuary have been recommended by the Standing Committee. (List attached)</p> <p>The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.</p>
27	Uploaded Document	girnar recommended list.pdf

Sl. No.	Subject	Status	Area in Ha
1.	Proposal for use of 0.20 ha of forestland from Girnar Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of approach road at Girnar Taleti, district Junagadh, Gujarat Proposal No. FP/GJ/ROAD/40726/2019]	Recommended in 59 th SC NBWL meeting held on 5 th October, 2020	0.20
2.	Proposal for use of 2.00 ha of forestland from Girnar Wildlife Sanctuary for laying of underground electric line on Girnar hill, Ta. Junagadh City, Distt. Junagadh, Junagadh, Gujarat State	Recommended in 57 th SC NBWL meeting held on 7 th April, 2020	2.00
3.	Proposal for use of 0.2785 ha of land of Girnar Wildlife Sanctuary for developing facility for pilgrims visiting Ambaji Temple on Girnar hill, District Junagadh, Gujarat State	Recommended in 56 th SC NBWL meeting held on 17 th December, 2019	0.2785
4.	Replacement and laying of existing water pipeline of Junagadh Urban Water Supply scheme based on Hasnapur Dam Gujarat	Recommended in 40 th SC NBWL meeting held on 3 rd January, 2017	0.1328
5.	Diversion of 0.0633ha of forestland from Girnar Wildlife Sanctuary for widening and strengthening of Junagadh Bhavanath road for Junagadh Municipal Corporation Gujarat	Recommended in 40 th SC NBWL meeting held on 3 rd January, 2017	0.0633
6.	Construction of Police Check-post on Girnar Hill near DatatreyTunk, Gujara	Recommended in 40 th SC NBWL meeting held on 3 rd January, 2017	0.0078
7.	Construction of Datar Hill Sidi Road in Girnar Sanctuary, Gujarat.	Recommended in 40 th SC NBWL meeting held on 3 rd January, 2017	00.98.85
8.	De-silting of Welingdon Dam in Girnar Sanctuary, Gujarat	Recommended in 40 th SC NBWL meeting held on 3 rd January, 2017	-
	Total		4.5124

Proposal No: WL/KL/RainHarvest/487100/2024

1	Proposal Name	Proposal for use of 0.0442 ha of forest land from Anamudi Shola National Park for construction of RCC Weir across Chilandhiyar river at Chilandhiyar in Vattavada Panchayath Jal Jeevan Mission-JJM CWSS to Vattavada panchayath in Idukki district, Kerala.
2	Name of the protected area involved	Anamudi Shola National Park
3	Proposal Number	WL/KL/RainHarvest/487100/2024
4	State Name	KERALA
5	Whether the proposal is sub-judice	Yes
6	Area of the protected area(Ha)	750
7	Area proposed for diversion / De-notification	0.0442
8	Total Diverted Area from Protected Area	NA
9	Status of ESZ if any	Draft ESZ notification has expired. Revised proposal is awaited from the State Government.
10	Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972	The proposed project will not remove/destroy or damage habitat of any wildlife. Hence there is no impact on Protected Area in terms of Section 29 and Section 35(6) of Wildlife Protection Act, 1972 or any amendments to it.
11	Whether linear/non-linear	Hybrid
12	Whether EC obtained	No
13	Name of the application Agency	KERALA WATER AUTHORITY

14	Date of submission	10/07/2024
15	Total number of trees to be felled	0
16	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	Yes
17	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	<p>Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) - JJM CWSS to Vattavada Panchayath in Idukki district - Construction of RCC Weir across Chilandhiyar River at Chilandhiyar in Vattavada Panchayath aims to provide functional household tap connections to 617 households in the first phase in Vattavada Panchayath. In this Panchayath, 28% of the total population belongs to Scheduled Tribes and 16% belongs to Scheduled Caste. In the envisaged project area, there are no protected water sources and no piped water facilities. The mission's goal is not only to provide tap water connections but also to ensure that every home receives drinking water in adequate quantity and prescribed quality on a regular and long-term basis. Therefore, selecting a sustainable water source is essential. The proposal for the project is to construct a weir in the Silandhiyar to ensure a stable and sufficient supply of raw water for the proposed 3 MLD water treatment plant at Silandhiyar Karuppasamy Temple. Vattavada Panchayath lies on the eastern side of the Western Ghats, with a height varying from 1450m to 2695m above mean sea level. Even though the Panchayath is located on the eastern side of the Western Ghats, no perennial streams and rivers flow across the Panchayath. The groundwater potential is also very low, and acute scarcity of drinking water is felt in all seasons. Silandhiyar is the only perennial stream available in Vattavada Panchayath. Collecting raw water for treatment requires ensuring a sufficient quantity at the point of extraction. The quantity of water drawn from the stream is only 0.0386 TMC, which is within the limit of the Cauvery Tribunal's direction. Therefore, constructing a weir is necessary to create a ponding effect, stabilizing the water level and facilitating uninterrupted water extraction. The objective of the JJM project to provide water to every household in Vattavada Panchayath cannot be achieved without this component.</p>

18	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Anamudi Shola National Park is home to Elephant, Tiger, Panther, Indian Bison, Gaur, Spotted Deer, Sambar, Giant Grizzled Squirrel, Hanuman Langur, Sloth Bear, Flying Squirrel etc.
19	Violation (if any) done by the User Agency in the past?	No
20	Type of forest	Shola Forest, Grass lands & Evergreen forest
21	Proposed Mitigation Measures	As in S.No. 24.
22	Recommendation of the state board for wildlife	Proposal was recommended by State Board for Wild Life in the 4th meeting held on 23rd October, 2024.
23	Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden	Recommended
24	Conditions imposed by Chief Wild Life Warden	<p>The Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal subject to the following conditions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The diverted land shall not be used for other purposes. 2. The construction shall not cause any damage to the environment and wildlife. 3. Blasting including chemical blasting shall not be allowed for construction. 4. The trees if any, to be cut shall be done at the cost of Kerala Water Authority and stacked. 5. The work shall be completed within one year from the date of sanction. 6. The working hours shall be immediately limited between sunrise and sunset. 7. As part of RCC Weir construction, no permission will be allowed for construction of temporary shed, cooking food or labour camps etc. inside the forest.
25	Comments of	NA

	NTCA	
26	Comments of Ministry	<p>The National Green Tribunal (South Zone) took suo moto cognizance of a news item published in 'The Times of India' under the caption "Work on Checkdam in Kerala stokes TN farmers' fears" . The allegation made in the news report is that in Vattavada in Idukki District, Kerala State, the check dam is being built across the Silandhi, a tributary of the Amaravathi River in Tamil Nadu. If the check dam is constructed on the water flow to the Amaravathi dam in Udumalpet, which is a key source of irrigation of more than 55,000 Acres in Tiruppur and Karur districts, could be seriously affected. The NGT registered an O.A. no. 181 of 2024.</p> <p>On 24.5.2024, the NGT directed that the Government of Kerala in particular, the Water Resources Department (WRD) and the Forest Department to ensure that all the required approvals for such construction of check dam are in place, as it involves two of the States viz., Kerala and Tamil Nadu and if there are no proper approvals for the construction of check dam let the project proponent withhold the project till such time the appropriate approvals are granted.</p> <p>The Kerala Water Authority filed a report in NGT dated 22.07.2024 wherein NGT observed that the KWD is constructing a weir of size 45 Meters in length and 1.0 Meter in height, across Chilanthiyar, under the Jal Jeevam Mission Scheme, for their drinking water supply scheme of 03 MLD capacity annually. Therefore, it is stated that considering the consumptive use of 20%, the proposed annual utilization is 0.00733 TMC, which is well within the domestic water allocation of 0.02 TMC in the Pambar sub-basin of Kerala.</p> <p>The NGT in its order dated 14.08.2024 directed as follows:</p> <p>Let the Kerala Water Authority give a further reply as to whether the necessary clearances are obtained as per the Cauvery Water Dispute Tribunal (CWDT) Award, as it involves both States. If so, let them furnish a copy of the same.</p> <p>Let the State of Kerala also disclose the number of check dams constructed or to be constructed between the Chilanthiyar and Pambar.</p> <p>The matter is now posted on 03.01.2025.</p> <p>The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.</p>

Proposal No: WL/MP/DRKWATER/458720/2024

1	Proposal Name	Proposal for use of total 4.7066 ha land (1.8169 ha forest land and 4.7066 ha Revenue land) for laying of underground drinking water pipeline (area 4.1667 ha,) and water tank structure (0.54 ha) structure for Vadiya MBR Water supply Scheme for the villagers of the villages located in Core Zone (4.2496 ha) and Buffer Zone (0.457 ha) Sanjay Dubri Tiger Reserve by Madhya Pradesh Jal Nigam Maryadit, PIU, Sidhi, Madhya Pradesh.
2	Name of the protected area involved	Sanjay Dubri Tiger Reserve
3	Proposal Number	WL/MP/DRKWATER/458720/2024
4	State Name	MADHYA PRADESH
5	Whether the proposal is sub-judice	No
6	Area of the protected area(Ha)	81258.10
7	Area proposed for diversion / De-notification	4.7066
8	Total Diverted Area from Protected Area	NA
9	Status of ESZ if any	Final ESZ notification on 28th August, 2017. The extent of Eco-Sensitive Zone is up to 2 kilometers from the boundary of Sanjay National Park and Sanjay Dubri Wildlife Sanctuary, which together constitute the Core Area of the Sanjay Dubri Tiger Reserve.
10	Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972	The proposal for laying of pipeline for drinking water only. As such the proposal does not violate any provisions of Section 29 of Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.
11	Whether linear/non-linear	Linear
12	Whether EC	No

	obtained	
13	Name of the application Agency	Rural Development
14	Date of submission	25/01/2024
15	Total number of trees to be felled	0
16	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	Yes
17	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	2.89 ha (2.0631 ha reserved forest, 0.75 ha protected forest and 0.0727 ha protected forest buffer area) Sanjay Tiger Reserve direct forest land is required for construction of water tank and expansion of water pipeline. Due to technical reasons there is no other option under this scheme, drinking water will be provided daily to 323 villages of Sidhi district . A total of more than 51067 families will benefit from this scheme. Diseases caused by impure water will decrease. With this scheme women will not need to fetch drinking water from far away because tap connections will be provided to every house. This will save time and increase work efficiency.
18	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Sanjay Dubri Tiger Reserve is home to Tiger, Panther, Sloth bear, Cheetal, Sambhar, Four Horned Antelopes, Chinkara, Barking Deer and Wild Pig etc.
19	Violation (if any) done by the User Agency in the past?	No
20	Type of forest	Reserve and Protected Forest
21	Proposed Mitigation Measures	As in S.No. 24
22	Recommendation of the state board for wildlife	Proposal was recommended by State Board for Wild Life in 27th meeting held on 27-09-2024
23	Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden	Recommended
24	Conditions imposed	The Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal subject to the

	by Chief Wild Life Warden	<p>following conditions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Proponent should ensure no damage to forest, Wildlife and its habitats. 2. No work will be done at night & the construction materials if required shall be brought from outside the Protected Area.
25	Comments of NTCA	<p>NTCA vide letter no.7-98/2024-NTCA dated 5thNovember, 2024 has made following observations and recommendations:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The proposed pipeline passes through the core and buffer zone of Sanjay-Dubri Tiger Reserve. In case of Bastua MBR water supply project, approximately 19.54 kilometres of the total length of approximately 56.16 kilometres pass through the critical tiger habitat/core zone of Sanjay-Dubri Tiger Reserve (STR). In case of Vadiya MBR water supply project, approximately 21.74 kilometres of the total length of approximately 33.17 kilometres pass through the critical tiger habitat/ core zone of STR. In case of Dhanauli MBR water supply project, approximately 10 kilometres of the total length of approximately 19.88 kilometres pass through the critical tiger habitat/ core zone of STR. 2. The project site had presence of tigers in and around its vicinity as per 2018 and 2022 cycles of all India tiger estimation. 3. As per 2022 all India tiger estimation, the project site had presence of large mammals such as leopard, dhole, elephant, sambar, chital and chinkara in and around its vicinity as per the 2022 cycle of All India Tiger Estimation. 4. The proposed water pipeline passes through the core and buffer zone of a very significant tiger reserve of the Central Indian tiger landscape. Out of the total proposed length, almost 51.3 kilometres (if the three projects are combined) pass through the core zone. The Sanjay-Dubri Tiger Reserve shares its borders with several key protected areas, including Guru Ghasidas National Park in Chhattisgarh, Palamau Tiger Reserve in Jharkhand, and Bandhavgarh Tiger Reserve in Madhya Pradesh, interconnected through the forests of the Shahdol Forest Division. This extensive connectivity with neighboring protected areas is crucial for maintaining the metapopulation framework in this

		<p>landscape, allowing for genetic exchange and overall population stability among tiger populations.</p> <p>5. Additionally, the tiger population in this reserve has experienced a notable increase since the last estimation cycle in 2018. The connectivity with surrounding protected areas has not only facilitated the movement of tigers but has also enabled herds of wild elephants to occasionally venture into the tiger reserve. To address the declining prey population, efforts have been made to introduce Gaurs into the reserve, enhancing the available food resources for the tigers. Furthermore, the chital population is also being bolstered by relocating individuals from Bandhavgarh Tiger Reserve, ensuring a sustainable prey base. Consequently, the conservation significance of this tiger reserve is paramount, as it plays a vital role in the broader ecological health and biodiversity of the region.</p> <p>6. Therefore, it is recommended that NBWL may constitute a committee to conduct a comprehensive site appraisal. The committee could perform the ecological evaluation of the landscape and provide recommendations for addressing any adverse impacts on the local wildlife and ecosystem. Any decision to the proposal may be undertaken based on the report submitted by the committee.</p>
26	Comments of Ministry	<p>The list of project proposals involving Sanjay Dhubri Tiger Reserve recommended by the Standing Committee is attached.</p> <p>The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.</p>
27	Uploaded Document	recommended proposals involving sdtr.pdf

**PROPOSALS RECOMMENDED BY SC-NBWL INVOLVING SANJAY DUBRI
TIGER RESERVE, MADHYA PRADESH.**

S.No.	Subject	Status	Area in ha
1	Proposal for use of 0.912 ha from Sanjay-Dubri tiger reserve (0.117 ha of forest land from Core Zone and 0.27 ha forest land and 0.525 ha non-forest land from buffer Zone) for construction of pickup weir and tunnel at Belha Dam Piprahi, District-Sidhi, Madhya Pradesh. WL/MP/IRRIG/439001/ 2023	Recommended in 79 th SC NBWL meeting held on 31 st July, 2024.	0.912
2	Diversion of 0.236 ha of forest land from the Sanjay-Dubri tiger reserve for PMGSY Belaha Mahua to Naudhiya Devarth (Manwari), Madhya Pradesh-FP/MP/ROAD/5570/2020	Recommended in 63 rd SC NBWL meeting held on 11 th June 2021	0.236
3	Construction of 4 approach roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana in Sanjay-Dubri tiger reserve in Sidhi, Madhya Pradesh	Recommended in 48 th SC NBWL meeting held on 27 th March 2018	23.89
Total			25.038

Proposal No: WL/MP/DRKWATER/459107/2024

1	Proposal Name	Proposal for use of 0.8784 ha forest land and 0.3755 ha non-forest land from Core Zone and 0.4668 ha forest land and 0.3342 ha non-forest land (Total 2.055 ha) for laying of underground drinking water pipeline (1.875 ha) and water tank structure (0.18 ha) for Dhanoli MBR water supply Scheme by MP Jal Nigam Maryadit, PIU, Sidhi in Sanjay Dubri Tiger Reserve, Madhya Pradesh.
2	Name of the protected area involved	Sanjay Dubri Tiger Reserve
3	Proposal Number	WL/MP/DRKWATER/459107/2024
4	State Name	MADHYA PRADESH
5	Whether the proposal is sub-judice	No
6	Area of the protected area(Ha)	81258.10
7	Area proposed for diversion / De-notification	2.055
8	Total Diverted Area from Protected Area	25.038
9	Status of ESZ if any	Final ESZ notification on 28th August, 2017. The extent of Eco-Sensitive Zone is up to 2 kilometers from the boundary of Sanjay National Park and Sanjay Dubri Wildlife Sanctuary, which together constitute the Core Area of the Sanjay Dubri Tiger Reserve.
10	Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972	No removal of Wildlife including forest produce is involved. proposal is for providing safe drinking water which is not prohibited under explanation of Section 29 of Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972. Hence, Section 29 of the Wildlife (Protection) act, 1972 is not attracted.
11	Whether linear/non-linear	Linear
12	Whether EC	No

	obtained	
13	Name of the application Agency	Rural Development
14	Date of submission	29/01/2024
15	Total number of trees to be felled	0
16	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	Yes
17	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	<p>1.3453 ha (0.8715 ha reserved forest and 0.4738 ha protected forest)Sanjay Tiger Reserve forest land is needed for construction of water tank and expansion of water pipeline. there is no other option for this due to technical reasons.</p> <p>Though this scheme, drinking water will be provided daily to 323 villages of Sidhi district. A total of more than 51067 families will benefit from this scheme. There will be a reduction in diseases, cased by impure drinking water. With this scheme women will not need to fetch drinking water from far away because tap connections will be provided to every house. This will save time and increase work efficiency.</p>
18	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Sanjay Dubri Tiger Reserve is home to Tiger, Panther, Sloth bear, Cheetal, Sambhar, Four Horned Antelopes, Chinkara, Barking Deer and Wild Pig etc.
19	Violation (if any) done by the User Agency in the past?	No
20	Type of forest	Reserve and Protected Forest
21	Proposed Mitigation Measures	As in S.No. 24.
22	Recommendation of the state board for wildlife	Proposal was recommended by State Board for Wild Life in 27th meeting held on 27th September, 2024.
23	Opinion of the Chief	Recommended

	Wild Life Warden	
24	Conditions imposed by Chief Wild Life Warden	<p>The Chief Wildlife Warden has recommended the proposal subject to the following conditions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Project Proponent should ensure no damage to forest, Wildlife and its habitats. 2. No work will be done at night and the construction materials, if required shall be brought from outside the Protected Area.
25	Comments of NTCA	<p>NTCA vide letter no.7-98/2024-NTCA dated 5thNovember, 2024 has made following observations and recommendations:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The proposed pipeline passes through the core and buffer zone of Sanjay-Dubri Tiger Reserve. In case of Bastua MBR water supply project, approximately 19.54 kilometres of the total length of approximately 56.16 kilometres pass through the critical tiger habitat/core zone of Sanjay-Dubri Tiger Reserve (STR). In case of Vadiya MBR water supply project, approximately 21.74 kilometres of the total length of approximately 33.17 kilometres pass through the critical tiger habitat/ core zone of STR. In case of Dhanauli MBR water supply project, approximately 10 kilometres of the total length of approximately 19.88 kilometres pass through the critical tiger habitat/ core zone of STR. 2. The project site had presence of tigers in and around its vicinity as per 2018 and 2022 cycles of all India tiger estimation. 3. As per 2022 all India tiger estimation, the project site had presence of large mammals such as leopard, dhole, elephant, sambar, chital and chinkara in and around its vicinity as per the 2022 cycle of All India Tiger Estimation. 4. The proposed water pipeline passes through the core and buffer zone of a very significant tiger reserve of the Central Indian tiger landscape. Out of the total proposed length, almost 51.3 kilometres (if the three projects are combined) pass through the core zone. The Sanjay-Dubri Tiger Reserve shares its borders with several key protected areas, including Guru Ghasidas National Park in Chhattisgarh, Palamau Tiger Reserve in Jharkhand, and Bandhavgarh Tiger Reserve in Madhya Pradesh, interconnected through the forests of the Shahdol Forest Division. This extensive

		<p>connectivity with neighboring protected areas is crucial for maintaining the metapopulation framework in this landscape, allowing for genetic exchange and overall population stability among tiger populations.</p> <p>5. Additionally, the tiger population in this reserve has experienced a notable increase since the last estimation cycle in 2018. The connectivity with surrounding protected areas has not only facilitated the movement of tigers but has also enabled herds of wild elephants to occasionally venture into the tiger reserve. To address the declining prey population, efforts have been made to introduce Gaurs into the reserve, enhancing the available food resources for the tigers. Furthermore, the chital population is also being bolstered by relocating individuals from Bandhavgarh Tiger Reserve, ensuring a sustainable prey base. Consequently, the conservation significance of this tiger reserve is paramount, as it plays a vital role in the broader ecological health and biodiversity of the region.</p> <p>6. Therefore, it is recommended that NBWL may constitute a committee to conduct a comprehensive site appraisal. The committee could perform the ecological evaluation of the landscape and provide recommendations for addressing any adverse impacts on the local wildlife and ecosystem. Any decision to the proposal may be undertaken based on the report submitted by the committee.</p>
26	Comments of Ministry	<p>The list of project proposals involving Sanjay Tiger Reserve recommended by the Standing Committee is attached.</p> <p>The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.</p>
27	Uploaded Document	<p>recommended proposals involving sdtr-1.pdf</p>

**PROPOSALS RECOMMENDED BY SC-NBWL INVOLVING SANJAY DUBRI
TIGER RESERVE, MADHYA PRADESH.**

S.No.	Subject	Inside/Outside	Status	Area in ha
1	Proposal for use of 0.912 ha from Sanjay-Dubri tiger reserve (0.117 ha offorest land from Core Zone and 0.27 ha forest land and 0.525 ha non-forest land from buffer Zone) for construction of pickup weir and tunnel at Belha Dam Piprahi, District-Sidhi, Madhya Pradesh. WL/MP/IRRIG/439001/2023	Inside	Recommended in 79th meeting of SC NBWL held on 31st July, 2024.	0.912
2	Diversion of 0.236 ha of forest land from the Sanjay-Dubri tiger reserve for PMGSY Belaha Mahua to Naudhiya Devarth (Manwari), Madhya Pradesh-FP/MP/ROAD/5570/2020	Inside	Recommended in 63rd meeting of SC NBWL held on 11th June 2021	0.236
3	Construction of 4 approach roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana in Sanjay-Dubri tiger reserve in Sidhi, Madhya Pradesh	Inside	Recommended in 48th meeting of SC NBWL held on 27th March 2018	23.89
4	Construction of 27.5 km double railway line and its electrification in Katni –Singrauli Section of Sanjay Tiger Reserve	Inside	Recommended in 47th meeting of SC NBWL held on 25th January 2018	27.5
5	Diversion of 0.0533 ha of forest land from Son Gharial WLS and 0.5973 ha in Sanjay Dubari Sanctuary under Sanjay Tiger Reserve for construction of Intake Well in Banas River near Parsili in and overhead water tank at Badkadol along with laying of 8456 meter underground pipeline for water supply scheme of 31 villages of Majhuli block in Sidhi district, Madhya Pradesh.	Inside	Recommended in 42nd meeting of SC NBWL held on 15 th May, 2017	0.5973
6	Proposal for laying of 11 KV insulated transmission line from Katni to Singrauli in Dubri Kala station passing through Sanjay Dubri Wildlife Sanctuary, Madhya Pradesh.	Inside	Recommended in 37 th meeting of SC NBWL held on 26 th February, 2016	

7	Proposal for construction of Kanchanpur Railway Station and laying of two additional lines at the station in Katni-Singroli Section at Km.1218.170 passing through Sanjay Dubri Wildlife Sanctuary, Madhya Pradesh.	Inside	Recommended in 31st meeting of SC NBWL held on 12th and 13th Aug 2014	
8	Proposal for use of 14.11 ha of private land for soap stone & marble mining at village Karmai in Sidhi Distt. Madhya Pradesh. (within 10 kms from Sanjay Tiger Reserve & Son Ghariyal Wildlife Sanctuary)	Outside	Recommended in 31st meeting of SC NBWL held on 12th and 13th Aug 2014	14.11

Proposal No: WL/MP/DRKWATER/459547/2024

1	Proposal Name	Proposal for use of 6.6810 ha (3.9472 ha forest land and 2.7338 ha revenue land) for laying of underground drinking water pipeline and Water tank structure for the villagers of the of land from Core and Buffer Zones of Sanjay-Dubri Tiger Reserve for Bastua MBR Water Supply Scheme by MP Jal Nigam Maryadit.
2	Name of the protected area involved	Sanjay Dubri Tiger Reserve
3	Proposal Number	WL/MP/DRKWATER/459547/2024
4	State Name	MADHYA PRADESH
5	Whether the proposal is sub-judice	No
6	Area of the protected area(Ha)	81258
7	Area proposed for diversion / De-notification	6.681
8	Total Diverted Area from Protected Area	NA
9	Status of ESZ if any	Final ESZ notification on 28th August, 2017. The extent of Eco-Sensitive Zone is up to 2 kilometers from the boundary of Sanjay National Park and Sanjay Dubri Wildlife Sanctuary, which together constitute the Core Area of the Sanjay Dubri Tiger Reserve.
10	Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972	No removal of Wildlife including forest produce is involved. Proposal is for providing safe drinking water, which is not prohibited under explanation of Section 29 of Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972. Hence, Section 29 of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 is not attracted.
11	Whether linear/non-linear	Linear
12	Whether EC obtained	No

13	Name of the application Agency	Rural Development
14	Date of submission	29/01/2024
15	Total number of trees to be felled	0
16	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	Yes
17	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4.6346 hectares (2.8517 hectares reserved forest and 1.7829 protected forest) Sanjay Tiger Reserve forest land is required for construction of water tank and water pipeline expansion. Due to technical reasons, there is no other option. • Through this scheme, drinking water will be provided daily to 323 villages of Sidhi district. • More than 51067 families will be benefited by this scheme. • There will be a reduction in diseases caused by pure drinking water. • With this scheme, women will not need to bring drinking water from far away because tap connection will be provided to every house. • This will save time and increase workefficiency.
18	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Sanjay Dubri Tiger Reserve is home to Tiger, Panther, Sloth bear, Cheetal, Sambhar, Four Hhorned Antelopes, Chinkara, Barking Deer and Wild Pig etc.
19	Violation (if any) done by the User Agency in the past?	No
20	Type of forest	Reserve Forest and Protected Forest
21	Proposed Mitigation Measures	As in S. No. 24.
22	Recommendation of the state board for wildlife	Proposal was recommended by State Board for Wild Life in 27th meeting held on 27th September, 2024.
23	Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden	Recommended

24	Conditions imposed by Chief Wild Life Warden	<p>The Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal subject to the following conditions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Project Proponent should ensure no damage to forest, Wildlife and its habitats. 2. No work will be done at night and the construction materials, if required shall be brought from outside the Protected Area.
25	Comments of NTCA	<p>NTCA vide letter no.7-98/2024-NTCA dated 5thNovember, 2024 has made following observations and recommendations:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The proposed pipeline passes through the core and buffer zone of Sanjay-Dubri Tiger Reserve. In case of Bastua MBR water supply project, approximately 19.54 kilometres of the total length of approximately 56.16 kilometres pass through the critical tiger habitat/core zone of Sanjay-Dubri Tiger Reserve (STR). In case of Vadiya MBR water supply project, approximately 21.74 kilometres of the total length of approximately 33.17 kilometres pass through the critical tiger habitat/ core zone of STR. In case of Dhanauli MBR water supply project, approximately 10 kilometres of the total length of approximately 19.88 kilometres pass through the critical tiger habitat/ core zone of STR. 2. The project site had presence of tigers in and around its vicinity as per 2018 and 2022 cycles of all India tiger estimation. 3. As per 2022 all India tiger estimation, the project site had presence of large mammals such as leopard, dhole, elephant, sambar, chital and chinkara in and around its vicinity as per the 2022 cycle of All India Tiger Estimation. 4. The proposed water pipeline passes through the core and buffer zone of a very significant tiger reserve of the Central Indian tiger landscape. Out of the total proposed length, almost 51.3 kilometres (if the three projects are combined) pass through the core zone. The Sanjay-Dubri Tiger Reserve shares its borders with several key protected areas, including Guru Ghasidas National Park in Chhattisgarh, Palamau Tiger Reserve in Jharkhand, and Bandhavgarh Tiger Reserve in Madhya Pradesh, interconnected through the forests of the Shahdol Forest Division. This extensive connectivity with neighboring protected areas

		<p>is crucial for maintaining the metapopulation framework in this landscape, allowing for genetic exchange and overall population stability among tiger populations.</p> <p>5. Additionally, the tiger population in this reserve has experienced a notable increase since the last estimation cycle in 2018. The connectivity with surrounding protected areas has not only facilitated the movement of tigers but has also enabled herds of wild elephants to occasionally venture into the tiger reserve. To address the declining prey population, efforts have been made to introduce Gaurs into the reserve, enhancing the available food resources for the tigers. Furthermore, the chital population is also being bolstered by relocating individuals from Bandhavgarh Tiger Reserve, ensuring a sustainable prey base. Consequently, the conservation significance of this tiger reserve is paramount, as it plays a vital role in the broader ecological health and biodiversity of the region.</p> <p>6. Therefore, it is recommended that NBWL may constitute a committee to conduct a comprehensive site appraisal. The committee could perform the ecological evaluation of the landscape and provide recommendations for addressing any adverse impacts on the local wildlife and ecosystem. Any decision to the proposal may be undertaken based on the report submitted by the committee.</p>
26	Comments of Ministry	<p>The list of project proposals involving Sanjay Dhubri Tiger Reserve recommended by the Standing Committee is attached.</p> <p>The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.</p>
27	Uploaded Document	recommended proposals involving sdtr.pdf

**PROPOSALS RECOMMENDED BY SC-NBWL INVOLVING SANJAY DUBRI
TIGER RESERVE, MADHYA PRADESH.**

S.No.	Subject	Inside/Outside	Status	Area in ha
1	Proposal for use of 0.912 ha from Sanjay-Dubri tiger reserve (0.117 ha offorest land from Core Zone and 0.27 ha forest land and 0.525 ha non-forest land from buffer Zone) for construction of pickup weir and tunnel at Belha Dam Piprahi, District-Sidhi, Madhya Pradesh. WL/MP/IRRIG/439001/2023	Inside	Recommended in 79 th meeting of SC NBWL held on 31 st July, 2024.	0.912
2	Diversion of 0.236 ha of forest land from the Sanjay-Dubri tiger reserve for PMGSY Belaha Mahua to Naudhiya Devarth (Manwari), Madhya Pradesh-FP/MP/ROAD/5570/2020	Inside	Recommended in 63 rd meeting of SC NBWL held on 11 th June 2021	0.236
3	Construction of 4 approach roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana in Sanjay-Dubri tiger reserve in Sidhi, Madhya Pradesh	Inside	Recommended in 48 th meeting of SC NBWL held on 27 th March 2018	23.89
	Construction of 27.5 km double railway line and its electrification in Katni –Singrauli Section of Sanjay Tiger Reserve	Inside	Recommended in 47 th meeting of SC NBWL held on 25 th January 2018	27.5
	Diversion of 0.0533 ha of forest land from Son Gharial WLS and 0.5973 ha in Sanjay Dubari Sanctuary under Sanjay Tiger Reserve for construction of Intake Well in Banas River near Parsili in and overhead water tank at Badkadol along with laying of 8456 meter underground pipeline for water supply scheme of 31 villages of Majhuli block in Sidhi district, Madhya Pradesh.	Inside	Recommended in 42 nd meeting of SC NBWL held on 15 th May, 2017	0.5973
	Proposal for laying of 11 KV insulated transmission line from Katni to Singrauli in Dubri Kala station passing through Sanjay Dubri Wildlife Sanctuary, Madhya Pradesh.	Inside	Recommended in 37 th meeting of SC NBWL held on 26 th February, 2016	

	Proposal for construction of Kanchanpur Railway Station and laying of two additional lines at the station in Katni-Singroli Section at Km.1218.170 passing through Sanjay Dubri Wildlife Sanctuary, Madhya Pradesh.	Inside	Recommended in 31st meeting of SC NBWL held on 12th and 13th Aug 2014	
	Proposal for use of 14.11 ha of private land for soap stone & marble mining at village Karmai in Sidhi Distt. Madhya Pradesh. (within 10 kms from Sanjay Tiger Reserve & Son Ghariyal Wildlife Sanctuary)	Outside	Recommended in 31st meeting of SC NBWL held on 12th and 13th Aug 2014	14.11

Proposal No: WL/MP/DRKWATER/464450/2024

1	Proposal Name	Proposal for use of 0.407 ha of forest land from core zone of Kanha Tiger Reserve for laying of underground drinking water pipeline tribal villages Kisli-Bhilwani (area 0.400 ha,) and water tank structure (0.007 ha,) by Public Health Engineering, Department of Mandla.
2	Name of the protected area involved	Kanha Tiger Reserve
3	Proposal Number	WL/MP/DRKWATER/464450/2024
4	State Name	MADHYA PRADESH
5	Whether the proposal is sub-judice	No
6	Area of the protected area(Ha)	205179
7	Area proposed for diversion / De-notification	0.407
8	Total Diverted Area from Protected Area	NA
9	Status of ESZ if any	Final ESZ notification 12th March, 2021, The Eco-sensitive Zone covers the entire notified buffer area of Kanha Tiger Reserve around Kanha National Park. The Eco-sensitive Zone shall be to an extent of zero kilometres (due to interstate boundary) to 30 kilometres around the boundary of Kanha National Park.
10	Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972	No removal of Wildlife including forest produce is involved. Proposal is for providing safe drinking water which is exempted under explanation of Section 29 of Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972. Hence, section 29 of the Wildlife (Protection), Act, 1972 is not attracted.
11	Whether linear/non-linear	Non - Linear
12	Whether EC	No

	obtained	
13	Name of the application Agency	Public Works Department
14	Date of submission	29/02/2024
15	Total number of trees to be felled	0
16	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	Yes
17	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	<p>Land is required for laying of pipeline and construction of high level tank under Jal Jeevan Mission Nal Jal Yojana in village Kisli Bhilwani of development block Bichiya.</p> <p>1. For pipe line drain work:-8000 m. X 0.50 m. 2. For construction of high level tank: - 12m.,6x6m.</p>
18	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Kanha Tiger Reserve is home to tiger, leopard, wild dog, sloth bear, bengal fox, jungle cat, jackal, swamp deer and gaur etc.
19	Violation (if any) done by the User Agency in the past?	No
20	Type of forest	Reserved Forest
21	Proposed Mitigation Measures	NA
22	Recommendation of the state board for wildlife	Proposal was recommended by State Board for Wild life in the 27th meeting held on 27th September, 2024.
23	Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden	Recommended
24	Conditions imposed by Chief Wild Life Warden	The Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal subject to the following conditions:

		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Proponent should ensure no damage to forest, Wildlife and its habitats. 2. No work will be done at night & the construction materials if required shall be brought from outside the Protected Area.
25	Comments of NTCA	<p>NTCA vide letter no.7-106/2024-NTCA dated 6th November, 2024 has made following observations and recommendations:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The proposed pipeline passes through the critical tiger habitat/ core zone of Kanha Tiger Reserve. In case of laying of proposed drinking water pipeline and construction of water tank and tube well at Jhapul village Kanha National Park, approximately 3.67 kilometres of the total length of approximately 3.95 kilometres pass through the critical tiger habitat/core zone of Kanha Tiger Reserve (STR). In case of laying of proposed drinking water pipeline at forest village Kisli Bhilwani inside Kanha National Park, approximately 10.89 kilometres of the total length of approximately 14.57 kilometres pass through the critical tiger habitat/ core zone of Kanha Tiger Reserve. 2. The project site had presence of tigers in and around its vicinity as per 2018 and 2022 cycles of all India tiger estimation. 3. As per 2012 all India tiger estimation, the project site had presence of large mammals such as leopard, dhole, elephant, barasingha (Hard ground swamp deer), sambar and chausingha (Four-horned antelope) in and around its vicinity as per the 2022 cycle of All India Tiger Estimation. 4. Kanha Tiger reserve is India's one of the most ecologically rich and most celebrated protected area. The proposed water pipeline passes through the core and buffer zone of this very significant tiger reserve of the Central Indian tiger landscape. Out of the total proposed length, almost 14.56 kilometres (if the two projects are combined) pass through the critical tiger habitat/ core zone. Kanha tiger reserve acts as one of the major source population of tigers in the Central Indian Tiger Landscape and is one of the largest tiger populations in the Kanha-Pench Complex. This tiger reserve has been known to be connected via dispersion of tigers with Satpura Tiger Reserve, Nawegaon-Nagzira Tiger Reserve, Pench Tiger Reserve, Achanakmar Tiger Reserve, Bandhavgarh Tiger Reserve and Sanjay-Dubri Tiger Reserve. This extensive connectivity with neighboring protected areas

		<p>is crucial for maintaining the metapopulation framework in this landscape, allowing for genetic exchange and overall population stability among tiger populations.</p> <p>5. Additionally, the tiger population in this reserve has experienced a notable increase since the last estimation cycle in 2018. Kanha tiger reserve had been the largest tiger population of Central India in the earlier three cycles of national tiger estimation exercise in 2006, 2010 and 2014. Kanha has long been recognized as an important component for long-term survival of tigers in India.</p> <p>6. There are various tree species in this tiger reserve. The faunal diversity includes 36 species of mammals, several species of reptiles and over 260 species of birds. Other than large carnivores like tigers, leopards, dholes, Kanha is also home to ungulates like hard ground barasingha which is unique to this region, sambar, gaur, chausigha etc. Small cats like rusty spotted cats are also found in this tiger reserve. So, it is seen that Kanha Tiger Reserve's conservation significance is multi-faceted. While it is primarily recognized as a stronghold for the Bengal tiger, its ecological value extends to safeguarding a diverse array of species and ecosystems, providing ecosystem services that benefit local and global communities, and fostering research, education, and cultural preservation.</p> <p>7. Therefore, it is recommended that NBWL may constitute a committee to conduct a comprehensive site appraisal. The committee could perform the ecological evaluation of the landscape and provide recommendations for addressing any adverse impacts on the local wildlife and ecosystem. Any decision to the proposal may be undertaken based on the report submitted by the committee.</p>
26	Comments of Ministry	<p>The list of project proposals involving Kanha Tiger Reserve recommended by the Standing Committee is attached.</p> <p>The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.</p>
27	Uploaded Document	kanha tr list.pdf

DETAILS OF PROPOSALS INVOLVING KAHNA TIGER RESERVES

S. No.	Name of the proposal	Whether inside or outside	Status	Area in ha
1.	Upgradation of existing 2 lane National highway 12A from km. 185/600 to 192/400, M.P.	Inside	Recommended in 22 nd meeting of SC- NBWL held on 25 th April 2011	-
2.	Proposal for extension of underground mining by Hindustan Copper Ltd. Malanjkhanda, M.P (within 10 kms from Kanha TR)	Outside	Recommended in 31 st meeting of SC- NBWL held on 12th-13th August 2014	479.9
3.	Construction of Halon Irrigation Project near village Karanjiya across river Halon in Mandla district situated in the buffer zone of Kanha Tiger Reserve, Madhya Pradesh. The proposed site is 7 km from the boundary of Kanha National Park. Only forest area of 149.33 ha (109.80 ha in submergence and 39.53 ha for canal construction).	Inside	Recommended in 41 st meeting of SC- NBWL held on 2 nd March 2017	149.33
4.	Proposal for increasing capacity 1.25 to 3.00 MTPA of Bodali Daldali Bauxite Mines in Kawardha District located within 10 km of the Phen wildlife sanctuary	Outside	Recommended in 47 th meeting of SC- NBWL held on 25 th January 2018	-
5.	Proposal for use of 0.37 ha of forest land from buffer zone of Kanha Tiger Reserve for 4G saturation project at village Bansgondi (Baihar) in Balaghat district, Madhya Pradesh.	Inside	Recommended in 80 th meeting of SC- NBWL held on 9 th October, 2024.	0.37

Proposal No: WL/MP/DRKWATER/487202/2024

1	Proposal Name	Proposal for use of 0.2738 ha of forestland from core zone of Kanha Tiger Reserve for laying of underground drinking water pipeline (0.2700 ha) and construction of 2 no. tubewell (0.0001 ha.) and water tank structure (0.0036 ha) for Jhapul village in favour of Public Health Engineering Department, Mandla.
2	Name of the protected area involved	Kanha Tiger Reserve
3	Proposal Number	WL/MP/DRKWATER/487202/2024
4	State Name	MADHYA PRADESH
5	Whether the proposal is sub-judice	No
6	Area of the protected area(Ha)	205179
7	Area proposed for diversion / De-notification	0.2738
8	Total Diverted Area from Protected Area	NA
9	Status of ESZ if any	Final ESZ notification 12th March, 2021, The Eco-sensitive Zone covers the entire notified buffer area of Kanha Tiger Reserve around Kanha National Park. The Eco-sensitive Zone shall be to an extent of zero kilometres (due to interstate boundary) to 30 kilometres around the boundary of Kanha National Park.
10	Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972	The proposal is for the laying of pipeline for drinking water only. As such the proposal does not violate any provisions of Section 29 of Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.
11	Whether linear/non-linear	Non - Linear

12	Whether EC obtained	No
13	Name of the application Agency	Public Works Department
14	Date of submission	11/07/2024
15	Total number of trees to be felled	0
16	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	Yes
17	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	Under Jal Jeevan Mission, permission for pipeline extension work in the area of 0.1725 hectares of forest department land in village Jhapul of development block Bichiya.
18	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Kanha Tiger Reserve is home to tiger, leopard, wild dog, sloth bear, bengal fox, jungle cat, jackal, swamp deer and gaur etc.
19	Violation (if any) done by the User Agency in the past?	No
20	Type of forest	Reserve Forest
21	Proposed Mitigation Measures	NA
22	Recommendation of the state board for wildlife	Proposal was recommended by State Board for Wild Life in the 27th meeting held on 27th September, 2024.
23	Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden	Recommended
24	Conditions imposed by Chief Wild Life Warden	The Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal subject to the following conditions:

		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Proponent should ensure no damage to forest, Wildlife and its habitats. 2. No work will be done at night & the construction materials if required shall be brought from outside the Protected Area.
25	Comments of NTCA	<p>NTCA vide letter no.7-106/2024-NTCA dated 6th November, 2024 has made following observations and recommendations:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The proposed pipeline passes through the critical tiger habitat/ core zone of Kanha Tiger Reserve. In case of laying of proposed drinking water pipeline and construction of water tank and tube well at Jhapul village Kanha National Park, approximately 3.67 kilometres of the total length of approximately 3.95 kilometres pass through the critical tiger habitat/core zone of Kanha Tiger Reserve (STR). In case of laying of proposed drinking water pipeline at forest village Kisli Bhilwani inside Kanha National Park, approximately 10.89 kilometres of the total length of approximately 14.57 kilometres pass through the critical tiger habitat/ core zone of Kanha Tiger Reserve. 2. The project site had presence of tigers in and around its vicinity as per 2018 and 2022 cycles of all India tiger estimation. 3. As per 2012 all India tiger estimation, the project site had presence of large mammals such as leopard, dhole, elephant, barasingha (Hard ground swamp deer), sambar and chausingha (Four-horned antelope) in and around its vicinity as per the 2022 cycle of All India Tiger Estimation. 4. Kanha Tiger reserve is India's one of the most ecologically rich and most celebrated protected area. The proposed water pipeline passes through the core and buffer zone of this very significant tiger reserve of the Central Indian tiger landscape. Out of the total proposed length, almost 14.56 kilometres (if the two projects are combined) pass through the critical tiger habitat/ core zone. Kanha tiger reserve acts as one of the major source population of tigers in the Central Indian Tiger Landscape and is one of the largest tiger populations in the Kanha-Pench Complex. This tiger reserve has been known to be connected via dispersion of tigers with Satpura Tiger Reserve, Nawegaon-Nagzira Tiger Reserve, Pench Tiger Reserve, Achanakmar Tiger Reserve, Bandhavgarh Tiger Reserve and Sanjay-Dubri Tiger

		<p>Reserve. This extensive connectivity with neighboring protected areas is crucial for maintaining the metapopulation framework in this landscape, allowing for genetic exchange and overall population stability among tiger populations.</p> <p>5. Additionally, the tiger population in this reserve has experienced a notable increase since the last estimation cycle in 2018. Kanha tiger reserve had been the largest tiger population of Central India in the earlier three cycles of national tiger estimation exercise in 2006, 2010 and 2014. Kanha has long been recognized as an important component for long-term survival of tigers in India.</p> <p>6. There are various tree species in this tiger reserve. The faunal diversity includes 36 species of mammals, several species of reptiles and over 260 species of birds. Other than large carnivores like tigers, leopards, dholes, Kanha is also home to ungulates like hard ground barasingha which is unique to this region, sambar, gaur, chausigha etc. Small cats like rusty spotted cats are also found in this tiger reserve. So, it is seen that Kanha Tiger Reserve's conservation significance is multi-faceted. While it is primarily recognized as a stronghold for the Bengal tiger, its ecological value extends to safeguarding a diverse array of species and ecosystems, providing ecosystem services that benefit local and global communities, and fostering research, education, and cultural preservation.</p> <p>7. Therefore, it is recommended that NBWL may constitute a committee to conduct a comprehensive site appraisal. The committee could perform the ecological evaluation of the landscape and provide recommendations for addressing any adverse impacts on the local wildlife and ecosystem. Any decision to the proposal may be undertaken based on the report submitted by the committee.</p>
26	Comments of Ministry	<p>The list of project proposals involving Kanha Tiger Reserve recommended by the Standing Committee is attached.</p> <p>The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.</p>
27	Uploaded Document	kanha tr list.pdf

DETAILS OF PROPOSALS INVOLVING KAHNA TIGER RESERVES

S. No.	Name of the proposal	Whether inside or outside	Status	Area in ha
1.	Upgradation of existing 2 lane National highway 12A from km. 185/600 to 192/400, M.P.	Inside	Recommended in 22 nd meeting of SC- NBWL held on 25 th April 2011	-
2.	Proposal for extension of underground mining by Hindustan Copper Ltd. Malanjkhand, M.P (within 10 kms from Kanha TR)	Outside	Recommended in 31 st meeting of SC- NBWL held on 12th-13th August 2014	479.9
3.	Construction of Halon Irrigation Project near village Karanjiya across river Halon in Mandla district situated in the buffer zone of Kanha Tiger Reserve, Madhya Pradesh. The proposed site is 7 km from the boundary of Kanha National Park. Only forest area of 149.33 ha (109.80 ha in submergence and 39.53 ha for canal construction).	Inside	Recommended in 41 st meeting of SC- NBWL held on 2 nd March 2017	149.33
4.	Proposal for increasing capacity 1.25 to 3.00 MTPA of Bodali Daldali Bauxite Mines in Kawardha District located within 10 km of the Phen wildlife sanctuary	Outside	Recommended in 47 th meeting of SC- NBWL held on 25 th January 2018	-
5.	Proposal for use of 0.37 ha of forest land from buffer zone of Kanha Tiger Reserve for 4G saturation project at village Bansgondi (Baihar) in Balaghat district, Madhya Pradesh.	Inside	Recommended in 80 th meeting of SC- NBWL held on 9 th October, 2024.	0.37

1	Proposal Name	Proposal for use of 4.9798 ha of land (2.167 ha forest land and 2.8128 ha revenue land) from Eco-Sensitive Zone area of Son Gharial Wildlife Sanctuary for laying of underground drinking water and construction of 3 overhead water tanks in Sidhi District, Madhya Pradesh
2	Name of the protected area involved	Son Gharial Wildlife Sanctuary
3	Proposal Number	WL/MP/Pipeline/486323/2024
4	State Name	MADHYA PRADESH
5	Whether the proposal is sub-judice	No
6	Area of the protected area(Ha)	22395
7	Area proposed for diversion / De-notification	4.97
8	Total Diverted Area from Protected Area	NA
9	Status of ESZ if any	ESZ notified vide notification dated 14.12.2016. It extends upto one kilometer from the boundary of the Son Gharial Wildlife Sanctuary.
10	Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972	The proposal is for the laying of pipeline for drinking water only. As such the proposal does not violate any provisions of Section 29 of Wildlife (Protection).Act, 1972.
11	Whether linear/non-linear	Linear
12	Whether EC obtained	No
13	Name of the application Agency	Rural Development

14	Date of submission	07/07/2024
15	Total number of trees to be felled	0
16	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	No
17	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	The Sidhhi Bansagar Rural Group water supply Scheme based on the Bansagar Dam has been approved . Though this scheme all the houses in 677 villages of Sidhi district will be provided with pure drinking water every day. More than 1.5 lakh families will be benefitted by this scheme. There will be no need to bring pure water as tap connections will be provided in every house. This will save money and increase efficiently.
18	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Son Gharial Wildlife Sanctuary is home to Gharial, Mugger, and turtles etc.
19	Violation (if any) done by the User Agency in the past?	No
20	Type of forest	Reserve Forest
21	Proposed Mitigation Measures	As in S.No. 24.
22	Recommendation of the state board for wildlife	Proposal was recommended by State Board for Wild Life in 27th meeting held on 27th September, 2024.
23	Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden	Recommended
24	Conditions imposed by Chief Wild Life Warden	The Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal subject to the following conditions: 1. There is no damage to wildlife and its habitat.

		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. No labour camp will be allowed to stay inside the sanctuary area. 3. Construction work will not be permitted after sun set.
25	Comments of NTCA	<p>NTCA vide letter no.7-92/2024-NTCA dated 29th October, 2024 has made the following observations and recommendations:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The proposed site lies inside Songhariyal Sanctuary. The length of the proposed drinking water pipeline on one side is 85.4 kilometers. 2. As per 2022 cycle of all India tiger estimation, the project site also had presence of many endangered large mammals such as leopard, wolf, sloth bear, hyena, chital and chinkara in and around its vicinity. 3. The construction of Sidhi Bansagar MVS to supply water to 677 villages inside the Songhariyal WLS lies in the important area for conservation of the critically endangered Gharial and the vulnerable Marsh Crocodile. Additionally, the area is also important for species such as Indian Flagship turtles, smooth-coated otters, Indian Skimmer and a variety of fish species. The 101 bird species present in this area makes this sanctuary rich in avifaunal and aquatic biodiversity. Its diverse habitats, including riverine and forest areas play a vital role in maintaining ecological balance and protecting vulnerable species, thereby contributing to the overall health of the environment. 4. The minimum hydrological flow of Son river is essential for maintaining the ecological functions within the Songhariyal WLS. This flow supports various habitats and is crucial for the survival of species, particularly the critically endangered gharial. Any alteration in the natural water flow path can disrupt this delicate balance, affecting not only the gharials but also the broader ecosystem as a whole. This project ultimately joins the Bandhavgarh-Sanjay-Dubri corridor and the buffer zone of Sanjay-Dubri Tiger Reserve. It is also a significant source of water for Bandhavgarh Tiger Reserve which harbours one of the major source populations of the Central Indian Tiger Landscape. Unsustainable water use upstream can lead to reduced water availability downstream, not only the Son Gharial WLS but for both Bandhavgarh Tiger Reserve and Sanjay-Dubri Tiger Reserve. This will exacerbate the existing pressure on the important wildlife habitat of these protected areas manifold. This imbalance can threaten breeding sites, diminish food sources, and increase competition among species,

		<p>ultimately endangering the wildlife population within as well as outside the sanctuary.</p> <p>5. Therefore, it is recommended that NBWL may constitute a committee to conduct a comprehensive site appraisal. The committee could perform the ecological evaluation of the landscape, provide recommendation for addressing any adverse impacts on the local wildlife and ecosystem. Any decision to the proposal may be undertaken based on the report submitted by the team.</p>
26	Comments of Ministry	<p>The list of projects recommended by the Standing Committee is attached.</p> <p>The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.</p>
27	Uploaded Document	<p>recommended list inside and outside sg wls.pdf</p>

**PROPOSALS RECOMMENDED BY SC-NBWL INVOLVING SON GHARIYAL
WILDLIFE SANCTUARY, MADHYA PRADESH.**

S. No.	Name of the proposal	Whether Inside or Outside	Date of approval	Area inha
1.	Construction of a bridge over Son River near village Odhni involving Son Ghariyal Sanctuary	Inside	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 5 th Meeting held on 4 th October, 2005	-
2.	Construction of a bridge over Son River on Buthwa Sarya Rima Road involving Son Ghariyal Sanctuary in the District Satna.	Inside	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 5 th Meeting held on 4 th October, 2005	-
3.	Diversion of land for limestone mines located within 10 Kms of Son Ghariyal Crocodile Sanctuary with in 10 km for Mining lease, Madhya Pradesh. (i) Badgawna Revenue, Distt. Sindhi-68.910 ha. (Revenue land) (ii)Majhigawan Extension, Distt. Sidhi-54.825 ha (Forest land) (iii) Hinauti Extension, Distt. Satna, 258.864 ha (Forest land).	Outside	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 22 nd Meeting held on 25 th April, 2011	382.599
4.	Budgaona (Extension) Limestone Mines in Sidhi Distt, M.P.	Outside	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 22 nd Meeting held on 25 th April, 2011	
5.	Proposal for construction of 400 KV D/C (Quad) Nigrie-Satna Transmission line passing through Son Ghariyal Sanctuary, Madhya Pradesh.	Inside	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 27 th Meeting held on 12 th December, 2012.	-
6.	Proposal for construction of New High Level Bridge and approach road across Sone river in km.6+600 to 10+100 near Jogdha on Bahari-Hanumana Road-SH-52 passing through Son Ghariyal Sanctuary, Madhya Pradesh	Inside	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 28 th Meeting held on 20 th March, 2013	-
7.	Diversion of 1.35 ha of forest land from Son Ghariyal Wildlife Sanctuary and within 10 kms periphery of Son Ghariyal WLS for laying of Gas pipeline from Shahdol-Phulpur, Madhya Pradesh by Reliance Gas Pipelines Ltd.	Inside	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 31st meeting held on 12th- 13th August 2014	1.35
8.	Proposal for use of 14.11 ha of private land for soap stone & marble mining at village Karmai in Sidhi Distt. Madhya Pradesh. (within 10 kms from Sanjay Tiger Reserve & Son Ghariyal Wildlife Sanctuary)	Outside	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 31st meeting held on 12th- 13th August 2014	14.11

9.	Diversion of 0.735 ha of forest land from Son Gharial Sanctuary for construction of High Level Bridge and approach road across Son River on Rampur- Ghunghata Khaira road to connect Block Headquarter with district Headquarter, Madhya Pradesh.	Inside	Recommended by SCNBWL in 38th meeting held on 10th May 2016	0.735
10.	.Diversion of 1.162 ha of forest land from Son Gharial Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of High Level Bridge and approach road on Banas River in km 38/10 on Beohari-Majhauili-road via Janakpur-Ratwar at Barhai Ghat, Madhya Pradesh.	Inside	Recommended by SCNBWL in 38th meeting held on 10th May 2016	1.162
11.	Diversion of 1.99 ha of reserved forest land for construction of 33 KV Patpara electric line at Gaughat across Son River in Son Gharial Wildlife Sanctuary, Madhya Pradesh.	Inside	Recommended by SCNBWL in 39 th meeting held on 23 rd August 2016	1.99
12.	Diversion of 1.93 ha of reserved forest land for construction of Ghungata-Gujred 33 KV electric line near Jogdaya bridge across Son River in Son Gharial Wildlife Sanctuary, Madhya Pradesh.	Inside	Recommended by SCNBWL in 39 th meeting held on 23 rd August 2016	1.93
13.	Diversion of 2.15 ha of Reserved Forest Area for construction of Bahri-Amiliya 33 KV electric line near Jogdaha bridge across Son River in Son Gharial Wildlife Sanctuary, Madhya Pradesh.	Inside	Recommended by SCNBWL in 39 th meeting held on 23 rd August 2016	2.15
14.	Construction of Intake Well in Son River in Son Gharial Wildlife Sanctuary, near village Kurwah for water supply scheme of Sidhi Township, Madhya Pradesh.	Inside	Recommended by SCNBWL in 41st meeting held on 2nd March 2017	0.0072
15.	Diversion of 0.0533 ha of forest land from Son GharialWLS and 0.5973 ha in Sanjay Dubari Sanctuary under Sanjay TR for construction of Intake Well in Banas River near Parsili in and overhead water tank at Badkadol along with 32 laying of 8456 meter underground pipeline for water supply scheme of 31 villages of Majhuli block in Sidhi district, Madhya Pradesh.	Inside	Recommended by SCNBWL in 42nd meeting held on 15thMay 2017	0.0533
16.	Construction of bridge No.98 at Chainage 80304 on Son River for passing Rewa – Sidhi – Singrauli new railway line in Son Ghariyal WLS	Inside	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 46 th Meeting held on 8 th December, 2017.	9.42
17.	Construction of two towers on the bank of Son River and 132 KV electric line at Sidhi – Sihawal across Son River in Son Ghariyal WLS	Inside	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 46 th Meeting held on 8 th December, 2017.	2.6740
18.	Construction of 765 KV electric line across Son and Banas River and four towers on the bank of the both rivers in Son Ghariyal WLS	Inside	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 46 th Meeting held on 8 th	10.7669

	for power grid, Sidhi		December, 2017.	
19.	PWD bridge construction, Rewa	Inside	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 46 th Meeting held on 8 th December, 2017.	1.37
20.	Construction of high level bridge and approach road across Son river on Nakjhar – Bamuri Sihawal road to connect Block Head Qtrs with District Head Qtrs in Son Ghariyal WLS	Inside	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 46 th Meeting held on 8 th December, 2017.	1.283
21.	Proposal for construction of 765 kV electric line across Son and Gopad River and 17 towers on the bank of the both rivers in Son Gharial Wildlife Sanctuary and its eco-sensitive zone by Power Grid Corporation, Singroli, Madhya Pradesh State	Inside/ Outside	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 56 th meeting held on 17 th December, 2019.	11.2292
22.	Diversion of 1.124 ha land from Son Ghariyal Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of High Level Bridge and approach Road on Son River in Khadbada-Kubri Road via Amarpur. FP/MP/ROAD/5551/2020	Inside	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 67 th meeting held on 25.03.2022.	1.124
23.	Proposal for use of 0.48 ha (0.070 ha forest and 0.410 ha non-forest) from Son Ghariyal Wildlife Sanctuary for upgradation of Mayapur Khuteli Lauar road to Bichhari under Package No MP41209, Madhya Pradesh. FP/MP/ROAD/51020/2020	Inside	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73 rd Meeting held on 17 July, 2023	0.48
24.	Proposal for use of 11.94 ha of land from Son Gharial Sanctuary and its ESZ at an approximate distance of 45km from Sanjay Dubri Tiger Reserve for construction of bridge on Gopad River in connection with Sidhi- Singrauli New B.G. Rail line, Madhya Pradesh. FP/MP/RAIL/6040/2021	Inside/ Outside	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73 rd Meeting held on 17 July, 2023	11.94
25.	Proposal for use of 0.0314 ha of non- forest land from Son Gharial Wildlife Sanctuary for laying of underground CNG pipeline for City Gas Distribution Network in Sidhi District, Madhya Pradesh	Inside	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 79 th Meeting held on 31 st July, 2024	0.0314
26.	Proposal for use of 4.1448 ha (0.53 ha of forest land from Son Gharial Wildlife Sanctuary & 3.6148 ha from its ESZ) for laying of underground drinking water pipeline in ROW of road in Bansagar Multi water supply scheme by Madhya Pradesh Jal Nigam Maryadit, PIU, Sidhi, Madhya Pradesh.	Inside/ Outside	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 79 th Meeting held on 31 st July, 2024	4.1448

Proposal No: WL/MH/Pipeline/441660/2023

1	Proposal Name	Proposal for use of 0.6010 ha of forest land from Tansa Wildlife Sanctuary for laying of underground drinking water pipeline for supply in Mauja Mokhada & 58 Villages at Taluka Mokhada, Dist- Palghar (Village-Amale) under Jal Jeevan Mission Scheme in favour of Maharashtra Jeevan Pradhikaran.
2	Name of the protected area involved	Tansa Wildlife Sanctuary
3	Proposal Number	WL/MH/Pipeline/441660/2023
4	State Name	MAHARASHTRA
5	Whether the proposal is sub-judice	No
6	Area of the protected area(Ha)	33570
7	Area proposed for diversion / De-notification	0.601
8	Total Diverted Area from Protected Area	NA
9	Status of ESZ if any	ESZ re-draft notification on 7th May, 2024.
10	Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972	Minimal Damage to the Wildlife Habitat.
11	Whether linear/non-linear	Linear
12	Whether EC obtained	No
13	Name of the application Agency	Maharashtra Jeevan Pradhikaran
14	Date of submission	24/08/2023
15	Total number of trees to be felled	0
16	Maps depicting the	Yes

	Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	
17	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	JAL JEEVAN MISSION (JJM) aims to enable every household and public institutions, viz. Gram Panchayat (GP) building, school, Anganwadi centre, health centre, wellness centre etc. in the villages to have Functional Household Tap Connection (FHTC). It is envisaged that with FHTC, each household will have potable water supply in adequate quantity.
18	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Tansa Wildlife Sanctuary is home to Indian Shag, Painted Stork, Openbill Stork, Lesser Flamingo, Lesser Whistling Teal, Pintail, Common Teal, Spotbill Duck, Mallard, Gadwal, Wigeon, Garganey, Shoveller, Indian Longbilled Vulture, Indian Whitebacked Vulture, and Crested Serpent Eagle and Peregrine Falcon etc.
19	Violation (if any) done by the User Agency in the past?	No
20	Type of forest	Tropical Moist Deciduous Forests
21	Proposed Mitigation Measures	As in S. No. 24
22	Recommendation of the state board for wildlife	Proposal was recommended by State Board for Wild Life in the 2nd meeting held on 27th June, 2024.
23	Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden	Recommended
24	Conditions imposed by Chief Wild Life Warden	<p>The Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal subject to the following conditions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Project proponent authority shall deposit 2% of the project cost falling in Tansa Wildlife Sanctuary and its Eco-sensitive Zone area with Deputy Conservator of Forest (Wildlife), Thane for conservation and protection of wildlife sanctuary. 2. Modern technology should be used while construction activity to reduce sound pollution and to minimize disturbance to the wildlife habitat inside the Tansa Wildlife Sanctuary and Eco- Sensitive Area. 3. Construction material should be brought from outside of the

		<p>sanctuary.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. No work can be done on the area other than the demanded area as shown on map attached. 5. The size of the trench will not exceed more than 2.0 m depth and 1.0 m width. 6. The user agency should to make good the land after use / maintenance. 7. The user agency should to make good any loss to forest / environment. 8. The user agency should permission from the State Forest Department for carrying out any maintenance. 9. The diameter of drinking water pipeline shall commensurate with the width of the trench mentioned above. 10. The user agency will have to submit NOC from the agency the right to use the right of way. 11. The length of trench dug at a time does not exceed 500 m, filled up and compacted before digging next stretch of 500 m. 12. The time frame for completing the work of underground laying of drinking water pipeline, should be adhered to. 13. The user agency shall provide water supply points within the PAs if demanded by the in-charge of PA. 14. The project proponent should inform /use "Call Before u Dig" (CBuD) Mobile Application of the Government of India prior to undertaking any type of digging/excavation. Otherwise the digging/excavation will be turned unauthorized. In the State of Maharashtra the Director (IT) of Directorate of Information Technology is State Nodal for CBuD.
25	Comments of NTCA	NA
26	Comments of Ministry	<p>The list of proposals recommended by the Standing Committee involving Tansa Wildlife Sanctuary is attached.</p> <p>The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.</p>
27	Uploaded Document	tansa wildlife sanctuary.pdf

**Proposals recommended by the Standing Committee of the National Board for
Wild Life involving Tansa Wildlife Sanctuary**

S.No.	Name of the Proposal	Inside/Outside	Number and date of the SCNBWL meeting	Area involved (in ha.)
1.	Proposal for survey and investigation for Gargai project in Tansa Sanctuary for Gargai River Project, Maharashtra	Inside	Recommended in the 31 st Meeting of the SCNBWL held on 12-13 August 2014	-
2.	Proposal for the construction of Nagpur – Mumbai Super Expressway Package-II, District Thane (Konkan Revenue Division) border by MSRDC 1.475 km away from the boundary of Tansa Wildlife Sanctuary	Outside	Recommended in the 50 th Meeting of the SCNBWL held on 7th September 2018	-
3.	Proposal for laying of 6", 8" & 12" dia natural gas pipeline from existing pipeline near Ambadi Naka to Wada city and Amabadi Naka to Padghe –Vashind - Asangaon to Shahapur in Wada Taluka of Palghar District at 1.13 km - 3.627 km away from the boundary of Tansa Wildlife Sanctuary	Outside	Recommended in the 50 th Meeting of the SCNBWL held on 7th September 2018	-
4.	Proposal for use of 1.426385 ha for expansion of Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturing Unit at Gut No/S. No. 65, H. No 2, Village Gatesh Budruk, Talathi Saja Kone. Tal Wada, District Palghar, Maharashtra located in the default Eco-sensitive Zone 3.9 km from Tansa Wildlife Sanctuary.	Outside	Recommended in the 77 th Meeting of the SCNBWL held on 30th January, 2024	1.42385 (ESZ)
5.	Proposal for use of 0.1366 ha of forest land from Tansa Wildlife Sanctuary and 36.4101 ha (i.e. 16.338 ha Forest and 20.0721 ha Non-forest) land from default ESZ of Tansa Wildlife Sanctuary for third railway line between Kalyan to Kasara station in Ulhasnagar, Kalian and Sahapur Tulakas in Thane district, Maharashtra. FP/MH/RAIL/41780/2019	Inside	Recommended in the 77 th Meeting of the SCNBWL held on 30th January, 2024	0.1366 (PA) + 36.4101 (ESZ)

Proposal No: WL/MH/Pipeline/458476/2024

1	Proposal Name	Proposal for use of 0.0624 ha forestland from Kalsubai Harishchandragad Wildlife Sanctuary for laying drinking water pipeline for Rural Water Supply Scheme under Jal Jeevan Mission in Village Ghatghar Taluka-Akole Dist. Ahmednagar in favour of Urban Development Department.
2	Name of the protected area involved	Kalsubai Harishchandragad Wildlife Sanctuary
3	Proposal Number	WL/MH/Pipeline/458476/2024
4	State Name	MAHARASHTRA
5	Whether the proposal is sub-judice	No
6	Area of the protected area(Ha)	36171
7	Area proposed for diversion / De-notification	0.0624
8	Total Diverted Area from Protected Area	0
9	Status of ESZ if any	ESZ finally notified on 28th April, 2017. The Eco-sensitive Zone shall be with a peripheral area of 300.72 sq. kms with an extent varying from 1.6 km to 4.0 kms.
10	Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972	Minimal damage to the wildlife Habitat.
11	Whether linear/non-linear	Linear
12	Whether EC obtained	No
13	Name of the application Agency	Urban Development Department

14	Date of submission	11/01/2024
15	Total number of trees to be felled	0
16	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	Yes
17	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	Jal Jeevan Mission is envisioned to provide safe and adequate drinking water through individual household tap connections by 2024 to all households in rural India. The programme will also implement source sustainability measures as mandatory elements, such as recharge and reuse through grey water management, water conservation, rain water harvesting. The Jal Jeevan Mission will be based on a community approach to water and will include extensive Information, Education and communication as a key component of the mission. JJM looks to create a Jan Andolan for water, thereby making it everyone's priority. The main vision of Jal Jeevan Mission is rural household should have drinking water supply in adequate quantity of prescribed quality on regular and long-term basis at affordable service delivery charges leading to improvement in living standards of rural communities.
18	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Kalsubai Harishchandragad Wildlife Sanctuary is home to Leopard , Giant Squirrel, Wild Boar , Wild Cat , Hyaena and Bonnet Macaque etc.
19	Violation (if any) done by the User Agency in the past?	No
20	Type of forest	Areas bearing Evergreen and Semi-Evergreen types of vegetation belonging to Western subtropical hill forest type (8A/C2) & West Coast Semi evergreen Forest types. (2A/C2). The areas occurring on very steep & precipitous slopes are almost blank with shrubby growth while vegetation is better on lower slopes. There are hardly any tree growth over vast stretches of exposed rocks i.e sada's or Laterite plateaus.
21	Proposed Mitigation Measures	As in S.No. 24.
22	Recommendation of	Proposal was recommended by the Standing Committee of the State

	the state board for wildlife	Board for Wild Life in the 1st meeting held on 24th January, 2024.
23	Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden	Recommended
24	Conditions imposed by Chief Wild Life Warden	<p>The Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal subject to the following conditions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Project proponent authority shall deposit 2% of the project cost falling in Kalsubai-Harishchandragad Wildlife Sanctuary area with in Deputy Conservator of Forest (Wildlife), Nashik for conservation and protection of wildlife sanctuary. 2. Modern technology should be used while construction activity to reduce sound pollution and to minimize disturbance to the wildlife habitat inside the Kalsubai-Harishchandragad Wildlife Sanctuary. 3. Construction material should be brought from outside of the sanctuary. 4. No work can be done on the area other than the demanded area as shown on map attached. 5. The user agency should restore the land after use / maintenance; 6. The user agency should take precaution to avoid any loss to forest / environment; 7. The user agency should take permission from the State Forest Department for carrying out any maintenance; 8. The diameter of drinking water pipeline shall commensurate with the width of the trench mentioned above. 9. The user agency will have to submit NOC from the agency the right to use the right of way; 10. The length of trench dug at a time does not exceed 500 m, filled up and compacted before digging next stretch of 500 m; 11. The time frame for completing the work of underground laying of drinking water pipeline, should be adhered to. 12. The user agency shall provide water supply points within the PAs if demanded by the in-charge of PA. 13. According to Government of India letter dated 27/10/2023, the project proponent should inform /use "Call Before u Dig" (CBuD) Mobile Application of the Government of India prior to undertaking any type of digging/excavation. Otherwise the digging/excavation will be

		<p>turned unauthorized. In the State of Maharashtra the Director (IT) of Directorate of Information Technology is State Nodal for CBuD.</p> <p>14. According to Government of India letter dated 07/02/2023 underground water supply pipeline project 1.0 m width and 2.0 m depth. The State Wildlife Board has been empowered to grant approval to proposals which have room but the work does not include structural work. But as per the letter dated 07/02/2023 of the Government of India in the present proposal, apart from the underground water supply pipeline, the said proposal is required to be submitted for the decision of the National Board for Wildlife.</p>
25	Comments of NTCA	NA
26	Comments of Ministry	<p>No project proposal has been recommended so far in the Kalsubai Harishchandragad Wildlife Sanctuary by the Standing Committee.</p> <p>The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.</p>

Proposal No: WL/MH/Pipeline/458479/2024

1	Proposal Name	Proposal for use of 0.0496 ha forest land from Kalsubai Harishchandragad Wildlife Sanctuary for Rural Water Supply Scheme under Jal Jeevan Mission in Village Panjare Taluka-Akole Dist. Ahmednagar in favour of Urban Development Department.
2	Name of the protected area involved	Kalsubai Harishchandragad Wildlife Sanctuary
3	Proposal Number	WL/MH/Pipeline/458479/2024
4	State Name	MAHARASHTRA
5	Whether the proposal is sub-judice	No
6	Area of the protected area(Ha)	36171
7	Area proposed for diversion / De-notification	0.0496
8	Total Diverted Area from Protected Area	0
9	Status of ESZ if any	ESZ finally notified on 28th April, 2017. The Eco-sensitive Zone shall be with a peripheral area of 300.72 sq. kms. with an extent varying from 1.6 km to 4.0 kms.
10	Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972	No adverse impact on wildlife from this project is foreseen.
11	Whether linear/non-linear	Linear
12	Whether EC obtained	No
13	Name of the application Agency	Urban Development Department

14	Date of submission	11/01/2024
15	Total number of trees to be felled	0
16	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	Yes
17	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	Jal Jeevan Mission is envisioned to provide safe and adequate drinking water through individual household tap connections by 2024 to all households in rural India. The programme will also implement source sustainability measures as mandatory elements, such as recharge and reuse through grey water management, water conservation, rain water harvesting. The Jal Jeevan Mission will be based on a community approach to water and will include extensive Information, Education and communication as a key component of the mission. JJM looks to create a Jan Andolan for water, thereby making it everyone's priority. The main vision of Jal Jeevan Mission is rural household should have drinking water supply in adequate quantity of prescribed quality on regular and long-term basis at affordable service delivery charges leading to improvement in living standards of rural communities
18	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Kalsubai Harishchandragad Wildlife Sanctuary is home to Leopard , Giant Squirrel, Wild Boar , Wild Cat , Hyaena and Bonnet Macaque etc.
19	Violation (if any) done by the User Agency in the past?	No
20	Type of forest	Areas bearing Evergreen and Semi-Evergreen types of vegetation belonging to Western subtropical hill forest type (8A/C2) & West Coast Semi evergreen Forest types. (2A/C2). The areas occurring on very steep & precipitous slopes are almost blank with shrubby growth while vegetation is better on lower slopes. There are hardly any tree growth over vast stretches of exposed rocks i.e sada's or Laterite plateaus.
21	Proposed Mitigation Measures	As in S.No. 24
22	Recommendation of	Proposal was recommended by State Board for Wild life in the 1st

	the state board for wildlife	meeting held on 24th January, 2024.
23	Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden	Recommended
24	Conditions imposed by Chief Wild Life Warden	<p>The Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal subject to the following conditions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Project proponent authority shall deposit 2% of the project cost falling in Kalsubai-Harishchandragad Wildlife Sanctuary area with in Deputy Conservator of Forest (Wildlife), Nashik for conservation and protection of wildlife sanctuary. 2. Modern technology should be used while construction activity to reduce sound pollution and to minimize disturbance to the wildlife habitat inside the Kalsubai-Harishchandragad Wildlife Sanctuary. 3. Construction material should be brought from outside of the sanctuary. 4. No work can be done on the area other than the demanded area as shown on map attached. 5. The user agency should restore the land after use / maintenance; 6. The user agency should take precaution to avoid any loss to forest / environment; 7. The user agency should take permission from the State Forest Department for carrying out any maintenance; 8. The diameter of drinking water pipeline shall commensurate with the width of the trench mentioned above. 9. The user agency will have to submit NOC from the agency the right to use the right of way; 10. The length of trench dug at a time does not exceed 500 m, filled up and compacted before digging next stretch of 500 m; 11. The time frame for completing the work of underground laying of drinking water pipeline, should be adhered to. 12. The user agency shall provide water supply points within the PAs if demanded by the in-charge of PA. 13. According to Government of India letter dated 27/10/2023, the project proponent should inform /use "Call Before u Dig" (CBuD) Mobile Application of the Government of India prior to undertaking any type of digging/excavation. Otherwise the digging/excavation will be

		<p>turned unauthorized. In the State of Maharashtra the Director (IT) of Directorate of Information Technology is State Nodal for CBuD.</p> <p>14. According to Government of India letter dated 07/02/2023 underground water supply pipeline project 1.0 m width and 2.0 m depth. The State Wildlife Board has been empowered to grant approval to proposals which have room but the work does not include structural work. But as per the letter dated 07/02/2023 of the Government of India in the present proposal, apart from the underground water supply pipeline, the said proposal is required to be submitted for the decision of the National Board for Wildlife.</p>
25	Comments of NTCA	NA
26	Comments of Ministry	<p>No proposal has been recommended by the Standing Committee so far in the Kalsubai Harishchandragad Wildlife Sanctuary.</p> <p>The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.</p>

Proposal No: WL/MH/Pipeline/458492/2024

1	Proposal Name	Proposal for use of 0.7574 ha forest land from Kalsubai Harishchandragad Wildlife Sanctuary for laying drinking water supply pipeline under Jal Jeevan Mission in village Ambit Taluka-Akole district Ahmednagar in favour of Urban Development Department.
2	Name of the protected area involved	Kalsubai Harishchandragad Wildlife Sanctuary
3	Proposal Number	WL/MH/Pipeline/458492/2024
4	State Name	MAHARASHTRA
5	Whether the proposal is sub-judice	No
6	Area of the protected area(Ha)	36171
7	Area proposed for diversion / De-notification	0.7574
8	Total Diverted Area from Protected Area	0
9	Status of ESZ if any	ESZ finally notified on 28th April, 2017. The Eco-sensitive Zone shall be with a peripheral area of 300.72 sq. kms with an extent varying from 1.6 km to 4.0 kms.
10	Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972	Minimal damage to the Wildlife habitat.
11	Whether linear/non-linear	Linear
12	Whether EC obtained	No
13	Name of the application Agency	Urban Development Department

14	Date of submission	12/01/2024
15	Total number of trees to be felled	0
16	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	Yes
17	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	<p>Diversion of 0.7574 Ha. of Wildlife Forest Land for Rural Water Proposed Project Supply Scheme under Jal Jeevan Mission in Village Ambit Taluka-Akole Dist. Ahmednagar in the state of Maharashtra.</p> <p>Jal Jeevan Mission is envisioned to provide safe and adequate drinking water through individual household tap connections by 2024 to all households in rural India. The programme will also implement source sustainability measures as mandatory elements, such as recharge and reuse through grey water management, water conservation, rain water harvesting. The Jal Jeevan Mission will be based on a community approach to water and will include extensive Information, Education and communication as a key component of the mission. JJM looks to create a Jan Andolan for water, thereby making it everyone's priority. The main vision of Jal Jeevan Mission is rural household should have drinking water supply in adequate quantity of prescribed quality on regular and long-term basis at affordable service delivery charges leading to improvement in living standards of rural communities.</p>
18	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Kalsubai Harishchandragad Wildlife Sanctuary is home to Leopard , Giant Squirrel, Wild Boar , Wild Cat , Hyaena and Bonnet Macaque etc.
19	Violation (if any) done by the User Agency in the past?	No
20	Type of forest	Areas bearing Evergreen and Semi-Evergreen types of vegetation belonging to Western subtropical hill forest type (8A/C2) & West Coast Semi evergreen Forest types. (2A/C2). The areas occurring on very steep & precipitous slopes are almost blank with shrubby growth while vegetation is better on lower slopes. There are hardly any tree growth over vast stretches of exposed rocks i.e sada's or Laterite plateaus.

21	Proposed Mitigation Measures	As in S.No. 24
22	Recommendation of the state board for wildlife	Proposal was recommended by the Standing Committee of the State Board for Wild life in the 1st meeting held on 24th January, 2024.
23	Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden	Recommended
24	Conditions imposed by Chief Wild Life Warden	<p>The Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal subject to the following conditions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Project proponent authority shall deposit 2% of the project cost falling in Kalsubai-Harishchandragad Wildlife Sanctuary area with in Deputy Conservator of Forest (Wildlife), Nashik for conservation and protection of wildlife sanctuary. 2. Modern technology should be used while construction activity to reduce sound pollution and to minimize disturbance to the wildlife habitat inside the Kalsubai-Harishchandragad Wildlife Sanctuary. 3. Construction material should be brought from outside of the sanctuary. 4. No work can be done on the area other than the demanded area as shown on map attached. 5. The user agency should restore the land after use / maintenance. 6. The user agency should take precaution to avoid any loss to forest / environment. 7. The user agency should take permission from the State Forest Department for carrying out any maintenance. 8. The diameter of drinking water pipeline shall commensurate with the width of the trench mentioned above. 9. The user agency will have to submit NOC from the agency the right to use the right of way. 10. The length of trench dug at a time does not exceed 500 m, filled up and compacted before digging next stretch of 500 m. 11. The time frame for completing the work of underground laying of drinking water pipeline, should be adhered to. 12. The user agency shall provide water supply points within the PAs if demanded by the in-charge of PA. 13. According to Government of India letter dated 27/10/2023, the project

		<p>proponent should inform /use “Call Before u Dig” (CBuD) Mobile Application of the Government of India prior to undertaking any type of digging/excavation. Otherwise the digging/excavation will be turned unauthorized. In the State of Maharashtra the Director (IT) of Directorate of Information Technology is State Nodal for CBuD.</p> <p>14. According to Government of India dated 07/02/2023 underground water supply pipeline project 1.0 m. width and 2.0 m depth. The State Wildlife Board has been empowered to grant approval to proposals which have room but the work does not include structural work. But as per the letter dated 07/02/2023 of the Government of India in the present proposal, apart from the underground water supply pipeline, the said proposal is required to be submitted for the decision of the National Wildlife Board.</p>
25	Comments of NTCA	NA
26	Comments of Ministry	<p>No proposal involving Kalsubai Harishchandragad Wildlife Sanctuary has been recommended by the Standing Committee so far.</p> <p>The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.</p>

Proposal No: WL/RJ/DRKWATER/438857/2023

1	Proposal Name	Proposal for use of 5.3148 ha for laying of underground pipeline (2.5423 ha forest land and 2.5025 ha revenue land) and for constructing Overhead Tank (0.27 ha forest land) from core and buffer zone of Ramgarh Vishdhari Tiger Reserve for Hindoli-Nainwa Water Supply Project from Chambal-Bhilwara WSP (PHASE-I) in District-Bundi in favour of Public Health Engineering Department.
2	Name of the protected area involved	Ramgarh Vishdhari Tiger Reserve
3	Proposal Number	WL/RJ/DRKWATER/438857/2023
4	State Name	RAJASTHAN
5	Whether the proposal is sub-judice	No
6	Area of the protected area(Ha)	63490.98
7	Area proposed for diversion / De-notification	5.3148
8	Total Diverted Area from Protected Area	NA
9	Status of ESZ if any	Proposal received from the State Government. Essential documents sought by the Ministry which are awaited.
10	Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972	Minor disturbances to wildlife habitat will be caused during project implementation. Mitigative measures are being prescribed.
11	Whether linear/non-linear	Linear
12	Whether EC obtained	No
13	Name of the	PUBLIC HEALTH ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT RAJASTHAN

	application Agency	
14	Date of submission	02/08/2023
15	Total number of trees to be felled	0
16	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	Yes
17	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	Proposed pipe line is the only option that provides enough R.L. to maintain the water pressure in higher zones thus maintaining the feasibility of the project
18	Rare and endangered species found in the area	The Ramgarh Vishdhari Tiger Reserve is home to Tigers, Leopards, Sloth bears etc.
19	Violation (if any) done by the User Agency in the past?	No
20	Type of forest	Tropical Thorn Forest
21	Proposed Mitigation Measures	As in S.No. 24.
22	Recommendation of the state board for wildlife	Proposal was recommended by State Board for Wild Life through circulation.
23	Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden	Recommended
24	Conditions imposed by Chief Wild Life Warden	<p>The Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal subject to the following conditions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 2 % of the proportional project cost of the project falling within Protected Area should be deposited in RPACS by the user agency for management and protection of wildlife in the Protected Area. 2. No work shall be done before sunrise and after sunset in the project area.

		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. No material of any kind should be extracted from the Protected Area. 4. There will be no felling of trees and burning of fuel wood inside the Protected Area 5. The waste material generated should be disposed outside the Protected Area. 6. There will be no labor camp within 1 km from the boundary of Protected Area. 7. The trench dug for laying the pipeline should be filled and leveled after completion of the work. 8. No blasting will be carried out within 1 km from the boundary of Protected Area during the work. 9. There shall be no high mast/ beam/ search lights & high sounds within 1 km from the Protected Area boundary. 10. The user agency and project personnel will comply with the provisions of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972. 11. Maintenance activity of any nature should be carried out only after seeking formal approval from competent authority of tiger reserve/PA. 12. The user agency and project personnel will comply with the provisions of Standard SOP/Guidelines issued by WII, Dehradun for linear projects. 13. Any permission / clearance required under FCA-1980 or other acts may be taken as per rules 14. User agency will provide water facilities to wild animals & Forest staff through a dedicated pipeline. 15. Pipeline shall be laid underground. 16. The length of trench dug at a time does not exceed 500 m, filled up and compacted before digging next stretch of 500 m. 17. No civil structures will be built with the underground laying of drinking water pipeline.
25	Comments of NTCA	<p>National Tiger Conservation Authority vide letter no.7-102/2024-NTCA dated 5th November, 2024 has made the following observations and recommendations:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The proposed pipeline passes through the core and buffer zone of Ramgarh-Vishdhari Tiger Reserve.

2. The project site had presence of tigers in its vicinity as per 2018 and 2022 cycles of all India tiger estimation.
3. As per 2012 all India tiger estimation, the project site had presence of large mammals such as leopard, hyena, jackal, and chital in its vicinity as per the 2022 cycle of All India Tiger Estimation.
4. A significant length (19.1 kilometers) of the proposed pipeline passes through the core zone of the highly important Ramgarh-Vishdhari Tiger Reserve, situated within the Central Indian tiger landscape. Approximately 1 kilometer of the proposed pipeline also passes through the buffer zone of Ramgarh-Vishdhari Tiger Reserve. This reserve embodies both the Aravalli and Vindhyan ecosystems, characterized by diverse flora and fauna. Recent assessments during the All India Tiger Monitoring exercise revealed the presence of 40 images captured by camera traps, leading to the successful identification of one male tiger, underscoring the reserve's role as a habitat for these apex predators.
5. The hill forests of Ramgarh-Vishdhari are intricately connected with the Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve and Mukundara Hills Tiger Reserve, enhancing ecological connectivity across these landscapes. This connectivity positions Ramgarh-Vishdhari as a potential sink habitat for dispersing tigers from Ranthambhore, facilitating their movement and genetic exchange, which is critical for population resilience. As a crucial component of the greater Ranthambhore ecosystem, Ramgarh-Vishdhari plays an essential role in maintaining the metapopulation framework that supports not only tigers but also a variety of other wildlife species, ensuring their long-term survival in this biodiverse region.
6. The laying of the proposed pipeline is a long-duration project that involves the use of heavy machinery and extensive excavation, which will inevitably result in adverse impacts on wildlife through habitat fragmentation and degradation. The Ramgarh-Vishdhari Tiger Reserve is home to several endangered species, including the Indian leopard, and hyena, and a variety of birds and reptiles that depend on this unique habitat. Fragmentation caused by the pipeline can disrupt animal movement patterns, reduce genetic diversity, and lead to increased human-wildlife conflict as animals venture closer to human

		<p>settlements in search of food and shelter. Protecting this reserve is crucial not only for the conservation of tigers but also for the overall health of the ecosystem, which supports a rich tapestry of life.</p> <p>7. Therefore, it is recommended that NBWL may constitute a committee to conduct a comprehensive site appraisal. The committee could perform the ecological evaluation of the landscape, provide recommendation for addressing any adverse impacts on the local wildlife and ecosystem. Any decision to the proposal may be undertaken based on the report submitted by the committee.</p>
26	Comments of Ministry	<p>The list of project proposals recommended in the Ramgarh Vishdhari Tiger Reserve is attached.</p> <p>The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.</p>
27	Uploaded Document	recommended list of ramgarh vishdhari tiger reserve-1.pdf

**RECOMMENDED PROPOSALS INSIDE RAMGARH VISHDHARI TIGER
RESERVE, RAJASTHAN.**

S.No	Subject	Status	Area in Ha
1	Proposal for use of 28.8 ha of forest land from buffer area of Ramgarh Vishdhari Tiger Reserve for widening of Laxmipura-DoraDabi-Ranaji Ka Guda NH-12 district-Bundi, Rajasthan- FP/RJ/ROAD/29812/ 2017	Recommended in 80 th SC NBWL meeting held on 09.10.2024	28.8
2	Proposal for use of 4.44 ha of forest land from Ramgarh Vishdhari Tiger Reserve for widening & Strengthening from Bundi Dalelpura Alodh Mandi MDR-52 in Km 5/0 to 22/0, Rajasthan- FP/RJ/ROAD/6284/ 2022	Recommended in 71 st SC NBWL meeting held on 29.12.2022	4.44
3	Proposal for use of 5.64 ha of forest land from Ramgarh Vishdhari Tiger Reserve for widening & strengthening from Bundi Dalelpura Alodh Mandi MDR-52 in Km 5/0 to 22/0, Rajasthan- FP/RJ/ROAD/6285/ 2022	Recommended in 71 st SC NBWL meeting held on 29.12.2022	5.64
4	Proposal for use of 13.725 ha of forest land from Ramgarh Vishdhari Tiger Reserve for Strengthening & Widening of Tonk Nagar Nainwa Khatkar K. Patan road SH-34 KM34/0 to 86/300 under SRF Scheme, Rajasthan. FP/RJ/ROAD/4004/2019	Recommended in 70 th SC NBWL meeting held on 13.12.2022	13.725
	Total		52.605

S.No	Name of the proposal
1.	<p>Proposal for expansion project of ShriramRayons, Kota in favour of M/s. ShriramRayons (A unit of DCM Shriram Industries Ltd.) over 1.51 ha non-forest land 4.50 km away from National Chambal Ghariyal Wildlife Sanctuary. WL/RJ/IND/443744/2023</p>
2.	<p>Proposal for use of 1.42 ha private land for Stone crusher unit of M/S Shri Sidhbali Stone Crusher in Khasra No-8,19,21,70,71,72,73,16/123,19/124- Village-Bhupdevpur, Patti-Haldukhata, Tehsil Kotdwara, District -pauri Garhwal, Uttarakhand 25 meters from the boundary of Buffer Zone of Rajaji Tiger Reserve in default Eco-sensitive Zone. WL/UK/IND/434575/2023</p>

Project Name: Expansion Project of Shriram Rayons, Kota, Rajasthan.		Proposal Number: WL/ RJ/ IND/443744/2023
State: RAJASTHAN		Single Window Number: SW/142860/2023
1.	Name of Proposal/Project	Proposal for expansion project of Shriram Rayons, Kota in favour of M/ s. Shriram Rayons (A unit of DCM Shriram Industries Ltd.) over 1.51 ha non-forest land 4.50 km away from National Chambal Ghariyal Wildlife Sanctuary.
2.	Name of the protected area involved	National Chambal Ghariyal Sanctuary
3.	Proposal No.	WL/RJ/IND/443744/2023
4.	Name of the State	RAJASTHAN
5.	Whether the Proposal is Sub-Judice	No
6.	Area of the Protected Area(in Ha)	540000
7.	Area Proposed for Diversion/ De-notification(in Ha)	0
8.	The area so far diverted from the protected area(s)(in Ha)	965.3814
9.	Status of ESZ if any	The proposal for declaration of the ESZ was received in the Ministry vide Government of Rajasthan letter dated 16.10.2018. Based on the comments received on the proposal from WII, the Ministry has requested revised proposal vide letter dated 15.03.2019 and subsequent reminders. Revised proposal received from the State Government. Proposal is pending with the State Government for additional information.
10.	Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the wild life (protection) Act 1972	No impacts as the area are outside the Sanctuary
11.	Whether linear/ non-linear	Non - Linear
12.	Whether EC obtained	Yes
13.	Name of the Application Agency	M/s. Shriram Rayons (A unit of DCM Shriram Industries Ltd.)
14.	Date of Submission	19/09/2023
15.	Total number of trees to be felled	0
16.	Maps depicting the Protected Area and the diversion proposal	Yes

	included or not	293
17.	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	Shriram Rayons is a manufacturer of Industrial Technical Tyre Yarn, Cord and Fabric/ chafer for automobile tyres and engaged in the export of these products to world's largest tyre manufacturers such as Pirelli Tyres, Bridgestone, Continental and Goodyear etc. in Europe, China, USA, Mexico, South Africa and Japan. It is located in the Notified Industrial Area and operating since 1965. The total area of Shriram Rayons is 32.5 Ha and the proposed expansion area is 1.51 Ha.
18.	Rare and endangered species found in the area	National Chambal Ghariyal Sanctuary is home to Ghariyal, Hanuman langur, Golden jackal, Bengal fox, Common palm civet, small Asian mongoose, Indian grey mongoose, jungle cat, Wild boar, Sambar, Blackbuck, Indian gazelle, northern palm squirrel, Indian crested porcupine, Indian hare and Indian flying fox etc.
19.	Violation (if any) done by the User Agency in the past?	No
20.	Type of Forest	Tropical thorn Forest
21.	Proposed Mitigation Measures	As per Part IV
22.	Recommendation of the State Board for Wild Life	Proposal was recommended by State Board for Wild Life through circulation.
23.	Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden	Recommended
24.	Conditions Imposed by Chief Wild Life Warden	<p>The Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal subject to the following conditions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 2 % of the proportional project cost of the project falling within Protected Area should be deposited in RPACS by the user agency for management and protection of wildlife in the Protected Area. 2. No work shall be done before sunrise and after sunset in the project area. 3. No material of any kind should be extracted from the Protected Area and Eco-Sensitive Zone. 4. There will be no felling of trees and burning of fuel wood inside the Protected Area and Eco-Sensitive Zone. 5. The waste material generated should be disposed outside the Protected Area and Eco-Sensitive Zone. 6. There will be no labor camp within 1 km from the boundary of Protected Area. 7. No blasting will be carried out within 1 km from the boundary of Protected Area during the work. 8. Green belt should be created by the User agency on the periphery of the project area. 9. There shall be no high mast/ beam/ search lights & high sounds within 1 km from the Protected Area boundary. 10. The user agency and project personnel will comply with the provisions of

		<p>the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972. 294</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 11. Maintenance activity of any nature should be carried out only after seeking formal approval from competent authority of tiger reserve/PA. 12. Any permission / clearance required under FCA-1980 or other acts may be taken as per rules. 13. Quality of outflow water would be strictly maintained as per norms prescribed by State Pollution Board and Central Pollution Control Board. 14. There is no increase in existing treated effluent quantity, which is within the prescribed norms.
25.	Comments of NTCA	<p>The NTCA has recommended the proposal vide their OM F. No. 7-109/2024-NTCA dated 09 December, 2024 subject to the following conditions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The user agency should make sure that there shall be no increase in treated effluent discharge after the expansion projects. 2. No toxic/ harmful effluents for biodiversity to be discharged in the river/ water bodies passing through MHTR and Chambal Ghariyal Sanctuary. 3. Outflow water quality would be strictly maintained as per norms prescribed by State Pollution Board and Central Pollution Control Board. 4. Construction work should be permitted during daytime. No labour camps should be established inside the tiger reserve. 5. Construction materials should be procured from outside the Tiger Reserve. Construction debris should be disposed away from the Tiger Reserve by the User Agency. 6. The alignment of the construction activities should not disrupt any natural water channel. 7. CWLW, Rajasthan should monitor the compliance of the conditions stipulated in this report at various phases of the project implementation.
26.	Comments of ministry	The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.
27.	Uploaded Document	chambal wildlife sanctuary recommended by the scnbwl.pdf View

**DETAILS OF PROPOSALS INVOLVING CHAMBAL WILDLIFE SANCTUARY
RECOMMENDED BY THE SCNBWL**

S. No.	Name of the proposal	Whether inside or outside	Status	Area in ha
1.	Diversion of forest land from National Chambal Sanctuary, Rajasthan, for construction of 4 lane Kota by-pass by National Highway Authority of India.	Inside	Recommended in 6 th meeting of SC- NBWL held on 20th January, 2006	-
2.	Construction of Gwalior-Agra 765 KV Transmission Line within National Chambal Sanctuary, Rajasthan	Inside	Recommended in 7 th meeting of SC- NBWL held on 8th June, 2006	12.8
3.	Construction of an intake well involving diversion of only 2.37 ha. Of land in the National Chambal Sanctuary	Inside	Recommended in 7 th meeting of SC- NBWL held on 8th June, 2006	2.37
4.	Laying of Gas Pipeline by GAIL (India) Ltd in 1.5 ha of National Chambal Sanctuary in Rajasthan	Inside	Recommended in 10 th meeting of SC- NBWL held on 19th February, 2008	1.5
5.	Construction of Bridge over River Chambal between Gainta & Makhida in Rajasthan	Inside	Recommended in 11 th meeting of SC- NBWL held on 2nd May, 2008	3.48
6.	Diversion of 12.88 ha of forest land from National Chambal Ghariyal Sanctuary for 400 KV S/C line from Dahra to Bhilwara, Rajasthan.	Inside	Recommended in 13 th meeting of SC- NBWL held on 12th December, 2008	12.88
7.	Diversion of 12.88 ha (11.73 ha Revenue land and 1.15 ha forest land) from National Chambal Ghariyal Sanctuary for 400 KV S/C transmission line from Chhabra-TPS to Hindaun, Rajasthan.	Inside	Recommended in 13 th meeting of SC- NBWL held on 12th December, 2008	12.88
8.	Permission for 330 MW Dholpur Gas based combined cycle thermal power project stage-II for drawing water from National Chambal Ghariyal Sanctuary at Dhlopur, Rajasthan.	Inside	Recommended in 22 nd meeting of SC- NBWL held on 25th April 2011	
9.	Permission for laying of 16 inch dia underground gas pipeline from Kota to Bhilwara through Chambal Wildlife Sanctuary, Rajasthan.	Inside	Recommended in 22 nd meeting of SC- NBWL held on 25th April 2011	
10.	Diversion of 1.6384 ha of forest land from National Ghariyal Sanctuary for transmission power line from 765 KV GSS Anta (Baran)-765 KV GSS Phagi to improve the power system of Rajasthan and North Grid of India.	Inside	Recommended in 27 th meeting of SC- NBWL held on 12th December 2011	17.5104

11.	Proposal for construction of 765 KV transmission line (Partly S/C and Partly D/C) between MP (Gwalior) and Rajasthan (Jaipur) passing through Chambal (Crocodile) Sanctuary near villages Ranchauli in Karoli district, Rajasthan	Inside	Recommended in 27 th meeting of SC- NBWL held on 12th December 2011	
12.	Proposal for laying of 14"dia. Kota-Jaipur Crosscountry underground pipeline from Kota to Asalpur (near Jaipur), Rajasthan. (The proposed project is 1.1 km away from Ramgarh Sanctuary and 2.5 km away from Chambal Wildlife Sanctuary).	Inside	Recommended in 28 th meeting of SC- NBWL held on 20th March 2013	4.08
13.	Diversion of 1.843 ha (1.393 bridge, 0.45 road) of forest land from National Chambal Crocodile Sanctuary for upgradation of Sabalgarh-Karoli road (SH-2) & construction of high level bridge across Chambal river on Sabalgarh-Karoli road upto Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh.	Inside	Recommended in 31 st meeting of SC- NBWL held on 12-13 August 2014	1.843
14.	Proposal for construction of High Level Bridge over Chambal river Sone Ka Gurja Distt. Dholpur Forest Division, Rajasthan by P.W.D, Department	Inside	Recommended in 31 st meeting of SC- NBWL held on 12-13 August 2014	0.8274
15.	Construction of High Level Bridge on Chambal river on Sabalgarh-Mangarole-Atar-Mandrayal Karauli Road (SH-22), Rajasthan.	Inside	Recommended in 31 st meeting of SC- NBWL held on 12-13 August 2014	
16.	Proposal for Lakheri-Chamovali mining lease of M/s ACC limited, Lakheri Cement Works, Lakheri, Distt. Bundi (Rajasthan) for mining purpose of limestone, Rajasthan.	Inside	Recommended in 31 st meeting of SC- NBWL held on 12-13 August 2014	1107
17.	Diversion of 0.3 ha of Forestland from National Chambal Ghariyal Sanctuary Rajasthan, for Dholpur lift irrigation project	Inside	Recommended in 34 th meeting of SC- NBWL held on 2nd June, 2015	0.3
18.	Proposal for construction of Chambal development scheme-four Hydropower Projects (Rahu ka Gaon, Gujjapura, Jaitpura & Barsala) on Chambal River, Rajasthan.	Inside	Recommended in 34 th meeting of SC- NBWL held on 2nd June, 2015	
19.	Proposal for clearance for all units of DCM Shriram, Kota Complex at Shriram Nagar Industrial Area, Kota 5.60 km away from the National Chambal Sanctuary of Mukundra Hills Tiger Reserve	Outside	Recommended in 53 rd meeting of SC- NBWL held on 25th February 2019	320.1

20.	Development of 8 lanes (Greenfield Highway) from Itawa village (Ch.284.000) to after Chambal River near Banda Hera (Ch. 392.800) Section of NH-148 N (Total length 108.800 Km), Under BHARATMALA PARIYOJANA Lot-4/Pkg-4 in the state of Rajasthan. FP/RJ/ROAD/4716/2019	Inside	Recommended in 60 th meeting of SC- NBWL held on 05 January, 2021	29.019
21.	Diversion of 8.405 ha of forest land from National Chambal Gharial Sanctuary for construction of Important Steel Girder Bridge for Mathura-Jhansi 3rd Railway Line Project on Chambal River in Revenue Village-Gher, District-Dholpur, Rajasthan. FP/RJ/RAIL/4184/2019	Inside	Recommended in 60 th meeting of SC- NBWL held on 05 January, 2021	8.405
22.	Proposal for use of 65.382 ha from National Chambal Gariyal Sanctuary and 70.118 ha from its ESZ for running of Stage I (Unit 1 and 2) 110 MW each, of existing 1240 MW Coal Based Super Thermal Power Station by RRVUNL, Kota. FP/RJ/THE/159/2015	Inside and Outside	Recommended in 68 th meeting of SC- NBWL held on 30th May, 2022	65.382+70.118
23.	Proposal for use of 62.41 ha from National Chambal Gharial Sanctuary and 66.432 ha from its ESZ for running of Stage III (Unit 5) 210 MW, of existing 1240 MW Coal Based Super Thermal Power Station by RRVUNL, Kota. FP/RJ/THE/165/2015	Inside and Outside	Recommended in 68 th meeting of SC- NBWL held on 30th May, 2022	62.41+66.432
24.	Proposal for use of 124.82 ha from National Chambal Gharial Sanctuary and 132.865 ha from its ESZ for running of Stage II (Unit 3 and 4) 210 MW, of existing 1240 MW Coal Based Super Thermal Power Station by RRVUNL, Kota. FP/RJ/THE/164/2015	Inside and Outside	Recommended in 68 th meeting of SC- NBWL held on 30th May, 2022	124.82+132.865
25.	Proposal for use of 57.952 ha of from National Chambal Ghariyal Sanctuary and 66.687 ha from its ESZ for running of Stage IV (Unit 6) 195 MW, of existing 1240 MW Coal Based Super Thermal Power Station by RRVUNL, Kota. FP/RJ/THE/166/2015	Inside and Outside	Recommended in 68 th meeting of SC- NBWL held on 30th May, 2022	57.952+66.687
26.	Proposal for use of 57.952 ha from National Chambal Gariyal Sanctuary and 66.687 ha from its ESZ for running of Stage V (Unit 7) 195 MW, of existing 1240 MW Coal Based Super	Inside and Outside	Recommended in 68 th meeting of SC- NBWL held on 30th May, 2022	57.952+66.687

	Thermal Power Station by RRVUNL, Kota. FP/RJ/THE/167/2015			
27.	Proposal for use of 6.839 ha from National Chambal Gariyal Sanctuary for construction of High Level Bridge (across River Chambal) Near Jharel ke balaji on Khatoli Kaithuda Sawai Madhopur Road MDR 51 in District Kota, Rajasthan FP/RJ/ROAD/5906/2021	Inside	Recommended in 71 st meeting of SC- NBWL held on 29th December, 2022	6.839
28.	Proposal for use of 2.00 ha from National Chambal Gariyal Sanctuary for widening, Strengthening and Reconstruction of NH-552 Extn.Sawai Madhopur to Shivpur Road in the State of Rajasthan. FP/RJ/ROAD/3644/2018	Inside	Recommended in 71 st meeting of SC- NBWL held on 29th December, 2022	2.00
29.	Proposal for use of 577.2 ha from National Chambal Ghariyal Sanctuary and buffer zone of Mukundra Hills Tiger Reserve for operating the River Cruise 11.1 Km Upstream side of Chambal River starting from Chambal Garden, Rajasthan. FP/RJ/Others/6104/2021	Inside	Recommended in 79 th meeting of SC- NBWL held on 31st July, 2024	577.2

Factsheet Central filed by Deputy Director

Project Name: M/S shri Sidhbali stone crusher	Proposal Number: WL/UK/IND/434575/2023
State: UTTARAKHAND	Single Window Number: SW/134329/2023

1.	Name of Proposal/Project	Proposal for use of 1.42 ha private land for Stone crusher unit of M/S Shri Sidhbali Stone Crusher in Khasra No- 8,19,21,70,71,72,73,16/123,19/124-Village-Bhupdevpur, Patti-Haldukhata, Tehsil-kotdwara ,District -pauri Garhwal , Uttarakhand 25 meters from the boundary of Buffer Zone of Rajaji Tiger Reserve in default Eco-sensitive Zone.
2.	Name of the protected area involved	Rajaji Tiger Reserve
3.	Proposal No.	WL/UK/IND/434575/2023
4.	Name of the State	UTTARAKHAND
5.	Whether the proposal is sub-judice	No
6.	Area of the protected area(Ha)	107517
7.	Area proposed for diversion / De-notification(Ha)	1.42
8.	The area so far diverted from the protected area(Ha)	null
9.	Status of ESZ if any	Draft notified on 25.05.2018 now expired. Revised proposal is awaited from the State Govt.
10.	Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972	Agree with w.r.t section 29 to the wild life (Point Numebr 4) given by in Part III
11.	Whether linear/non-linear	Non - Linear
12.	Whether EC obtained	No
13.	Name of the application Agency	SHRI SIDDHBALI STONES
14.	Date of submission	04/09/2023
15.	Total number of trees to be felled	0
16.	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	Yes
17.	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	This project will provide employment opportunities to the area residents and permanent residents will get materials for building construction at concessional rates.

18.	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Rajaji National Park is an ideal tiger and leopard habitat. It the most important part of Shivalik Elephant Reserve. This area provide habitat for wild boar, sambar, barking deer, spotted deer, goral, king kobra,, etc. It is also home for more than 300 species of birds.
19.	Violation (if any) done by the User Agency in the past?	No
20.	Type of forest	Private land.
21.	Proposed Mitigation Measures	As in S.No. 24.
22.	Upload Document	
23.	Recommendation of the state board for wildlife	Proposal was recommended by State Board for Wild Life in 20th meeting held on 19th July, 2024.
24.	Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden	Recommended
25.	Conditions imposed by Chief Wild Life Warden	<p>The Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal subject to the following conditions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No damage to the flora and fauna around surrounding area shall be caused. 2. Denotified area should be clearly demarcated on the ground by erecting boundary pillars and geo- tagging.Green belt has to be developed around the stone crusher. 3. Sprinklers needs to be installed at dusty places.It is mandatory to monitor mined minerals, and ifs CCTV, weighbridges, transportation and storage by User Agency and all the information shall be captured at centralized database so that easy tracking of illegal material can be done. 4. The concerned territorial Divisional Forest Officer shall monitor the implementation of the project regularly and report for the violations, if any. 5. The user agency shall comply all the provisions of The Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 & Wildlife (Protection) amended Act in 2022 and all other Acts, Rules, Regulations, Guidelines, Hon'ble Court Order (s) and Hon'ble NGT Order (s) pertaining to this project, if any, for the time being in force, as applicable to the project.

26.	Comments of NTCA	<p>NTCA vide letter no.7-78/2024-NTCA dated 8th &nbsp;October, 2024 has recommended the proposal subject to the following mitigation measures:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Restrict the operating hours of the crusher to daylight hours only. This will reduce night time disturbances when nocturnal animals are most active. 2. Ensure that waste generated from the crusher, including waste rocks and debris, is managed properly. Prevent runoff into water bodies nearby that wildlife and human may depend on for drinking water and other activities. 3. Limit sound pollution and artificial lighting around the crusher site. If lighting is necessary, use downward-facing, low-intensity lights to minimize its impact on nocturnal wildlife. 4. Control human access to the area around the crusher to minimize potential conflicts with wildlife. Any human activity near wildlife corridors should be strictly regulated. 5. Regular consultation with the Forest Department to monitor the ecological impact and ensure that the crusher's operation aligns with conservation efforts. Chief Wildlife Warden Uttarakhand will develop a monitoring mechanism for compliance of the conditions stipulated above.
27.	Comments of Ministry	<p>Hon'ble High Court in the judgement dated 02.01.2023 in WP PIL 168 of 2019 wherein User Agency (Shri Sidhbali Stones) is the respondent no. 5 has directed as follows:Accordingly, we allow the petition and direct Respondent Nos. 5 and 6 to stop the operation of the stone crusher forthwith. Respondent Nos. 5 & 6 shall apply to the NBWL to obtain its clearance for running its stoner crusher plant. The NBWL shall examine the case threadbare, and shall also examine, amongst others, the aspects taken note of in paragraph 97 hereinabove, and by a speaking order shall either grant, or refuse, its approval for the running of the stone crusher plant of Respondent Nos. 5 & 6. The NBWL shall take its decision, and communicate the same within three months from the date of this judgment. In the event of the NBWL granting approval to the stone crusher plant of the Respondent Nos. 5 & 6, it may resume operation. On the other hand, if the NBWL refuses to grant its approval, the Respondent Nos. 5 & 6 shall proceed to dismantle its stone crusher plant, and remove all its equipments and machinery from the site within two months of the order being passed by the NBWL. The list of proposals recommended by the Standing Committee in and around Rajaji Tiger Reserve is attached. The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.</p>

**PROPOSALS RECOMMENDED BY THE SC-NBWL IN AND AROUND RAJAJI
TIGERRESERVE**

S.No	Name of the proposal	Outside/ Inside	Status	Area in Ha
1	Proposal for collection of Minor Minerals from Song 1, 2, 3 and Jakhan 1, 2 of Dehradun Forest division, Uttarakhand. FP/UK/MIN/38285/2020	Outside	Recommended in79 th SC NBWL meeting held on 31.07.2024	435.35
2	Proposal for extraction of RBM over an area of 9.878 ha by Windlass RBM Mining Project FP/UK/MIN/5059/2020	Outside	Recommended in79 th SC NBWL meeting held on 31.07.2024	9.878
3	Proposal for extraction of RBM over an area of 13.161 ha by Windlass RBM Mining Project FP/UK/MIN/5052/2020	Outside	Recommended in79 th SC NBWL meeting held on 31.07.2024	13.161
4	Proposal for use of 1.8675 ha of forest land from buffer zone of Rajaji Tiger Reserve for construction of Pulinda Tachhali Syalinga motor road in Constituency Yamkeshwar, Block Dugadda. (District Pauri Garhwal) under CM Ghoshna 1196/2016, Uttarakhand. FP/UK/ROAD/152108/2022	Inside	Recommended in77 th SC NBWL meeting held on 30.01.2024.	1.8675
5	Proposal for use of 1.72 ha of forest land from core zone of Rajaji Tiger Reserve for renewal of lease for Mansa Devi Ropeway in Haridwar, Uttarakhand. FP/UK/Others/146615/1981	Inside	Recommended in75 th SC NBWL meeting held on 30.01.2024.	1.72
6	Proposal for use of 0.8712 ha of land from core zone of Rajaji Tiger Reserve for flood Protection Scheme along left bank of Ganga River for Protection of Ganga Bhogpur village of Yamkeshwar Block in Distt. Pauri Garhwal, Uttarakhand.	Inside	Recommended in75 th SC NBWL meeting held on 30.01.2024	0.8712

7	Proposal for lease renewal of Swami Shukdevanand Trust-Parmarth Ganga Ghat, Tehsil Yamkeshwar, District Pauri Garhwal, Utta rakhand. FP/UK/Others/42571/2019	Inside	Recommended in 67 th SC NBWL meeting held on 25.03.2022.	0.97
8	Proposal for strengthening and black topping of old existing road from Chillarkhal to Laldhnag in 3 m of width passing through buffer zone of Rajaji National Park, Uttarakhand State	Inside	Recommended in 56 th SC NBWL meeting held on 17 th December 2019	7.70
9	Proposal for collection river bed materials from an area 10.350 ha located at Suman Nagar Village falls at distance of 6.0 km away from the boundary of Rajaji National Park	Outside	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 53 rd Meeting held on 25 th February 2019	10.350
10	Proposal for collection river bed materials from an area 74.208 ha located at Misserpur Village falls at distance of 3.50 km away from the boundary of Rajaji National Park	Outside	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 53 rd Meeti ng held on 25 th February 2019	74.208
11	Proposal for collection river bed materials from an area 2.00 ha located at Jwalapur Baharhadud Village falls at distance of 6.0 km away from the boundary of Rajaji National Park	Outside	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 53 rd Meeti ng held on 25 th February 2019	2.00
12	Proposal for collection river bed materials from an area 137.45 ha located at Bishanpur Village falls at distance of 8.00 km away from the boundary of Rajaji National Park	Outside	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 53 rd Meeting held on 25 th February 2019	137.45
13	Proposal for collection river bed materials from an area 7.702 ha located at Salempur Mehdood Village falls at distance of 2.00 km away from the boundary of Rajaji National Park	Outside	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 53 rd Meeti ng held on 25 th February 2019	7.702

14	Proposal for collection of Sand /Bajri /boulder from river Banjarewala area 51.02 ha falls at a distance of 2 km from Rajaji National Park, District-Haridwar, Uttarakhand by M/s Garhwal Mandal Vikas Nigam Ltd., Dehradun, Uttarakhand.	Outside	Recommended by SC NBWL in 42nd meeting held on 15th May 2017	51.02
15	Diversion of 0.36 ha of forest land from Rajaji National Park for laying of underground Optical Fibre Cable to provide communication facilities to Indian Army from Haripur Kalan to Nepali Farm (Milestone 212 to 218) along the National Highway-58, Uttarakhand.	Inside	Recommended by SC NBWL in 36th meeting held on 4th November 2015	0.36
16	Proposal for residential cum commercial complex Haridwar Greens at Village Aneki Hetampur, Haridwar, Uttarakhand.	Outside	Recommended by SC NBWL in 34th meeting held on 2nd June 2015	-
17	Electrification of Railway Track through Rajaji National Park between Haridwar and Dehradun in Uttarakhand.	Inside	Recommended by SC NBWL in 34th meeting held on 2nd June 2015	-
18	Establishment of Solid Waste Management Unit in the area of SIDCUL, Haridwar, Uttarakhand by Bharat Oil and Waste Management Ltd. (The proposed site is 3.5 km away from Rajaji National Park)	Outside	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 31st meeting held on 12th-13th August 2014	-

FRESH PROPOSALS FALLING INSIDE / OUTSIDE THE PROTECTED AREA**INFRA**

S.No	Name of the proposal
1.	Proposal for Residential cum Commercial Building construction Project over an area of 1.2809 ha by Kerala State Housing Board at Survey. Nos. 1176/1-2, 1176/2-2 & 2498, Marine Drive, Ernakulam Village, Kochi Municipal Corporation, Kanayannur Taluk, Ernakulam District at an aerial distance of 0.22 km in default ESZ of Mangalavanam Bird Sanctuary. WL/KL/INFRA/491140/2024

Proposal No: WL/KL/INFRA/491140/2024

1	Proposal Name	Proposal for Residential cum Commercial Building construction Project over an area of 1.2809 ha by Kerala State Housing Board at Survey. Nos. 1176/1-2, 1176/2-2 & 2498, Marine Drive, Ernakulam Village, Kochi Municipal Corporation, Kanayannur Taluk, Ernakulam District at an aerial distance of 0.22 km in default ESZ of Mangalavanam Bird Sanctuary.
2	Name of the protected area involved	Mangalavanam Bird Sanctuary
3	Proposal Number	WL/KL/INFRA/491140/2024
4	State Name	KERALA
5	Whether the proposal is sub-judice	No
6	Area of the protected area(Ha)	2.74
7	Area proposed for diversion / De-notification	1.2809
8	Total Diverted Area from Protected Area	0
9	Status of ESZ if any	Revised ESZ proposal is under submission.
10	Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972	The proposed area will not remove/destroy or damage habitat of any wildlife. Hence no impact on Protected area in terms of section 29 and section 35(6) of Wildlife Protection Act 1972 or any amendments to it.
11	Whether linear/non-linear	Non - Linear
12	Whether EC obtained	No
13	Name of the application Agency	KERALA STATE HOUSING BOARD
14	Date of submission	03/08/2024
15	Total number of trees to be felled	0

16	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	Yes
17	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	<p>1. Kerala State Housing Board (KSHB) intends to construct a residential cum commercial building construction project at Survey Numbers 1176/1-2, 1176/2-2 & 2498, Marine Drive, Ernakulam Village, Kochi Municipal Corporation, Kanayannur Taluk, Ernakulam, Kerala. The project site is located at Latitude (N) 9°59'26.82"N to. 9°59'30.79"N , Longitude (E) 76°16'15.11"E. to 76°16'21.77"E</p> <p>2.The site is located in ward no. 68, Ayyappankavu, Kochi Municipal Corporation, Kanayannur Taluk, Ernakulam District and in Ernakulam Legislative Assembly Constituency and Ernakulam Parliamentary Constituency.</p> <p>3. The proposed project site is site specific and within the land owned by Kerala State Housing Board. The plot area of the proposed development is 1.2809 ha. (12,809 sqm) (3.1638 acres) with total built-up area of 77,804 sq.m.</p> <p>4. Mangalavanam Bird Sanctuary is notified as a ecologically protected area vide Notification 31.08.2004 by Ministry of Environment & Forests. MoEF & CC vide letter dated 07.03.2024 sought justification from Govt. of Kerala regarding the buffer of Eco Sensitive Zone (ESZ) of the Mangalavanam Bird Sanctuary.</p> <p>5. Govt. of Kerala vide letter letter 30.04.2024 submitted details regarding ESZ to MoEF&CC. As per the revised ESZ, there is no buffer in North, West, North West and South West direction from the Mangalavanam Bird Sanctuary. Therefore, the instant project site being located in the North, North West direction of Mangalavanam Bird Sanctuary, and therefore it is outside the proposed ESZ.</p> <p>6.The distance from the boundary of Mangalavanam Bird Sanctuary (Core Area) and from the boundary of the project site is 220 meters.</p>
18	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Mangalavanam Bird Sanctuary is home to little cormorant and blackcrowned night heron etc.
19	Violation (if any) done by the User Agency in the past?	No

20	Type of forest	Project is proposed on the Non Forest Land
21	Proposed Mitigation Measures	As in S.No. 24.
22	Recommendation of the state board for wildlife	Proposal was recommended by State Board for Wild Life in the meeting held on 5th October, 2024.
23	Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden	Recommended
24	Conditions imposed by Chief Wild Life Warden	<p>The Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal subject to the following conditions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The project proponent will create sufficient greenery in the project site after the completion of the project. 2. The working hours should be limited between sunrise and sunset period.
25	Comments of NTCA	NA
26	Comments of Ministry	<p>So far 12 proposals over an area of 310.8616 ha in default ESZ of Mangalavanam Bird Sanctuary have been recommended by the Standing Committee.</p> <p>The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.</p>
27	Uploaded Document	list of proposals and dpr and swm plan.pdf

**RECOMMENDED LIST OF PROPOSALS FROM ESZ OF MANGALAVANAM
BIRD SANCTUARY, KERALA**

S.No	Subject	Status	Area in Ha
1	Proposal for developing a Petrochemical Park at Ambalamugal, Ernakulam district, Kerala in favour of Kerala Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (KINFRA) 9.30 km away from Mangalavanam Bird Sanctuary in default Eco-sensitive Zone- FP/KL/Others/5901/2021	Recommended by SC- NBWL in 77th meeting held on 30.01.2024	198.077
2	Proposal for use of 6.75 ha for proposed Residential Project "Marine View at Marine Drive" at Ernakulam Village, Kanayannur Taluk, Ernakulam District, Kerala of M/s Puravankara Projects Ltd 800 m away from Mangalavanam Bird Sanctuary in default Eco-sensitive Zone- FP/KL/Others/4683/2019.	Recommended by SC- NBWL in 77th meeting held on 30.01.2024	6.75
3	Proposed for use of 1.937 ha for Residential project to be developed by M/s Zanss Projects at Resurvey no. 1/34 & 1/38, Nadama Village, Thripunithura Municipality, Kanayannur Taluk, Ernakulam District, Kerala at a distance of 6.09 kms away from Mangalavanam Bird Sanctuary in its default Eco-sensitive Zone- FP/KL/Others/6127/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 75 th meeting held on 17.11.2023	1.937
4	Proposal for use of 0.748 ha for Proposed Residential project to be developed by M/s Noel Villas & Apartments at Survey Nos. 254/13-2, 254/13-3, 254/13-4, 254/13-5, 254/14-2, 255/13-2, Maradu Village, Maradu Municipality, Kanayannur Taluk, Ernakulam District, Kerala 8.30 kms away from Mangalavanam Bird Sanctuary from its default ESZ- FP/KL/Others/6047/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 75 th meeting held on 17.11.2023	0.748
5	Proposal for use of 1.899 ha for proposed Housing Project ("Sobha Silver Sand") of M/s Sobha Limited at Nadama Village, Kanayannur Taluk, Ernakulam District, Kerala 8 kms away from Mangalavanam Bird Sanctuary in default Eco-sensitive Zone- FP/KL/Others/4870/2020	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 75 th meeting held on 17.11.2023	1.899
6	Proposal for use of 15.545 ha for Expansion of Existing Hospital Project with Hotel, Convention Centre, Service Apartment, supporting Services & Infrastructure facilities jointly developed by M/s DM Healthcare Pvt. Ltd., M/s Ambady Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd. and M/s DM Medicity Hospitals India Pvt. at 5.7 Kms away from Mangalavanam Bird Sanctuary in default Eco-sensitive Zone- FP/KL/DISP/1844/2017	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 75 th meeting held on 17.11.2023	15.545
7	Proposal for Integrated Urban Regeneration and water Transport System(IURWTS) in Cochin FP/KL/Others/5034/2020	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 67 th meeting held on 25.03.2022	44.07
8	Proposal for construction of residential cum	Recommended by	7.3256

	commercial Project jointly developed by M/s Puravankara Ltd., M/s Melmont Construction Pvt. Ltd. and M/s Purva Realties Pvt. Ltd. at Edappally South and Vazhakkala Villages, Kanyannur Taluk, Ernakulam District, Kerala, Kerala State	SC-NBWL in 60 th meeting held on 05.01.2021	
9	Proposal for construction of 41 jetties and 2 boat yards for Kochi Water Metro Project	Recommended in 55 th meeting held on 02.08.2019	11
10	International Ship Repair Facility Project of Cochin Shipyard Ltd., Ernakulam, Kerala	Recommended in 47 th meeting held on 08.12.2017	16.9
11	Demolition and reconstruction of North Jetty at Naval Base, Cochin, Kerala	Recommended in 47 th meeting held on 08.12.2017	0.54
12	Construction of new dry dock facility at Cochin Shipyard Ltd. within the existing premises Ernakulam, Kerala. FP/KL/Others/304/2015	Recommended in 41 st meeting held on 02.03.2017	6.07
Total			310.8616

**DETAILED PROJECT REPORT
(DPR)
AND
DETAILS OF THE SOLID
WASTE AND CONSTRUCTION
BASED MANAGEMENT PLAN**

Prepared for

**Proposed Residential cum Commercial Building
Construction Project**

by

KERALA STATE HOUSING BOARD

at

**Sy. Nos. 1176/1-2, 1176/2-2 & 2498, Marine Drive, Ernakulam
Village, Kochi Municipal Corporation, Kanayannur Taluk,
Ernakulam, Kerala**

Prepared by :-

**M/s Environmental Engineers & Consultants Pvt. Ltd.
A1-198, Janak Puri, New Delhi – 110 058.**

**Branch office :- C-306, Kanchanjunga Apartments,
Civil Line Road, Palarivattom, Kochi.
QCI / NABET Accredited Consultant**

**Certificate No. NABET/EIA/2326/RA 0285 dt. 01-05-2023
valid upto 18-03-2026**

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Kerala State Housing Board (KSHB) intends to construct a residential cum commercial building construction project at Survey Numbers 1176/1-2, 1176/2-2 & 2498, Marine Drive, Ernakulam Village, Kochi Municipal Corporation, Kanayannur Taluk, Ernakulam, Kerala. The project site is located at Latitude (N) 9°59'28.70"N, Longitude (E) 76°16'18.06"E.

The site is located within ward no. 68, Ayyappankavu of Kochi Municipal Corporation and within the jurisdiction of Ernakulam Legislative Assembly Constituency and Ernakulam Parliamentary Constituency. The land for the project is in possession of KSHB. The plot area of the proposed development is 1.2809 ha. (12,809 sqm) (3.1638 acres) with total built-up area of 77,804 sqm. Since the built-up area of proposed project is more than 20,000 sq.m., prior Environmental Clearance is to be taken by the project proponent under the provisions of EIA Notification, 2006. To obtain Environmental Clearance, the project proponent has applied through PARIVESH online portal vide Proposal No. SIA/KL/INFRA2/491168/2024 and State File No. 193/2024 dated 04.08.2024. The buildings are planned to erect as RCC framed multi-story construction. The Commercial

cum residential facility is configured in Lower Ground Floor + Ground Floor + 28 Floors. Lower Ground Floor and Ground Floor (Parking Floors), 1st, 2nd & 3rd Floors (Commercial area), 4th & 5th (Office area), 6th Floor (Podium Floor) and 22 Upper Floors (Residential Floors, 22 x 8 = 176 D. U.), total 30 Floors. The residential flats are catered for premium segment with 3 and 4 BHK configuration and there are 176 residential apartments. In 3 BHK apartment, number of persons considered per apartment is 6 and in 4 BHK apartment it is 7 (reference – SOP dt. 15-03-2023 of KSPCB).

The entire commercial facility is designed for fully Air conditioned provision with uninterrupted power supply. The multi-story buildings in the also provisioned with ramp and lift facility for fast connectivity between various Floor. All mandatory requirements as per town planning norms included in the project. The surrounding area of the building is planned for development of road, walk way, Greeneries, Architectural features and lightings. The project is planned to establish as self-sustainable model development.

2.0 BRIEF DETAILS ABOUT THE PROJECT

2.1 Project Specifications

Total plot area	1.2809 ha. (12,809 sqm) (3.1638 acres)																				
Facilities in the project development	176 Residential Units, (3 BHK – 88 units and 4 BHK – 88 units) Club house, Commercial & Office space with supporting infrastructure facilities																				
Profile of building	<p>1. Residential Units, 2. Club house, 3. Commercial & Office space</p> <p><i>(Commercial cum residential facility is configured in Lower Ground Floor + Ground Floor + 28 Floors. Lower Ground Floor and Ground Floor (Parking Floors), 1st, 2nd & 3rd Floors (Commercial area), 4th & 5th (Office area), 6th Floor (Podium Floor) and 22 Upper Floors (Residential Floors, 22 x 8 = 176 D.U.). Total 30 Floors.</i></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Floor</th> <th>Uses</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><i>Lower Ground Floor</i></td> <td><i>Parking Area</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Ground Floor</i></td> <td><i>Parking Area</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>1st Floor</i></td> <td><i>Commercial Area & Parking Area</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>2nd Floor</i></td> <td><i>Commercial Area & Parking Area</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>3rd Floor</i></td> <td><i>Commercial Area & Parking Area</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>4th Floor</i></td> <td><i>Office Area & Parking Area</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>5th Floor</i></td> <td><i>Office Area & Parking Area</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>6th Floor</i></td> <td><i>Podium Floor & Parking Area</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>7th – 28th Floor</i></td> <td><i>Dwelling Units.</i></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Floor	Uses	<i>Lower Ground Floor</i>	<i>Parking Area</i>	<i>Ground Floor</i>	<i>Parking Area</i>	<i>1st Floor</i>	<i>Commercial Area & Parking Area</i>	<i>2nd Floor</i>	<i>Commercial Area & Parking Area</i>	<i>3rd Floor</i>	<i>Commercial Area & Parking Area</i>	<i>4th Floor</i>	<i>Office Area & Parking Area</i>	<i>5th Floor</i>	<i>Office Area & Parking Area</i>	<i>6th Floor</i>	<i>Podium Floor & Parking Area</i>	<i>7th – 28th Floor</i>	<i>Dwelling Units.</i>
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<i>7th – 28th Floor</i>	<i>Dwelling Units.</i>																				

Total built-up area	77,804 sq.m. (break-up of built-up area of the building is provided at Table 1).
Power requirement (Electricity load)	Total connected power load: 2,744 kW
Source of power & back-up	Primary Power Source: Kerala State Electricity Board. Back-up: D.G. Sets – Total 4+1 nos. (750 kVA x 3 no., 2 working and one standby + 500kVA x 1 no. + 250 kVA x 1no.) Total capacity = 2,250 kVA (as power back up arrangement).
Total Solid waste generation	1,040 kg/day. (Say 1,100 kg/day) (Bio-degradable - 550 kg + Non-biodegradable 550 kg)
Solid waste disposal facility	Bio-degradable waste - Organic Waste Converter (OWC) Non-biodegradable waste – Outsourced through “ <i>Haritha Karma Sena</i> ” of the Kochi Municipal Corporation.
Total daily water requirement	On full occupancy, the daily water requirement for the project is expected to be 293 KL (fresh water requirement 177 KLD + recycled water 116 KLD). The sources of water during operation phase for the project are: -

	1. Kerala Water Authority (KWA) (to meet Non-Flushing Req.) 2. Stored Rain Water in tanks (to meet Non-Flushing Req.), 3. Treated waste water from STP (MBR Technology) (Flushing, horticulture,)	
Daily Sewage generation	249 KL	
Capacity of STP proposed	250 KL	
Project cost (Capital Investment)	1. Cost of Land	Rs. 108.31 Cr
	2. Construction cost	Rs. 464 Cr
	3. Plant and Machinery (DG set - 355 lakh, STP – 82 lakh, OWC – 27 lakh)	= Rs. 4.64 Cr
	A Total (1) + (2) + (3) of above	= Rs. 576.95 Cr
	B Cost of CER as per O.M. (project cost between Rs.500 Cr. to Rs. 1,000 Cr.) is 1% of project cost i.e.	= Rs. 5.7695 Cr
	Total Project cost (A) + (B)	

Table 1 - Details of breakup of built-up area & facilities proposed

Plot Details	Area (in sq.m.)
Residential area	35,118
Commercial area	21,828
Car parking area	20,858
Total Built- Up Area	77,804
Total number of towers	1
Total number of floors	LGF+GF+28 Floors
Total number of flats in one tower	176

2.2 Internal Development

- ✓ Internal water supply for drinking and for other domestic water requirements.
- ✓ Underground and overhead water tank for uninterrupted water supply.
- ✓ Internal electrification system
- ✓ Intercom facilities
- ✓ Telephone and computer networking as required
- ✓ Online UPS system with 30 minutes of power backup to vital equipment and facilities.
- ✓ CCTV coverage for security monitoring
- ✓ VRF/VHF Air conditioning provision for commercial facilities
- ✓ Sign Board including Electric signage.

2.3 External Development

- ✓ 6.0 Mtr wide internal roads with walkways
- ✓ Covered and open parking facilities
- ✓ Area drainage
- ✓ Sewage network with sewage disposal through STP (MBR Technology)
- ✓ External CCTV coverage for security monitoring.

-
- ✓ Access control provision for security as well as traffic management.
 - ✓ External area lighting
 - ✓ Land development and horticulture.
 - ✓ External architectural features such as well lighted water body, green belt, walkways, etc.

3.0 VARIOUS IMPORTANT EQUIPMENTS AND INSTALLATIONS CATERED IN THE PROJECT

- ✓ Captive electric sub station of sufficient capacity
- ✓ Firefighting facilities with dedicated water tank, piping network, automatic fire sprinkler system with fire alarm system.
- ✓ Sewage treatment plant
- ✓ Centralized water storage facility with water treatment plant
- ✓ Solar photo voltaic power generator system
- ✓ Diesel generating set for augmenting power supply failure UPS facility
- ✓ Building management system
- ✓ VRV/VRF air condition provision
- ✓ Incinerator unit, Organic Waste Converter (OWC) for solid waste management.

5.2 STATUS OF LAND W.R.T. THE SECONDARY DATA FROM VARIOUS SOURCES

5.2.1 Verification of Block map published by Revenue Department, Govt. of Kerala

The project site is falling in Sy. Nos. 1176/1-2, 1176/2-2 & 2498, Marine Drive, Ernakulam Village, Kochi Municipal Corporation, Kanayannur Taluk, Ernakulam District, Kerala. Ward No. 68 (Ayyappan Kavu) of Kochi Municipal Corporation.

5.2.2 Applicability of Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) Notification, 2011

The project site status w.r.t. the applicability of Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) Notification, 2011 was verified on the basis of the approved Coastal Zone Management Plan (CZMP), 2019 which is prepared and approved by MoEF&CC. The project site is falling in CZMP Map No. KL32. From the CZMP, the project site is not falling within the ambit of CRZ Notification. The CRZ status map and CRZ status report showing the CRZ status of the project prepared by Institute of Remote Sensing(IRS), Anna University, Chennai (An MoEF &CC approved agency) is attached as **Figure 5.1**. From the CRZ status map it can be observed that the project site is outside the CRZ limits.

5.2.3 Verification of Landslide Zonation Map published by Kerala State Disaster Management Authority

The Landslide susceptibility zonation map published by State Disaster Management Authority, Kerala is referred and verified

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regarding the susceptibility of the project site to landslide. From the map, it can be inferred that the project site is in safe zone and not susceptible to landslide.

5.2.4 Verification of Flood Zonation Map published by Kerala State Disaster Management Authority

The Landslide susceptibility zonation map published by State Disaster Management Authority, Kerala is referred and verified regarding the susceptibility of the project site to flood. From the map, it can be inferred that the project site is in safe zone and not susceptible to flood.

5.2.5 Verification of Earthquake Zonation Map

The Earthquake Zonation map is referred and the project site is falling in Zone-III.

5.2.6 Letter No. D2/46/2019-FWLD dated 30.04.2024 revision of Eco-Sensitive Zone (ESZ) of Mangalavanam Bird Sanctuary and declaration of Protected Areas in Kerala prepared by Additional Chief Secretary to Government and "*List of Ecologically Protected Areas (Wildlife Sanctuary & National Parks)*" Published by Kerala Forest Research Institute (KFRI), Govt. of Kerala

Mangalavanam Bird Sanctuary is notified as a ecologically protected area vide Notification 31.08.2004 by Ministry of Environment & Forests. MoEF & CC vide letter dated 07.03.2024 sought justification from Govt. of Kerala regarding the Zero buffer of Eco Sensitive Zone for some portion of the Mangalavanam Bird Sanctuary. Govt. of Kerala vide letter letter 30.04.2024 submitted the justification to MoEF&CC. As per the revised ESZ, there is no buffer in North, West, North West and

South West direction from the Mangalavanam Bird Sanctuary. Therefore, the instant project site being located in the North, North West direction of Mangalavanam Bird Sanctuary, there is no ESZ area falling within the instant project site. The periphery of ecologically protected area is situated at 220 meters from the periphery of the project site. The satellite image showing the boundary of instant project site, the boundary of Mangalavanam Bird Sanctuary (Ecologically Protected Area) and the boundary of ESZ (as per draft) is attached as **Figure 5.2**. The project proponent has submitted application for obtaining Wildlife Clearance from NBWL through PARIVESH online portal on 03.08.2024 (Proposal Number: WL/KL/INFRA/491140/2024).

5.2.7 Verification of "List of Centrally Protected Monuments under Archeological Survey of India" within the State of Kerala.

The "*List of Centrally Protected Monuments under Archeological Survey of India*" within the State of Kerala is referred and the details of Centrally Protected Monuments within 10 kilometers from the project site.

1	<i>Mattanchery Palace (Museum) (Dutch Palace)</i>	<i>3.8 km (SW)</i>
2	<i>St. Francis Church, Fort Kochi</i>	<i>4.3 km (SW)</i>

5.2.7 Verification of "List of Critically Polluted Area (CPA) and Severally Polluted Area (SPA)" (The CEPI scores for industrial areas / clusters descending order published by MoEF dt. 13-01-2010).

The "*List of Critically Polluted Area (CPA) and Severally Polluted Area (SPA)*" (The CEPI scores for industrial areas /

clusters descending order published by MoEF dt. 13-01-2010) within the State of Kerala is referred and Eloor Industrial Estate is located at about 8.0 km NE within 10 kilometers from the periphery of the project site.

5.2.8 Verification of "List of Ecologically Sensitive Area (ESA) villages published by MoEF based on High Level Working Group (HLWG)" report on Western Ghats (Dr. K. Kasturirangan Report)

The project site is in Ernakulam Village of Kochi Municipal Corporation, Kanayannur Taluk, Ernakulam District which is not in forest land and therefore, forest laws are not applicable.

The "*List of Ecologically Sensitive Area (ESA) villages published by MoEF based on High Level Working Group (HLWG)*" report on Western Ghats (Dr. K. Kasturirangan Report) is referred and Ernakulam Village area is not falling in the above list.

5.2.8 Verification of "Possession certificate and Land Tax Receipt"

The land proposed for the construction of residential cum Commercial building project is dry land which is under the ownership of Kerala State Pollution Control Board.

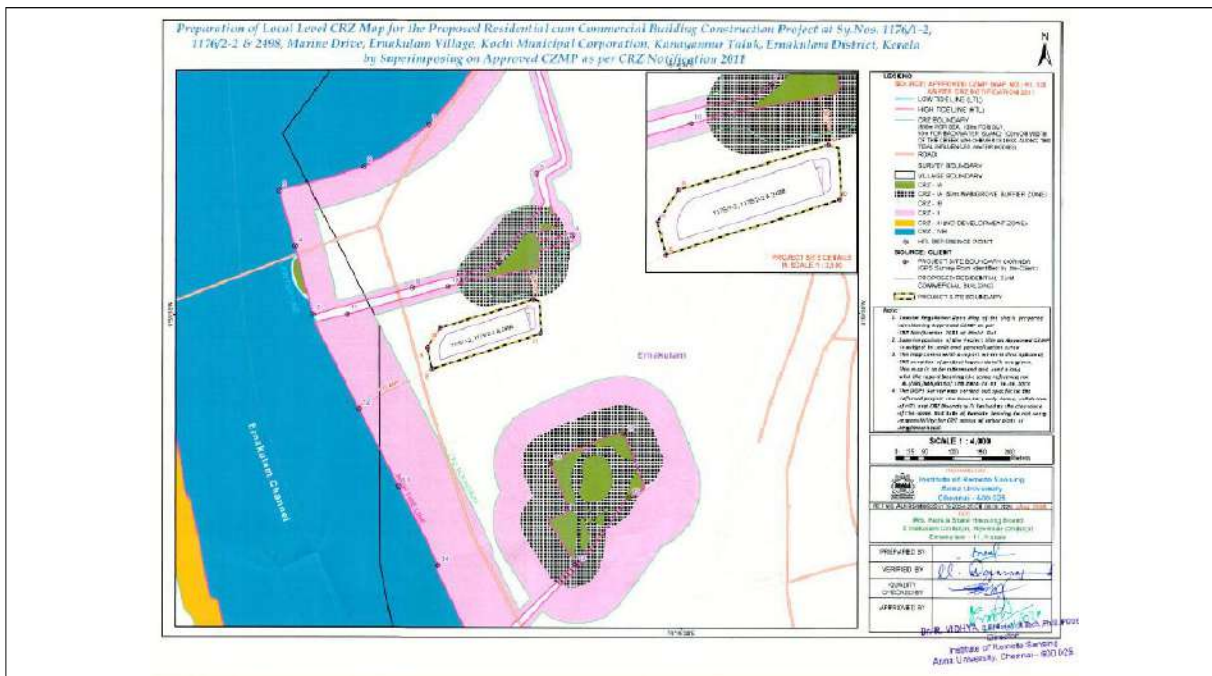


Figure 5.1 –Map showing the CRZ status of the project site

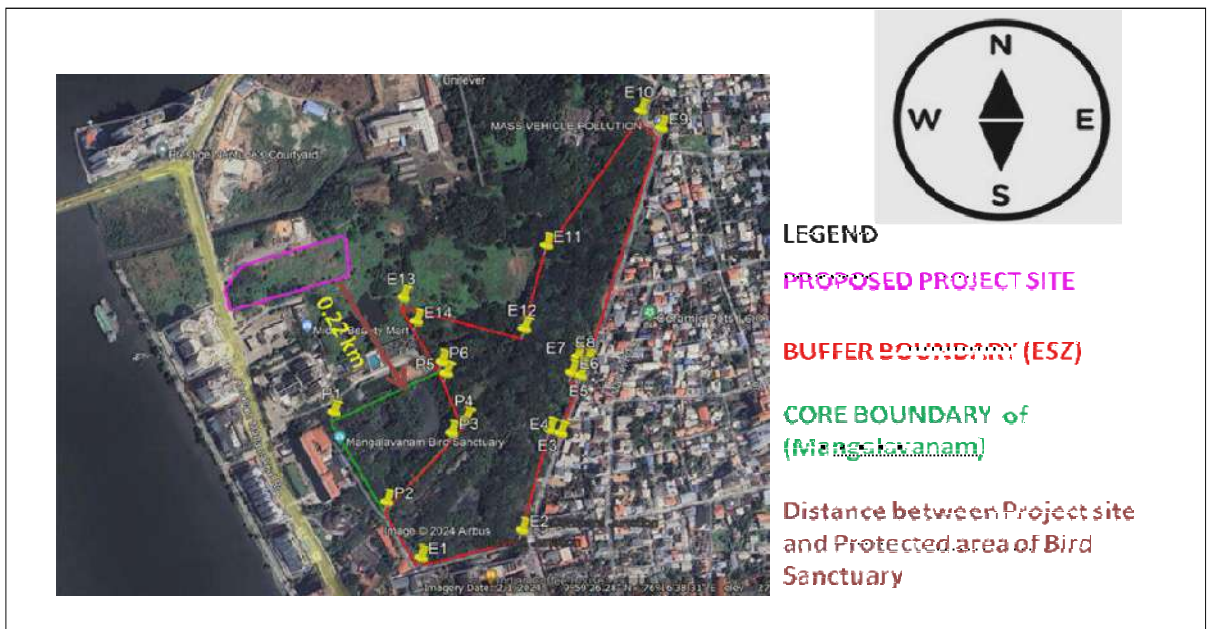


Figure 5.2 –Map showing the location showing the project site and Mangalavanam Bird Sanctuary

6.0 SOURCE OF WATER, WATER REQUIREMENT, RECYCLING & CONSERVATION, STORM WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

6.1 Source & Water Requirement :-

On full occupancy, the daily water requirement for the project is expected to be 293 KL (fresh water requirement 177 KLD + recycled water 116 KLD). sources of water during operation phase for the project are: -

- Kerala Water Authority (KWA) (to meet Non-Flushing Req.)
- Stored Rain Water in tanks (to meet Non-Flushing Req.),
- Treated waste water from STP (MBR Technology) (Flushing, horticulture) The detailed daily water consumption balance chart is provided at **Figure 6.1**

6.2 Recycling & Conservation :

The sewage generation from the proposed project during operation phase is expected to be about 249 KL/day (85% of 293KL) which will be treated through STP (250 KL capacity) (MBR Technology) proposed to be installed within the site. The treated water from STP (MBR Technology) will be used for flushing and landscaping purposes). The excess water of 113 KLD will be discharged to the Chakkiyath

Canal by ensuring the standards prescribed by Kerala State Pollution Control Board. (reference SOP dt. 15-03-2023) The treatment scheme provided for the domestic sewage is MBR treatment and UV method for disinfection and Ultra Filtration (UF).

6.3 Daily Water Consumption Balance Chart

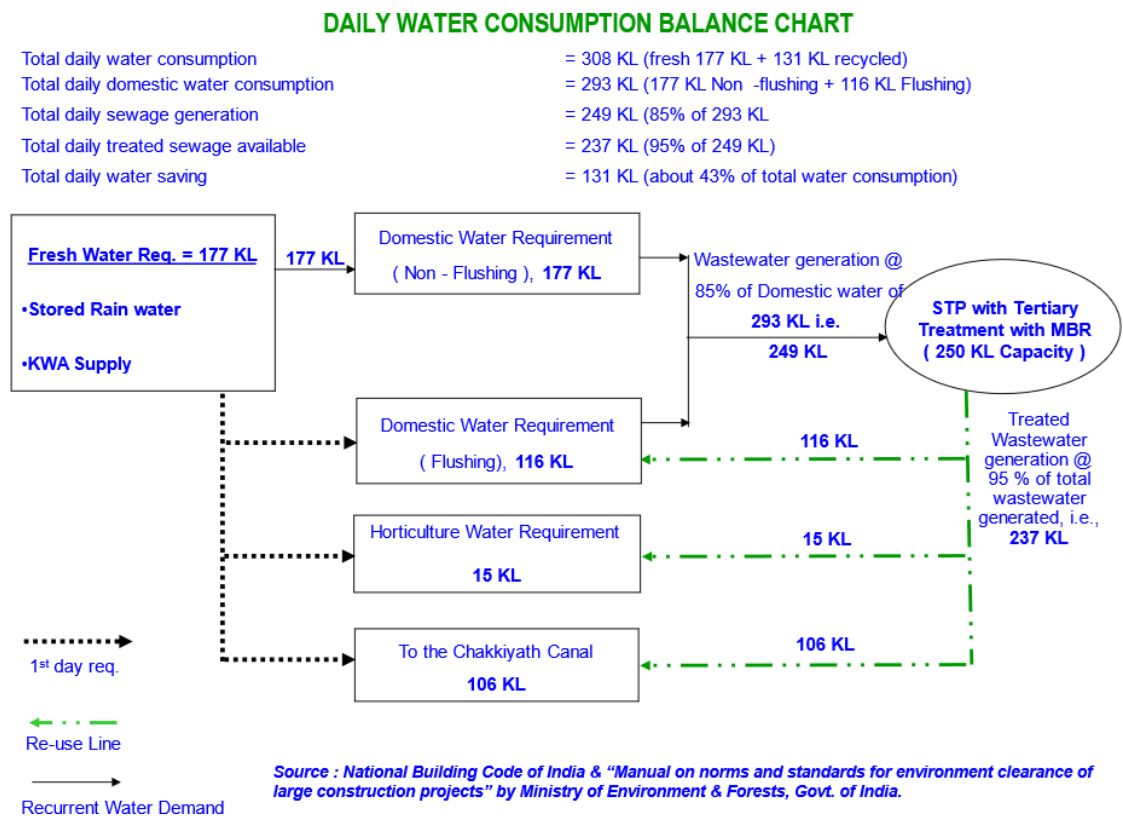


Figure 6.1 – Detailed daily water consumption balance chart

Activity wise daily water consumption calculation details

SN	Activity	Apts./Carpet /FAR area /Seats	Population	Non-Flushing Requirement	Flushing Requirement	Total
				In KL / Day		
1	Residential Apartments	176 Apts. (3 BHK : 88 nos. 4 BHK : 88 nos.)	Total 1,144 Persons (88 Units @6 persons = 528 Persons + 88 Units @7 Persons = 616 Persons)	1,144 x 105 Ltr. = 120.12	1144 x 45 Ltr. = 51.48	171.6
2	Club house	1,124 sq.m.	624 Persons	624 x 25 Ltr. = 15.6	624 x 20 ltr. = 12.48	28.08
3	Office area (Office staff)	6,212 sq.m.	621 Persons (10% of FAR area)	621 x 25 Ltr. = 15.525	621 x 20 Ltr. = 12.42	27.945
4	Housekeepin g staff in office area	-	62 Persons (10% of office population of 621)	62 x 25 Ltr. = 1.55	62 x 20 Ltr. = 1.24	2.79
5	Commercial area (shoppers)	14,439	3,208 persons (1,604 + 802 + 802) (based @ 3 sq. m. / person as per NBC for 1 st floor & 6 sq.m. for 2 nd & 3 rd floors)	3,208 x 5 Ltr. = 16.04	3,208 x 10 Ltr. = 32.08	48.12
6	Commercial area (staff)	-	321 Persons (10% of commercial area shoppers 3,208 person)	321 x 25 Ltr. = 8.025	321 x 20 Ltr. = 6.42	14.445
	TOTAL		5,980 Persons say 6,000 Persons (on full occupancy)	176.86 Say 177 KL	116.12 Say 116 KL	292.98 Say 293 KL

Total daily water consumption = 293 KL
Daily sewage generation (@85%) = 249 KL
Capacity of STP = 250 KL

6.4 Waste Water Management Plan

6.4.1 Waste Water Generation

- ✓ It is expected that 249KL (85% of daily water consumption) of domestic sewage would be generated from the proposed campus.
- ✓ This domestic sewage would be channelized to the proposed S.T.P. with capacity of 250 KLD within the campus. The treated water from STP (MBR Technology) will be used for flushing and landscaping purposes).

6.4.2 Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) details

- ✓ The treatment technology proposed is with MBR treatment with Ultra Filtration
- ✓ The excess water of 113 KLD will be discharged to the Chakkiyath Canal by ensuring the standards prescribed as per SOP dt. 15-03-2023.
- ✓ The developer has made provisions to hand over all the details regarding the STP (including its design details, standard operating procedures, performance guarantee, annual maintenance contract and maintenance schedule) & all other details of the pollution control systems to the Resident Association / Resident Welfare Association.

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- ✓ The occupier has to ensure the smooth functioning and operation of the STP and ensure that sufficient skilled operators are posted for the operation of the STP.

6.4.3 Storm Water Management Plan

- ✓ The proposed project has provision for storage of roof rain water for meeting the domestic non-flushing requirement during rainy days.
- ✓ The roof rain water after filtration and disinfection will be used for meeting the non-flushing requirement. Provision for roof rain water storage tanks of 3,750 KL will be made within the premises.
- ✓ Storm water drains will be designed in such a way that no waste water enter the storm water drain.
- ✓ For rain water harvesting, since the ground water table is almost at the ground level, rain water harvesting through re charge pit is not feasible. However the PP has decided to harvest the rain water through construction of rain water storage tanks for the storage of roof rain water

7.0 SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

7.1 Domestic Solid Waste

- ✓ On full occupancy, it is expected to generate municipal solid waste of 1,040 kg/day say 1,100 kg/day from the proposed site.
- ✓ The Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 will be followed in the Solid Waste Disposal Mechanism at the site during operation phase.
- ✓ Collection & segregation within the site: wet waste (green container), dry waste (white container) & domestic hazardous waste (black containers).
- ✓ Facilities for solid waste management to be provided likely 3 type of segregation should be practised, namely, wet waste (green container), dry waste (white container) & domestic hazardous waste (black containers).
- ✓ Sanitary waste will be stored separately. The wet fraction would be used for composting; the dry fraction for recycling.
- ✓ Domestic hazardous waste will be deposited at the designated collection centres.
- ✓ Bio-bins facilities will be provided at site. Segregated non-bio-degradable waste will be given to *Haritha Karma Sena*.
- ✓ An area equivalent to about 250 sq.m. is earmarked for storage of non bio degradable waste.
- ✓ The Bio-degradable waste (about 550 kg/day) would be disposed through the proposed Organic Waste Converter (OWC) to be provided within the site. An area equivalent to about 200 sq.m. is earmarked for this purpose.

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- ✓ The manure generated will be utilized for green area development within the premises.
 - ✓ The developer & the Resident Association/ Resident Welfare Association or the buyer of the apartments shall enter into a mutual agreement regarding the operation & maintenance of solid waste management facilities.
 - ✓ The developer shall produce the copy of this agreement to the Board.

7.2 Hazardous Waste & E-waste

Hazardous Waste

- ✓ As per Hazardous Waste (Management & Handling Rules), the hazardous waste i.e., the used oil from D.G. sets, discarded oil filters and discarded batteries and stored separately and will be disposed to CPCB / SPCB authorized vendors only.
- ✓ The hazardous waste will be disposed through authorized recyclers.
- ✓ Also, domestic hazardous waste would be generated like discarded paint drums, pesticide cans, CFL/LED bulbs, tube lights, generated shall be managed as per rule.

e-Waste :-

- ✓ Discarded computer parts, monitor, key boards etc. constitutes e-waste and this waste will be stored in an earmarked area.
- ✓ E-waste will be generated after 4-5 years latency period.

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- ✓ Separate earmarked space will be provided for e-waste storage.
 - ✓ E-waste will be disposed as per E Waste (Management & Handling) Rules.

7.3 Construction Waste Management Plan

- ✓ Construction Waste Management Rules, 2016 will be followed during construction phase of the project.
- ✓ The construction debris (if any) will be disposed for the purpose of backfilling.
- ✓ All recyclable construction packaging materials would be disposed through approved recyclers.

8.0 ENERGY CONSERVATION MEASURES

- ✓ Proposed residential cum commercial building construction project will have water cooled chillers in place of air cooled chillers which are energy intensive & the treated water available from STP.
- ✓ Solar Energy operated Photovoltaic lighting for partial external areas lighting.
- ✓ Savings in energy by the use of LED lights.
- ✓ Building Management System (BMS) through sensors for maximizing the energy conservation.

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- ✓ Electrical fixtures & HVAC unit would be of 5 star series as per Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) to achieve reduction in energy consumption.
 - ✓ Occupancy based lighting.
 - ✓ Grid tied solar power plant will be provided with appropriate capacity.

9.0 DIESEL GENERATOR (D.G.) PROPOSED IN PROJECT SITE

- ✓ In residential cum commercial project five D.G. sets will be installed, its details are provided below.
 - A) 750 kVA x 3 Nos (2W+1S) for Commercial.
 - B) 500 KVA x 1 No (1W) for Utilities.
 - C) 250 KVA X 1 No (1W) for Apartments.
- ✓ The stack height of D.G. Set from ground to terrace (roof) level will be 106.2 meters. The height of stack from the roof of the building will be 106.2 + 6 meters = 112.2 meters.
- ✓ The required stack height of DG sets in meters is 111.47 as per equation ' $h + 0.2(\sqrt{KVA})$ ' mentioned in SOP published by KSPCB.
- ✓ The fuel of the D.G. sets will be diesel, if DG sets working on NG or LPG or dual fuel is not available in Market.

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- ✓ The all D.G. sets to be installed will have acoustic enclosures to reduce noise.
 - ✓ DG Stack enclosed with minimum Mineral wool insulation with 24 Gauge aluminum cladding.
 - ✓ The maximum permissible sound pressure level for the diesel generator (DG) sets of 750 kVA will be 75 dB(A) at 1 meter from the enclosure surface.
 - ✓ The distance from the D.G. Sets to the nearest building (*Mahakavi G. Shankarakurup Memorial Poetry Museum and Art Gallery*) is 54 meters which is located North direction of the project site.
 - ✓ The distance from the D.G. Sets to the nearest residential building (Apartment building of *Purva Grand Bay*) is about 239 meters which is located West direction of the project site. The distance required from DG set to the nearest residential building is 13.69 meters as per the equation ' $(\sqrt{kVA})/2\text{meters}$ ' mentioned in SOP published by KSPCB.
 - ✓ The features around 100 meters vicinity from the project site and to the distance to various features from the building footprint including D.G. and STP is provided as per site plan.

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- ✓ The builder should select the D.G. based on standard acoustic enclosure of 25 dB(A) insertion loss and also a suitable exhaust muffler with insertion loss of 25 dB(A).
 - ✓ The user shall make efforts to bring down the noise levels due to the D.G. set, outside his premises, within the ambient noise requirement by proper siting and control measures.
 - ✓ Installation of a D.G. set must be strictly in compliance with the recommendations of the D.G. set manufacturer.
 - ✓ A proper routine and preventive maintenance procedure for the D.G. set should be set and followed in consultation with the D.G. set manufacturer which would help prevent noise levels of the D.G. set from deteriorating with use
 - ✓ Emission Limits of DG sets with capacity of 750kVA is as follows:-

Power Category	Emission Limits (g/kW-hr)			Smoke Limit (light absorption coefficient, m ⁻¹)
	NOx + HC	CO	PM	
More than 75 KW upto 800 KW (93.8 kVA to 1000 kVA)	≤ 4.0	≤ 3.5	≤ 0.2	≤0.7

- ✓ The emission from D.G. Sets will be monitored through an NABL / PCB accredited laboratory once in six months.

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- ✓ DG sets working on NG or LPG or dual fuel will be promoted in place of the usual petrol/diesel DG sets if such D.G. sets available in the market.

10. CONCLUSION

Kerala State Housing Board (KSHB), is a Board of Kerala State Government that provides direction and planning in housing activities intends to construct a residential cum commercial building construction project at Survey Numbers 1176/1-2, 1176/2-2 & 2498, Marine Drive, Ernakulam Village, Kochi Municipal Corporation, Kanayannur Taluk, Ernakulam, Kerala.

To commence the construction of residential cum commercial project, the project proponent will obtain all necessary statutory approvals including “*Consent for Establishment*”, Environmental Clearance, Wildlife Clearance etc. The project proponent will install facilities to manage and handling various wastes such as sewage, municipal solid waste, hazardous waste, e-waste, construction and demolition waste, sanitary waste etc. generated from the proposed building project.

The design, construction, operation and maintenance of STP, Organic Waste Convertor, D.G. sets and other utility facilities will be in accordance with the SOP for High Rise & Other Buildings on published by KSPCB on 15.03.2023.

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FRESH PROPOSALS FALLING INSIDE / OUTSIDE THE PROTECTED AREA**IRRIG**

S.No	Name of the proposal
1.	Proposal for use of 11.963 ha of land from buffer zone of Sanjay Dubri Tiger Reserve for construction of Amoharadol Earthen Dam for irrigation project in Majhouli Tehsil of Sidhi district, Madhya Pradesh by EE Mahan Canal Division. WL/MP/IRRIG/478045/2024
2.	Proposal for use of 254.9347 ha (38.8022 ha forest land and 126.1325 ha non-forest land from critical tiger corridor linking Tadoba-Andhari Tiger Reserve to Navegaon Nagzira Tiger Reserve for construction of underground Pipe Distribution Network of Sub branch-2 & 3 to creating irrigation potential of 8000 ha on Ghodazari branch canal of Gosikhurd project in Sindewahi taluka of Chandrapur district in favour of Department of Irrigation. WL/MH/IRRIG/491594/2024

Proposal No: WL/MP/IRRIG/478045/2024

1	Proposal Name	Proposal for use of 11.963 ha of land from buffer zone of Sanjay Dubri Tiger Reserve for construction of Amoharadol Earthen Dam for irrigation project in Majhouli Tehsil of Sidhi district, Madhya Pradesh by EE Mahan Canal Division.
2	Name of the protected area involved	Sanjay Dubri Tiger Reserve
3	Proposal Number	WL/MP/IRRIG/478045/2024
4	State Name	MADHYA PRADESH
5	Whether the proposal is sub-judice	No
6	Area of the protected area(Ha)	81258.1
7	Area proposed for diversion / De-notification	11.963
8	Total Diverted Area from Protected Area	NA
9	Status of ESZ if any	Final ESZ notification on 28th August, 2017. The extent of Eco-Sensitive Zone is up to 2 kilometers from the boundary of Sanjay National Park and Sanjay Dubri Wildlife Sanctuary, which together constitute the Core Area of the Sanjay Dubri Tiger Reserve.
10	Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972	The proposed project area partially falls within the buffer zone of Sanjay Dubri Tiger Reserve. 1913 trees are being affected by the project. Further, there is a proposal for stopping or diverting the flow of water into or outside the protected area. Hence, section 29 of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 is attracted. 11.963 ha non forest area has been provided by user agency for C.A. in FCA.
11	Whether linear/non-linear	Linear
12	Whether EC obtained	No
13	Name of the application Agency	EEMAHANCANAL

14	Date of submission	31/05/2024
15	Total number of trees to be felled	1913
16	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	Yes
17	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	<p>Amphradol Reservoir Scheme local drain is proposed. The scheme is located at latitude 24°06'55" E longitude in toposheet number 63 H/16 ha rabi irrigation is proposed through the scheme. In the proposed scheme, the previously constructed Madwas Anicut whose irrigation capacity is 81 ha is coming in the submergence area. It is proposed to renovate the canal of the previous scheme as per the discharge of the present proposed scheme. In addition to 81 ha of the previous scheme, 329 ha irrigation area is proposed to be irrigated, totalling 410 ha area.</p> <p>Administrative approval of this scheme has been provided by M.P. Government , Water Resources Department, Ministry, Vallabh Bhawan , Bhopal letter no.F/22/6/2015-16/LC/31/102, Bhopal dated 25.01.2016 for an amount of Rs.1433.33 lakh.</p> <p>Under the project 25 ha of non-irrigated land and 4 ha of irrigated land, 24 ha of forest land and 0.000 ha of government land will be effected.</p> <p>The irrigation area thus increased to 410 ha capacity includes 81 ha of previously constructed anicut and additional 329 ha. Therefore the scheme has been proposed as it is practical. At present, 40 percent of the top work of the scheme and 10 percent of hte canal work has been completed. The remaining work is in progress.</p>
18	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Sanjay Dubri Tiger Reserve is home to Tiger, Panther, Sloth bear, Cheetal, Sambhar, Four Hhorned Antelopes, Chinkara, Barking Deer and Wild Pig etc.
19	Violation (if any) done by the User Agency in the past?	No
20	Type of forest	VI (a)
21	Proposed Mitigation Measures	NA

22	Recommendation of the state board for wildlife	Proposal was recommended by State Board for Wild Life in the 27th meeting held on 27th September, 2024.
23	Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden	Recommended
24	Conditions imposed by Chief Wild Life Warden	<p>The Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal subject to the following conditions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No labourer will be allowed to stay inside the Tiger Reserve area. 2. Construction work will not be permitted after sun set and before sunrise.
25	Comments of NTCA	<p>NTCA vide letter no.7-90/2024-NTCA dated 29th October, 2024 has recommended the proposal subject to the following mitigation measures:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The tank should not disrupt the water source or any wildlife. 2. Dust suppression measures should be undertaken such as regular sprinkling of water around vulnerable areas of the construction site by suitable methods to control fugitive dust during earthwork and construction material handling/ over hauling. 3. Safe passage is to be designated and maintain for wild animals. For emergency situations/avoiding accidents of wild animals a contingency plan should be in place. 4. Properly tuned construction machinery & vehicles in good working condition with low noise & emission should be used and engines should be turned off when not in use. 5. Construction work should be permitted during daytime. No labour camps should be established inside the tiger reserve. 6. Construction materials should be procured from outside the Tiger Reserve. Construction debris should be disposed away from the Tiger Reserve by the User Agency. 7. CWLW, Madhya Pradesh should monitor the compliance of the conditions stipulated in this report at various phases of the project implementation.
26	Comments of Ministry	The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.

27	Uploaded Document	recommended proposals involving sdtr-1.pdf
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**PROPOSALS RECOMMENDED BY SC-NBWL INVOLVING SANJAY DUBRI
TIGER RESERVE, MADHYA PRADESH.**

S.No.	Subject	Inside/Outside	Status	Area in ha
1	Proposal for use of 0.912 ha from Sanjay-Dubri tiger reserve (0.117 ha offorest land from Core Zone and 0.27 ha forest land and 0.525 ha non-forest land from buffer Zone) for construction of pickup weir and tunnel at Belha Dam Piprahi, District-Sidhi, Madhya Pradesh. WL/MP/IRRIG/439001/2023	Inside	Recommended in79th meeting of SC NBWL held on31st July, 2024.	0.912
2	Diversion of 0.236 ha of forest land from the Sanjay-Dubri tiger reserve for PMGSY Belaha Mahua to Naudhiya Devarth (Manwari), Madhya Pradesh-FP/MP/ROAD/5570/2020	Inside	Recommended in63rd meeting of SC NBWL held on11th June 2021	0.236
3	Construction of 4 approach roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana in Sanjay-Dubri tiger reserve inSidhi, Madhya Pradesh	Inside	Recommended in 48th meeting of SC NBWL held on 27th March 2018	23.89
4	Construction of 27.5 km double railway line and its electrification in Katni –Singrauli Section of Sanjay Tiger Reserve	Inside	Recommended in47th meeting of SC NBWL held on 25th January 2018	27.5
5	Diversion of 0.0533 ha of forest land from Son Gharial WLS and 0.5973 ha in Sanjay Dubari Sanctuary under Sanjay Tiger Reserve for construction of Intake Well in Banas River near Parsili in and overhead water tank at Badkadol along with laying of 8456 meter underground pipeline for water supply scheme of 31 villages of Majhuli block in Sidhi district, Madhya Pradesh.	Inside	Recommended in42nd meeting of SC NBWL held on 15 th May, 2017	0.5973
6	Proposal for laying of 11 KV insulated transmission line from Katni to Singrauli in Dubri Kala station passing through Sanjay Dubri Wildlife Sanctuary, Madhya Pradesh.	Inside	Recommended in 37 th meeting of SC NBWL held on 26 th February, 2016	

7	Proposal for construction of Kanchanpur Railway Station and laying of two additional lines at the station in Katni-Singroli Section at Km.1218.170 passing through Sanjay Dubri Wildlife Sanctuary, Madhya Pradesh.	Inside	Recommended in 31st meeting of SC NBWL held on 12th and 13th Aug 2014	
8	Proposal for use of 14.11 ha of private land for soap stone & marble mining at village Karmai in Sidhi Distt. Madhya Pradesh. (within 10 kms from Sanjay Tiger Reserve & Son Ghariyal Wildlife Sanctuary)	Outside	Recommended in 31st meeting of SC NBWL held on 12th and 13th Aug 2014	14.11

Proposal No: WL/MH/IRRIG/491594/2024

1	Proposal Name	Proposal for use of 254.9347 ha (38.8022 ha forest land and 126.1325 ha non-forest land from critical tiger corridor linking Tadoba-Andhari Tiger Reserve to Navegaon Nagzira Tiger Reserve for construction of underground Pipe Distribution Network of Sub branch-2 & 3 to creating irrigation potential of 8000 ha on Ghodazari branch canal of Gosikhurd project in Sindewahi taluka of Chandrapur district in favour of Department of Irrigation.
2	Name of the protected area involved	Tadoba-Andhari Tiger Reserve
3	Proposal Number	WL/MH/IRRIG/491594/2024
4	State Name	MAHARASHTRA
5	Whether the proposal is sub-judice	No
6	Area of the protected area(Ha)	172759
7	Area proposed for diversion / De-notification	254.9347
8	Total Diverted Area from Protected Area	230.57
9	Status of ESZ if any	ESZ around Tadoba Andhari Tiger Reserve finally notified on 11.09.2019. It extends from from 3 kilometre to 16 kilometre around the boundary of Tadoba - Andhari Tiger Reserve.
10	Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972	The proposed area is not a part of any National Park / Wildlife Sanctuary. No any adverse effect in relation to Section 29 of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972.
11	Whether linear/non-linear	Linear
12	Whether EC	No

	obtained	
13	Name of the application Agency	Department of Irrigation
14	Date of submission	07/08/2024
15	Total number of trees to be felled	7694
16	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	Yes
17	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	<p>Gosikhurd is a National Project located in Taluka Pauni of Bhandara District of Maharashtra. The Right Bank Canal of the project is of 99 kms and from 37th kilometer chainage Ghodazari Branch canal originates. The Ghodazari Branch Canal is 55 kms long. The Ghodazari Branch Canal of Gosikhurd National Project is a major project in the Chandrapur District which is under construction. It will irrigate 34278 ha. of land in Sindewahi, Mul and Saoli Tahsils of Chandrapur District. As off the water available from Right Bank Canal of Gosikhurd National Projec only 25828 Hectares of land out of total G.C.A. of 34278 Hectares of the Ghodazari Branch canal project will be irrigated as the construction is in progress while the remaining 8900 Ha. of irrigation 80 Hectares of forest land is required.</p> <p>On Ghodazari Branch Canal at offtaking Chainage of 44.30 Km Sub branch 2 and Gadmaushi minor originates and at offtaking Chainage of 55.00 Km Sub branch 3 originates. Sub Branch 2 and Sub Branch 3 are Distributaries of this branch canal which will irrigate 8900 Hectares of area and are proposed to be underground Pipe Distribution Network (PDN).</p> <p>Following are details of Ghodazari Branch Canal PDN</p> <p>1. Sub Branch 2 and Gadmaushi minor</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Total number of villages irrigated - 13 Villages. □ Total area to be irrigated - 3364 Hectares. □ No. of farmers benefited - 2600 Farmers. □ Forest land requires - 9.6202 Hectares <p>2. Sub Branch 3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Total number of villages irrigated - 28 Villages. □ Total area to be irrigated - 5536 Hectares. □ No. of farmers benefited - 5730 Farmers.

		<p>□ Forest land requires - 29.1820 Hectares</p> <p>It is proposed to construct Pipe Distribution Networks of Ghodazari Branch Canal to supply water to farmers for irrigation purpose so that there will be following benefits:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Extended Growing seasons. 2. Crop Diversity. 3. Improved Crop success rate. 4. Enhanced Crop yield and quality. 5. Water Conservation (as PDN is proposed). 6. Improved soil structure. 7. Increase farm income. 8. Consistent Quality. 9. Water resource management. 10. Improved soil structure and fertility. <p>It is proposed for construction of existing Command Area of Ghodazari Branch Canal from 25828 Ha. to 34278 Ha. by PDN i.e., there is 8900 hectares increase in irrigation potential. It is very important to increase the social and economic status of cultivators in the command area of Ghodazari Branch Canal.</p>
18	Rare and endangered species found in the area	<p>The important species of Rare, Endangered, Threatened (RET) and endemic species of animals available in the Tiger Reserve are tiger (<i>Panthera tigris tigris</i>), leopard (<i>Panthera pardus fusca</i>), Indian bison (<i>Bos gaurus</i>), four horned antelope (<i>Tetracerus quadricornis</i>), common Indian monitor (<i>Varanus bengalensis</i>), Indian chameleon (<i>Chamales zeylanicus</i>), star tortoise (<i>Geochelone elegans</i>), peninsular or deccan soft shelled turtle (<i>Trionyx leithi</i>), square spotted gecko (<i>Hemidactylus gracilis</i>), Indian pangolin (<i>Manis crassicaudata</i>), leopard cat (<i>Prionailurus bengalensis bengalensis</i>), marsh crocodile (<i>Crocodylus palustris</i>), python (<i>Python molurus</i>), magur (<i>Clarius batrachus</i>), cauvery white carp (<i>Cirrhinus cirrhosus</i>), wild dog (<i>Cuon alpinus</i>).</p>
19	Violation (if any) done by the User Agency in the past?	No
20	Type of forest	Tropical dry deciduous forest and sub-group 5A/C3 southern tropical dry mix deciduous forest.

21	Proposed Mitigation Measures	The proposed area is not a part of any National Park / Wildlife Sanctuary. No any adverse effect in relation to Section 29 of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972.
22	Recommendation of the state board for wildlife	Proposal was recommended by the Standing Committee of the State Board for Wild Life in 5th meeting held on 30th September, 2024.
23	Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden	Recommended
24	Conditions imposed by Chief Wild Life Warden	<p>The Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal subject to the following conditions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The User agency should deposit Rs.400 cores of 2% amount of project cost Rs.8 cores falling in Tiger Corridor for wildlife conservation and management activities of the State with Conservator of Forest and Field Director, Tadoba-Andhari Tiger Conservation Foundation, Chandrapur. 2. Explosive activities should be limited and of low intensity in tiger corridors. 3. There should be no violation of Indian Forest Act, Wildlife Protection Act, Forest Conservation Act and other prevailing laws and regulations. 4. All activities in the Tiger Walk should be done during day time. Civil structures should not be built at work sites. 5. Water should be made available to wild animals in the forest if necessary. 6. According to Government of India letter dated 27/10/2023, the project proponent should inform /use "Call Before u Dig" (CBuD) Mobile Application of Government of India, prior to undertaking any type of digging/excavation. Otherwise the digging/excavation will be turned unauthorized. In the State of Maharashtra the Director (IT) of Directorate of Information Technology is State Nodal for CBuD.
25	Comments of NTCA	<p>NTCA vide letter no.7-105/2024-NTCA dated 6th November, 2024 has made the following observations and recommendations:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The proposed pipeline for the Ghodazari Branch Canal passes through a critical tiger corridor near Tadoba-Andhari Tiger Reserve. 2. The area surrounding the proposed pipeline project is designated as

		<p>essential for tiger conservation, with tiger presence recorded in both the 2018 and 2022 cycles of the All India Tiger Estimation.</p> <p>3. The proposed Ghodazari Branch Canal pipeline project is located within a critical tiger corridor, linking Tadoba-Andhari Tiger Reserve to Navegaon Nagzira Tiger Reserve (NNTR), and is part of an important tiger conservation landscape. This corridor plays a vital role in maintaining landscape connectivity and ensuring habitat linkage for dispersing tigers and other species moving between Tadoba and NNTR. The area supports a diverse ecosystem, including tigers, leopards, sloth bears, wolf, hyena, wild dogs, sambar, and chital, as well as other key species in the region. Given the ecological importance of this corridor, a thorough ground survey of the project area should be conducted to identify strategic locations for the safe movement of wildlife and ensure effective conservation measures.</p> <p>4. Therefore, it is recommended that NBWL may constitute a committee to conduct a comprehensive site appraisal. The committee would perform the ecological evaluation of the landscape. Additionally, the committee could provide recommendations for addressing any adverse impacts on the local wildlife and ecosystem would be beneficial. Any decision to the proposal may be undertaken based on the report submitted by the committee.</p>
26	Comments of Ministry	The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.
27	Uploaded Document	recommended list of tadoba-andhari tr, maharashtra.pdf

RECOMMENDED LIST OF PROPOSALS INVOLVING TADOBA-ANDHARI TIGER RESERVE, MAHARASHTRA

S. No.	Subject	Status	Area in Ha
1.	Proposal for use of 225.21 ha of land from for conversion of existing Railway Narrow Gauge line into broad gauge line from Nagbhid station to Itwari Station in the jurisdiction of Nagpur Division of South East Central Railway passing through Umred Paoni Karandhla WLS (UPK WLS) and its Eco-sensitive zone and corridors connecting Tadoba-Andhari Tiger Reserve-Pench Tiger Reserve-Navegaon-Nagazira Tiger Reserve. FP/MH/RAIL/6722/2022	Recommended in 77 th SC NBWL meeting held on 30 th January, 2024.	-
2.	Proposal for use of 83.841 ha (revised 71.72 ha) of forest land from corridor connecting Navegaon-Nagzira-Tadoba-Andhari-Tiger Reserve for construction of New Broad Gauge Railway Line Page 49 of 65 72 nd SCNBWL Meeting - MoM between Wadsa-Gadchiroli Maharashtra. FP/MH/RAIL/26520/2017	Recommended in 72 nd SC NBWL meeting held on 25 th April, 2023.	83.841
3.	Proposal for use of 121.58 ha of forest land in the tiger corridor connecting Tadoba Andhari Tiger Reserve with Kawal Tiger Reserve for Durgapur extension deep Open Cast mining project by Western Coalfields Ltd, Maharashtra. FP/MH/MIN/6638/2022	Recommended in 72 nd meeting of SC-NBWL held on 25.04.2023.	121.58
4.	Proposal for use of 467.45 ha of non-forestland from Tadoba Andhari Tiger Reserve in compt.No.C-26, C-27 & C-33A falling in village Hirapur, Govindpur and Pimparwadi in Pandharkawda division of Yavatamal Circle in favour of RCCPL Private Ltd. FP/MH/MIN/4954/2020	Recommended in 72 nd meeting of SC-NBWL held on 25.04.2023.	-
5.	Proposal for use of 25.149 ha of forestland in corridor of Tadoba - Andheri Tiger Reserve for construction of 800 kV, D/C Raigarh – Pugalur Transmission line by Power Grid Corporation of India Limited in Chandrapur District, Maharashtra State	Recommended in 54 th meeting of SC-NBWL held on 18 th July 2019	25.149
	Total		230.57

FRESH PROPOSALS FALLING INSIDE / OUTSIDE THE PROTECTED AREA**Mining**

S.No	Name of the proposal
1.	Proposal for use of 4.7 ha non-forest land for Granite Building Stone Quarry of M/s A-One Sands Private Limited at a distance of approximately 3.96 kms from the Parambikulam Tiger Reserve, Kerala & approximately 1.58 kms from Analamalai Tiger Reserve, Tamil Nadu in Palakkad District, Kerala WL/KL/MIN/QRY/453300/2023
2.	Proposal for use of 4.0425 ha for Building Stone Mine (Quarry) project at Sy. Nos. 340/1AS/75/6/2, 340/1A/ S/75/6/3/2, 340/1A/ S/75/6/9, 340/1A/ S/75/6/10, Kottappady Village, Kothamangalam Taluk, Ernakulam District, Kerala 8.21 km away from Thattekkad Bird Sanctuary by Mr. Kurian Jose. WL/KL/MIN/QRY/475208/2024

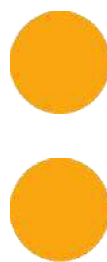
Proposal No: WL/KL/MIN/QRY/453300/2023

1	Proposal Name	Proposal for use of 4.7 ha non-forest land for Granite Building Stone Quarry of M/s A-One Sands Private Limited at a distance of approximately 3.96 kms from the Parambikulam Tiger Reserve, Kerala & approximately 1.58 kms from Analamalai Tiger Reserve, Tamil Nadu in Palakkad District, Kerala.
2	Name of the protected area involved	Parambikulam Tiger Reserve, Anamalai Tiger Reserve
3	Proposal Number	WL/KL/MIN/QRY/453300/2023
4	State Name	KERALA
5	Whether the proposal is sub-judice	No
6	Area of the protected area(Ha)	64366
7	Area proposed for diversion / De-notification	0
8	Total Diverted Area from Protected Area	4.7
9	Status of ESZ if any	Proposal is pending with the State Government for additional information.
10	Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972	The proposed project will not remove/destroy or damage habitat of any wildlife. Hence there is no impact on Protected Area in terms of Section 29 and Section 35(6) of Wildlife Protection Act, 1972 or any amendments to it.
11	Whether linear/non-linear	Non - Linear
12	Whether EC obtained	Yes
13	Name of the application Agency	GRANITE BUILDING STONE QUARRY OF M/S A-ONE SANDS PRIVATE LIMITED

14	Date of submission	29/11/2023
15	Total number of trees to be felled	0
16	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	No
17	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	<p>Granite Building Stone Quarry of M/s A-One Sands Private Limited. in Re Survey Block No. 23, Re Sy No.452,441/1,441/2,435,440/1,440/2,436 of Muthalamada-I - Village, Chittur -Taluk, Palakkad District, Kerala State, The applicant Mr. K. P. Joy is the Authorized person of this granite quarry.</p> <p>The Eco-friendly Mining Plan prepared by a DMG of Kerala approved Recognized Qualified Person (RQP) has been approved by Mining & Geology Department, Govt. of Kerala. This Mining plan is based on the requirements under the Kerala Minor Mineral Concession Rules, 2015.</p> <p>The land for the proposed quarry is in private owned land. The site which falls 1.78 Km from proposed draft ESZ of Anamalai Tiger Reserve and it is 1.58 Km from Anamalai Tiger Reserve Boundary and the site is 3.96 Km from ESZ of Parambikulam Tiger Reserve. Further, the quarry project is site specific and hence the project site has been chosen for quarrying granite building stone (minor mineral).</p>
18	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Parambikulam Tiger Reserve is home to Nilgiri langur , lion tailed macaque , slender loris , tiger , leopard and Indian elephant etc
19	Violation (if any) done by the User Agency in the past?	No
20	Type of forest	The project is proposed on the Non Forest Land.
21	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Report attached.
22	Recommendation of the state board for wildlife	Proposal was recommended by State Board for Wild Life in the 4th meeting held on 23rd October, 2024.
23	Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden	Recommended

24	Conditions imposed by Chief Wild Life Warden	<p>The Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal subject to the following conditions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The working hours shall be immediately limited between sunrise and sunset. 2. The vehicle agreed by the user agency shall be procured by the User Agency themselves and deliver the same to Divisional Forest Officer, Nenmara. 3. The balance after the amount for the vehicle as proposed by the user agency shall be remitted to the State CAMPA before the commencement of the work.
25	Comments of NTCA	<p>NTCA vide letter no.7-112/2024-NTCA dated 10thDecember, 2024 has recommended the proposal subject to the following mitigation measures:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No existing water passage should be blocked by construction activities. 2. Regular replenishment study needs to be carried out to keep a balance between deposition and extraction. 3. Efforts should be taken to minimize the disturbance from quarrying activities outside the proposed site. 4. The user agency shall ensure safety provisions during construction, operational and post-operational phase in order to avoid accidents/injuries to wild animals. 5. Efforts must be taken with the help of advanced techniques to reduce noise, light, vibration, and dust. Dust suppression systems must be installed and air and water quality should be regularly monitored. 6. Construction work should be permitted during daytime. No labour camps should be established inside the tiger reserve. 7. Construction materials should be procured from outside the Tiger Reserve. Construction debris should be disposed away from the Tiger Reserve by the User Agency. 8. The CWLW should have appropriate mechanism in place for compliance of the conditions laid herein during various phases of project implementation.
26	Comments of Ministry	<p>A proposal for use of 0.6583 ha of forest land from Parambikulam Tiger Reserve for installation of mobile towers (0.06 ha) at three locations and</p>

		<p>laying of OFC (0.5983 ha) for 4G/5G coverage to uncovered Villages, Palakkad Baparambikulam Area, Kerala-WL/KL/CommPost/ 417316 /2023 was recommended in 76th Meeting of the Standing Committee held on 05.01.2024. Further two proposals, namely, proposal for removal of rough stone and Gravel Quarry over an extent of 0.84 ha in S.No.31/1B, 31/1C(part) of Nallur Village, Anaimalai Taluk, Coimbatore District, operated by T. Pasupathi 8.33 km from the Anamalai Tiger Reserve (WL/TN/QRY/438202/2023) and proposal for Rough Stone and Gravel Quarry Project- 1.00.0 Ha S.F. Nos.133/1A2 (P) &133/1B (P), Thensangampalayam Village, Anaimalai Taluk, Coimbatore District, Tamil Nadu by Shri N. Mahalingam, in default ESZ about 5.72 Kms away from the Anamalai Tiger Reserve (WL/TN/QRY/441447/2023) were recommended by the Standing Committee in its 77th meeting held on 30th January, 2024.</p> <p>The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.</p>
27	Uploaded Document	bio.pdf



BIODIVE CITY ASSESS SSMENT 2020

M/s. A – One Sands PVT LTD
Muthalamada – I
Palakkad
4.7000 Ha




ELA – Eco Loving Advancement
Kottayam

Biodiversity Assessment Report

Project Title : **Quarrying and Mining Project
Muthalamada - I, Chittur, Palakkad**

**Area of
Extent** : **4.7000 Ha**

Proponent : **A-ONE SANDS PRIVATE LIMITED
MUTHALAMADA-I, CHITTUR, PALAKKAD**

Prepared by :  **ELA – Eco Loving Advancement
Kottayam**

BIODIVERSITY ASSESSMENT

INTRODUCTION

The biodiversity or the variability among living organisms in different levels such as genetic, species or ecosystem is our life support system. The rate of changes in global biodiversity is increasing around the world due to the anthropogenic actions, which adversely affect the climatic conditions too (McMichael et al., 2013). The unsustainable human development cause habitat loss and fragmentation, invasive species, pollution of the environment, over-exploitation of resources, etc (WRI, 1992). The biodiversity which is existing, is a non-renewable resource and we cannot duplicate or substitute the same with technological innovation (Janetos, 1997).

To identify the potential environmental effects of a proposed development project, Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is the main tool used today. The inherent complexity of ecosystems, lack of basic scientific knowledge, and limited resources restrict the ability to predict potential ecological impacts with certainty (Mangel et al. 1996). These problems have hampered the development of ecological impact assessment and its integration within the EIA process (Trewick 1996).

The Rapid Biodiversity Assessment (RBA) provides detailed information about the flora and fauna species in the projects implementing area, geographical importance, and threatening factors to the ecosystem and communities. Identification of the species level of flora and fauna and comparison of the same with the existing data and literatures provides an excellent management plan for the sustainable development.

As per the request from the project proponent, we have conducted the Rapid biodiversity Assessment (RBA) of the proposed region. This RBA aims to reveal the presence of flora and fauna in the project implementation area and this lead to assess the ecological impact of the area due to the proposed mining project. The proposed project comes under the Re-Block no. 23, Re Survey Nos. 452, 441/1, 441/2, 435, ELA- Eco Loving Advancement,

440/1, 440/2, 436 at Muthalamada – I, Chittur Taluk, Palakkad District, with Quarry/Mining area of 4.7000 ha.

OBJECTIVES OF THE ANALYSIS

The main objective of the rapid biodiversity assessment in the proposed mining site is;

- To perform detailed primary and secondary data collection on biodiversity in the core and buffer zone of project site.
- To identify flora and fauna that can be affected by mining activities through detailed field study.
- To promote development that is sustainable and optimizes resources use as well as management opportunities.
- To ensure environmental considerations are explicitly addressed and incorporated into the development decision-making process.
- To anticipate and avoid, minimize or offset the adverse significant biophysical, social and other relevant effects of the above project proposal.

METHODOLOGY

Study Area

The proposed mining/quarrying area comes under Muthalamada – I Village, Chittur Taluk, Palakkad District. The area is physio-graphically a hilly terrain having Mango and Coconut plantation. The area is moderately drought hit area. No lightening incidents reported (DDMA, 2015).



Fig. 1: Google Earth Image showing the proposed site

Study Period

The field study for the rapid biodiversity assessment was performed during the period December 2020

Materials used for the field study

- Canon Digital Camera EOS 760 D
- Binocular: Olympus 8-16 * 40 Zoom
- GPS: Garmin Oregon 650
- Measuring tape
- Compass
- Field guides

FLORAL DIVERSITY ESTIMATION

Sampling Strategy

Stratified random sampling with probability proportion to the size (PPS) was adopted for analyzing vegetation composition of all the types encountered. However, keeping the time frame this seemed rather a huge task. In view of the time and availability of other resources, optimum and representative number of sample plots have been taken up covering all vegetation categories and various topographic regions, in both core and buffer zones of quarry site.

Quadrates method

Ten quadrates of 10m x 10m were laid down in each locality (Fig. 2). The 10m x 10m quadrate size was found to be representative in vegetation sampling of Western Ghats region of Kerala (plot size was determined by species area curve method) (KFRI, 1997). Maximum care was given to lay quadrates purely random and to assure representation of difference in elevation and land cover categories of the locality.

At each sample plot all the tree species were identified and their number was counted. At each sample point the circumference at breast height (CBH) of all tree species were also recorded. The individuals with CBH > 30 cm is considered as tree and with > 17 cm and < 30 cm CBH as saplings. From the same plot the shrubs species were also noticed. For herbaceous layer or ground flora, the nested quadrate method with 1m x 1m plot size was taken in two opposite corners.

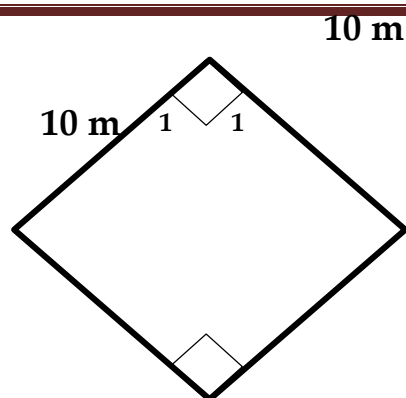


Fig. 2: Schematic representation of quadrates layout in the field

Species Identification

Each plant was identified in the field itself (either botanical name or local name). Photo field manuals of plant taxonomy were used for the identification of flora in the field itself (Easa, 2003; Sasidaran, 2004 & 2010). Photographs and specimens of unidentified plants were collected with proper field notes (plot number, locality, habitat, flower color etc.) and the expertise of experienced taxonomists was utilized to identify the same.

Marking Location of Sample Sites

Each sample site was located on Google Earth Imagery. Exact longitude and latitude and location height (MSL) were noted down using GPS.

Phytosociological analysis:

In the case of tree species, number of individuals was recorded, however, in addition to above, any unique species of importance (shrubs and herbs) were also recorded with its density. For each vegetation type the field data was analyzed for computation of importance value index (IVI), which is the sum of relative density, relative frequency and relative dominance.

$$\text{Frequency} = \frac{\text{Total number of quadrates in which species occurred}}{\text{Total number of quadrates studied}} \times 100$$

$$\text{Density (per quadrate)} = \frac{\text{Total number of individuals of the species}}{\text{Total number of quadrates studied}} \times 100$$

$$\text{Abundance} = \frac{\text{Total Number of individuals of species occurring}}{\text{Total number of quadrates in which species occurred}} \times 100$$

$$\text{Relative Frequency} = \frac{\text{Frequency of a species}}{\text{Sum of frequency of all the species}} \times 100$$

$$\text{Relative Density} = \frac{\text{Density of a species}}{\text{Sum of density of all the species}} \times 100$$

$$\text{Relative dominance} = \frac{\text{Total stand basal cover of the species}}{\text{Total stand basal cover of all the species}} \times 100$$

$$\text{Basal Cover} = \frac{(\text{dbh})^2}{4\pi}$$

Sum of basal cover of individual plants of a species will yield total stand basal cover of that species.

Mean basal cover = Stand basal cover / density

Importance Value Index (IVI) = Relative Frequency + Relative Density + Relative Dominance

BIODIVERSITY INDICES

Shannon-Weiner Index (H)

The Shannon-Weiner index (Barnes et al. 1998) was developed from information theory and is based on measuring uncertainty. The degree of uncertainty of predicting the species of a random sample is related to the diversity of a community. If a community has low diversity (dominated by one species), the uncertainty of prediction is low; a randomly sampled species is most likely going to be the dominant species. However, if diversity is high, uncertainty is high. It is computed as:

$$H = -\sum_{i=1}^s p_i \ln p_i$$

Where "pi" the Abundance of individual species identified.

Higher the value of 'H' higher will the richness and evenness of the habitat.

Simpson's Diversity Index

Simpson's Diversity Index is a measure of diversity which takes into account the number of species present, as well as the relative abundance of each species. As species richness and evenness increase, the diversity also increases. A community dominated by one or two species is considered to be less diverse than one in which several different species have a similar abundance.

$$D = \frac{N(N-1)}{\sum n(n-1)}$$

Where

N = the total number of organisms of a particular species

n = the total number of organisms of all species

The value of D ranges between 0 and 1. With this index, 1 represents infinite diversity and 0, no diversity.

Bray Curtis Cluster Analysis

Bray Curtis Cluster analysis is a method of classification, aimed at grouping quadrates based on the similarity of their plant composition. It is commonly used to group a series of samples based on multiple variables that have been measured from each sample. The procedure produces a tree-like diagram (a dendrogram) that illustrated the relationships between all the samples based on a defined measure of similarity.

FAUNAL DIVERSITY ESTIMATION

A qualitative assessment of faunal communities including vertebrate classes such as Mammalia, Aves, Reptilia and Amphibians and non-vertebrate class of Insecta (Butterflies and Odonates) were also assessed through scientific sampling method. The species listed was checked with IUCN Red Data book to understand their conservation strategy.

Continuous Sampling

Transects method was adopted for the qualitative assessment of faunal community in the study area, where a sampling line is set up across areas where there is clear environmental gradients. We selected locations to laydown a transect where a change of land use/ land cover and elevations was observed .

Belt Transect Method

The belt transect was laydown by setting a line, marked and numbered at 1m intervals, all the way along its length. A rope of 100 m was used for the present study. The position of the transect line was depends on the direction of the environmental gradient of the study. Care was taken for not mixing the various habitats in the line. The species touching the line may be recorded along the whole length of the line (continuous sampling) and also a width of 10 m was also observed in both sides of the tarsect line set in the field. Hence an area of 100 x 10 m was observed at each habitat and elevation gradient in the study area (Fig. 3).

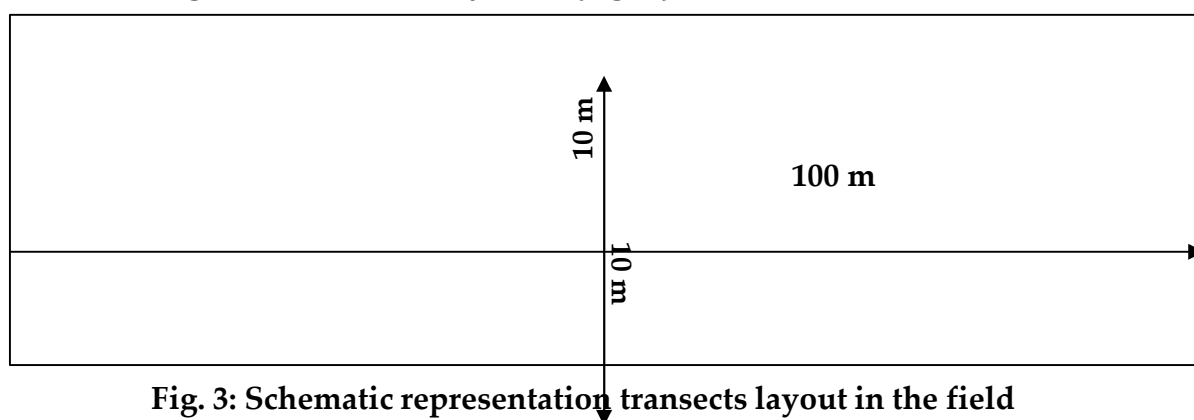


Fig. 3: Schematic representation transects layout in the field

Marking of transects

Each transect locations was located on Google Earth Imagery. The path of the transect was recorded using tracking option in the GPS.

Sampling strategy for various classes

Mammalia

The mammals were assessed by direct and indirect sighting. More preference was given to indirect observation, such as foot print, burrows, skeleton, fecal materials, hairs, horn etc. and also through the presence of dens and caves. Since most mammals are secretive or nocturnal, they were seldom seen by the casual observer. But their presence were often revealed by tracks, burrows, nests, evidence of feeding and its residues, foot prints, tail markings, fecal material or scats. In addition to the field survey, discussions were conducted with the local people. The indirect sightings of fauna was photographed and identified through the field guides (Nameer, 2015) and consultation with experts.

Aves (Birds)

Birds were also recorded along all the transects. All bird species were identified either through direct sighting or by voices heard were recorded (irrespective of their distance from transects). Birds were observed through binoculars and identified using field guide (Sashikumar et al., 2011).

Herpeto fauna (Reptiles and Amphibians)

The survey on the herpeto fauna was also conducted at different micro-habitats during the day and in the evening. GPS records were taken to outline the area covered during the field survey and to show specific points where specimens were encountered. Photos were taken using digital camera.

Insects (Butterflies and Odonates)

Insects especially butterflies and odonates were also recorded from various habitats through transect method. The species of butterflies (Suresh Elamon, KSBB) and odonates (TIES) were identified through field guides. Species sightings were recorded in the field and possibly photographed using digital camera.

BIODIVERSITY ASSESSMENT

FLORAL DIVERSITY

Identification of vegetation for the natural flora and crops was conducted through field surveys and onsite observations. The plant species identification was done based on the reference materials and also by examining the morphological characteristics and reproductive materials i.e. flowers, fruits and seeds. The unidentified species were captured by camera. Land use pattern in relation to agriculture crop varieties were identified through physical verification of land.

PLOT DESCRIPTION

A total of twelve plots were used for the current rapid biodiversity assessment. The general field observations made of the quadrates studied are given below (Table 1).

Table 1. General Field observations of the quadrates studied

Species Name	BP1	BP2	BP3	BP4	BP5	BP6	BP7	CP1	CP2	CP3	CP4	CP5
<i>Azadirachta indica</i>	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

Species Name	BP1	BP2	BP3	BP4	BP5	BP6	BP7	CP1	CP2	CP3	CP4	CP5
<i>Caryota urens</i>	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Cocos nucifera</i>	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Dombeya spectabilis</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
<i>Mangifera indica</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	2	0	0	0	1
<i>Pavetta schumanniana</i>	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Pongamia pinnata</i>	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Prosopis juliflora</i>	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Tectona grandis</i>	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
<i>Wrightia tinctoria</i>	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

PHYTOSOCIOLOGY ANALYSIS

Phytosociology is the branch of science which deals with plant communities, their composition and development, and the relationships between the species within them.

In the present study also the phytosociological analysis was performed to achieve a sufficient empirical model of vegetation using plant taxa combinations that characterize univocally vegetation units. The result of the present analysis is given below (Table 2).

Table 2. Phytosociology analysis of species

SI No	Species name	Frequency	Density	Abundance
1.	<i>Azadirachta indica</i>	16.667	16.667	100.000
2.	<i>Caryota urens</i>	8.333	8.333	100.000
3.	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>	8.333	25.000	300.000
4.	<i>Dombeya spectabilis</i>	8.333	8.333	100.000
5.	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	25.000	66.667	266.667
6.	<i>Pavetta schumanniana</i>	8.333	8.333	100.000
7.	<i>Pongamia pinnata</i>	8.333	8.333	100.000
8.	<i>Prosopis juliflora</i>	8.333	8.333	100.000
9.	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	16.667	41.667	250.000

SI No	Species name	Frequency	Density	Abundance
10.	<i>Wrightia tinctoria</i>	16.667	25.000	150.000

The frequency of the floral species in the study area is highest for *Mangifera indica*, (25%) followed by *Azadirachta indica*, *Tectona grandis* and *Wrightia tinctoria* (16.67%). All other species showing only frequency 8.33% only *Caryota urens*, *Cocos nucifera*, *Dombeya spectabilis*, *Pavetta schumanniana*, *Pongamia pinnata* and *Prosopis juliflora*

The highest value for floral density shown by *Mangifera indica* (25) followed by *Tectona grandis* (41.67) and *Cocos nucifera* (25). Abundance showed highest value for *Cocos nucifera* (300) followed by *Mangifera indica* (266.67).

The floral species which showed high values for phytosociology parameters are fruit and woody trees cultivated by the farmers such as *Mangifera indica*, *Tectona grandis* and *Cocos nucifera* and least concerned species such as *Azadirachta indica*. Along with that, species such as *Caryota urens*, *Dombeya spectabilis*, *Pavetta schumanniana*, *Pongamia pinnata*, *Prosopis juliflora* and *Wrightia tinctoria* were also observed as native species which need special conservation strategies.

The Importance Value Index (IVI) of the plant species were also estimated by summing up relative density, relative frequency and relative dominance of the tree species observed (Fig. 4). The IVI of the species revealed that *Mangifera indica* (23.83) followed by *Tectona grandis* (17.91). Importance Value is a measure of how dominant a species is in a given area. It is a standard tool used by ecologists for the inventory of an ecosystem. Hence it is very much evident that the natural flora existed in the area was already converted as plantations. As discussed earlier even though the natural species existed in the area were comparatively low, they must be given high conservation priorities.

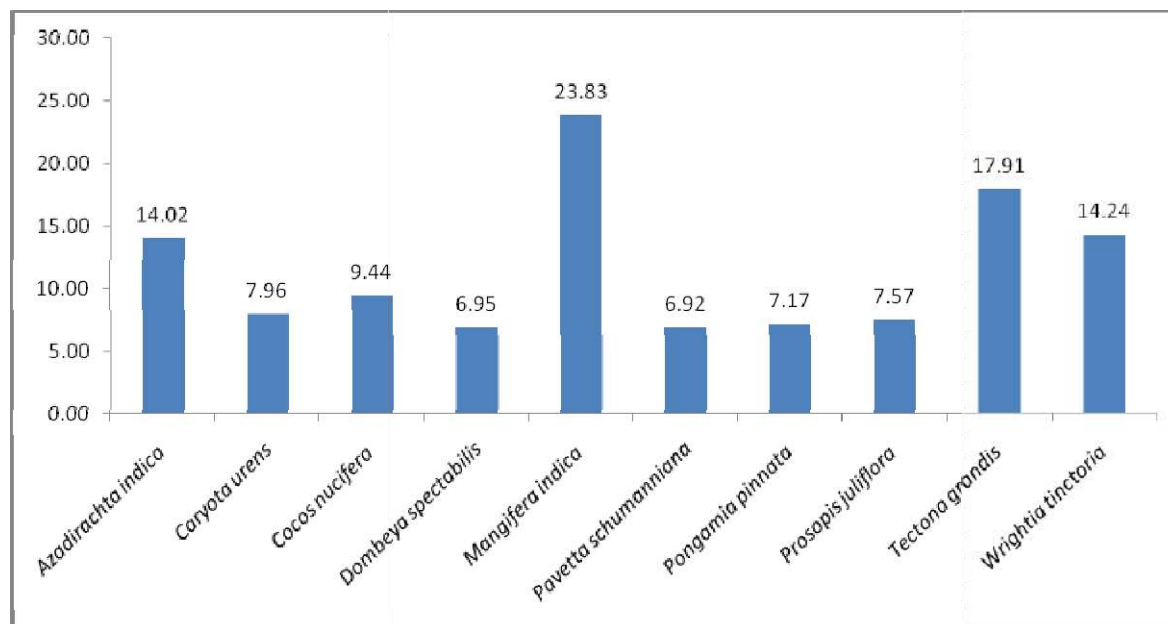


Fig. 4: Comparison of Importance Value Index observed for the tree species in the study area

BIODIVERSITY INDICES

The biodiversity indices estimated for the purpose of understanding richness, evenness and abundance of the flora are given below (Table 3).

Table 3: Biodiversity Indices estimated for the study area

SI No:	Biodiversity Index	Value
1	Shannon- Weiner Index	1.888
2	Simpson Index	0.1385

The Shannon- Weiner index calculated for the study is 1.888, evidently it is small value when compared to other natural ecosystems such as Tropical wet evergreen forest (2.38 - 3.16), Moist deciduous forest (2.15- 2.89), Dry deciduous forest (2.01- 2.45), Shola forest (2.75- 3.16) etc. Similarly in the case of Simpson index also, the value is 0.1385 only. While we compare with other tropical natural woody ecosystems, it is a very small value. The value of Simpson's index observed for various forest types are Tropical wet evergreen region (0.897- 0.912), Moist deciduous forest (0.589- 0.868), Dry deciduous forest (0.675- 0.847) and Shola forests (0.879- 0.948). The values of indices indicated that the diversity, richness and

dominance of floral community in the study are very low on comparing with other natural woody ecosystems.

BRAY CURTIS CLUSTER DIAGRAM

Bray Curtis Cluster analysis was also performed to grouping quadrates based on the similarity of their plant composition. The dendrogram which illustrates the relationships between all the samples based on a defined measure of similarity is given below (Fig. 5).

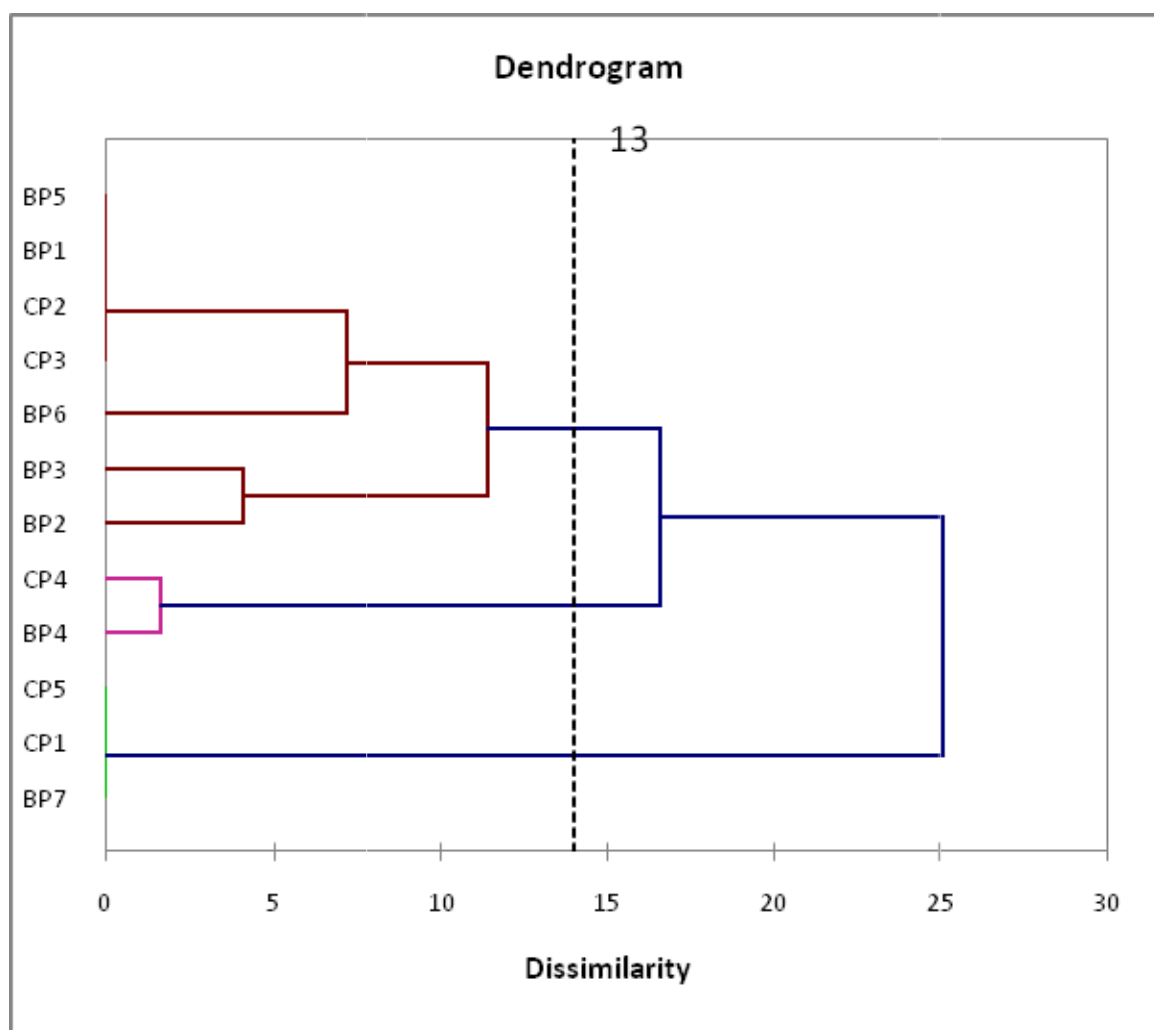


Fig. 5: Bray Curtis Cluster diagram to show the similarity of trees at different sampling locations

The interpretation of dendrogram revealed that the Quadrates CP4 and BP4 (Clade 1), showed highest similarity. Similarly Quadrates BP3 and BP2 (Clade 2) and Quadrates CP2 and BP6 (Clade 3) also showed highly similar plant compositions.

Clade 3 in turn show some similarity with Clade 2 also. The vertical analysis of the dendrogram revealed that the clades didn't have much similarity in the floral community structure. Especially the quadrat CP1 showed very high difference in floral community structure than other Clades. Hence the dissimilarity value of 87% revealed that the floral community structures among the quadrates are highly dissimilar. The high dissimilarity among floral community further revealed high disturbance status of the ecosystem and anthropogenic influence on changing floral community structure.

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TREES, SHRUBS AND HERBS OBSERVED

List of Trees

Sl No.	Scientific Name	Common name	Family	Habitat
1.	<i>Pongamia pinnata</i>	Pungu	Fabaceae	Moist deciduous forests, also raised in plantations.
2.	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	Teak	Verbenaceae	Moist deciduous forests, also raised in plantations
3.	<i>Wrightia tinctoria</i>	Danthapala	Apocynaceae	Moist dry deciduous forest, also in the plains.
4.	<i>Azadirachta indica</i>	Neem	Meliaceae	Open woodlands, grasslands, floodplains, riparian zones, coastal sites and other disturbed natural vegetation.
5.	<i>Prosopis juliflora</i>	Sali, Vanni	Fabaceae	Plains from the coast to the foothills. Gregarious in waste lands.
6.	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>	Coconut tree, Thengu	Arecaceae	Cultivated
7.	<i>Caryota urens</i>	Schundapana	Arecaceae	Evergreen forest, also in the plains

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Sl No.	Scientific Name	Common name	Family	Habitat
8.	<i>Pavetta indica</i>	Pavetta	Rubiaceae	Evergreen forests, scrub jungles and sacred groves
1.	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Mango tree, Maavu	Anacardiaceae	Evergreen and semi evergreen forests and also widely cultivated

List of Shrubs

Sl No.	Scientific Name	Common Name	Family	Habitat	Distribution
1.	<i>Mimosa pudica</i> L	Touch-me-not, Thottalvadi	Fabaceae	found as a weed in croplands,orchards and pastures.	Native to Asia found in As many other invasive spe
2.	<i>Bambusa bambos</i>	Bamboo,Mula	Poaceae	Humid tropical regions. Grows best along river banks	India,Bangla China
3.	<i>Chromolaena odorata</i>	Communist pacha	Asteraceae	A weed in all terrestrial habitats	Native of A in Tropical
4.	<i>Helicteres isora</i> L.	Edampiri-Valampri	Malvaceae	Deciduous forests,also in plantations and plains	Indo-Malay Australia
5.	<i>Urena lobata</i>	Uram	Malvaceae	Degraded forests, also in the plains	Pantropical

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SI No.	Scientific Name	Common Name	Family	Habitat	Distribution
6.	<i>Lantana camara</i>		Verbenaceae	A weed in almost all terrestrial habitat	Native to Central America, but now around 60% of the subtropical and tropical regions wide.
7.	<i>Hyptis capitata</i>	Hyptis	Lamiaceae	Degraded forests and wastelands	Native of Tropical regions, naturalised in India and Maldives
8.	<i>Calotropis gigantea</i>	Erikku	Apocynaceae	Wastelands	Tropical Asia
9.	<i>Leonotis nepetifolia</i>	Lion's ear	Lamiaceae	Deciduous forests	Native to Tropical Africa, naturalised in the tropics.
10.	<i>Hyptis suaveolens</i>	Nattapoochedi	Lamiaceae	Degraded moist and dry deciduous forests and waste land	India and South America
11.	<i>Desmodium gangaticum</i>	Orila	Fabaceae	Moist deciduous forests and forest plantations, also in plain	Paleotropics
12.	<i>Sida cordifolia</i>	Anakurunthotti	Malvaceae	Sandy localities, waste	Pantropical. India, naturalised

13.	<i>Sida rhombifolia.</i>	Vankurunthotti	Malvaceae	grounds and fallow fields Common weed on waste land,fallow	375 the world Pantropical
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Sl No.	Scientific Name	Common Name	Family	Habitat	Distribution
14.	<i>Anisochilus carnosus</i>	Kattukoorkka	Lamiaceae	fields and disturbed grounds/ In rocky areas among frasses and sedges	India, Sri La

List of Herbs					
Sl No.	Scientific Name	Common Name	Family	Habitat	Distribution
1.	<i>Ageratum conyzoides</i>	Kumminnipacha	Asteraceae	Weed in fallow fields and wastelands in the High Ranges	Pantropical
2.	<i>Achyranthes aspera</i>	Kadaladi	Amaranthaceae	Dry deciduous forests and forest plantations, also in the plains	Pantropical
3.	<i>Aerva lanata</i>	Cherula	Amaranthaceae	Deciduous forests and waste lands in the plains	Widespread subtropics
4.	<i>Axonopus compressus</i>	Kaalappullu	Poaceae	Dry and moist deciduous forests, waste lands and	Tropics and

paddy fields

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Sl No.	Scientific Name	Common Name	Family	Habitat	Distribution
5.	<i>Boerhavia diffusa</i>	Thamizhama	Nyctaginaceae	Moist and dry deciduous forests and also in the plains	Pantropical
6.	<i>Commelina benghalensis</i>	Adukkavettilla	Commelinaceae	Wastelands, also in deciduous forests	Africa, India
7.	<i>Cyanotiscristata</i>	Nabhali	Commelinaceae	Grasslands, degraded forest areas and wastelands	Paleotropics
8.	<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>	Muthanga	Cyperaceae	Marshy areas	Indo-Malesia
9.	<i>Dactyloctenium aegyptium</i>	Kavarapullu	Poaceae	Marshy lands and open areas	Native of South America, Paleotropics
	<i>Desmodium</i>			Grasslands and moist	
10.	<i>triflorum</i>	Cherupulladi	Fabaceae	deciduous forests, also in plains	Indo-Malesia
11.	<i>Eclipta prostratum</i>	Kaithonni	Asteraceae	Paddy fields and moist localities	Pantropical
12.	<i>Eleutheranthera ruderalis</i>	Eleutheranthera	Asteraceae	Degraded moist deciduous forests, also in the plains	Native of Tropical Asia, established
13.	<i>Emilia sonchifolia</i>	Muyalchevian	Asteraceae	Dry and moist deciduous	Tropical and subtropical

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Sl No.	Scientific Name	Common Name	Family	Habitat	Distribution
				forests, also in the plains Bunds of paddy	Asia
14.	<i>Eragrostisunioloide s</i>	Karayampullu	Poaceae	fields, streams, banks of backwaters and waste places.	South East
	<i>Erigeron</i>			Invasive weed in many	Native to S
15.	<i>sumatrensis</i>	Erigeron	Asteraceae	places	naturalized subtropica
16.	<i>Euphorbia hirta</i>	Asthma plant	Euphorbiac eae	Open grasslands, roadsides. and pathways.	Pantropica
	<i>Evolvulusnummul</i>		Convolvula	Short grassland, dry forest	Native to T
17.	<i>arius</i>	Musakarni	ceae	and dense, thicket or even	America, M
				waste lands	Africa. Intr
18.	<i>Heliotropiumindi cum</i>	Thekkada	Boraginace ae	Common weed in waste places and settled areas	Native to A

19.

Shoolampull
u

Poaceae

Grassland
and waste

Native to

*Heteropogoncon
tor*

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Sl No.	Scientific Name	Common Name	Family	Habitat	Distribution
	<i>tus</i>			lands	S.Africa, So ralia, Ocean weed in tro regions in t Asia. Native to A
20.	<i>Indigo feraspicata</i>	Cherru-pulladi	Fabaceae	Moist deciduous to evergreen forests.	Southeast Americas i crop
21.	<i>Indigo feratinctoria</i>	Neelichedi	Fabaceae	Degraded forest areas and scrub jungles	Naturalize Africa, Sou
22.	<i>Kyllingane moralis</i>	Vallimuthanga	Cyperaceae	Waste land, degraded forest areas and grasslands	deci duo us fore
23.	<i>Mitracarpus hirtus</i>	Thaval	Rubiaceae	Deciduous forest and waste land	st and
24.				Degraded moist	

Pantropi
ca

Indo-Mala

Tropical A

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Sl No.	Scientific Name	Common Name	Family	Habitat	Distribution
				waste land	common in
25.	<i>Ocimum filamentosum</i>	Tulsi	Lamiaceae	Wasteland	Peninsular
26.	<i>Oldenlandia diacorymbosa</i>	Onathumba	Rubiaceae	Degraded forest areas and plains	Pantropical
27.	<i>Parthenium hysterophorus</i>	Congress pacha	Asteraceae	Dry deciduous forest, along roadsides, railway tracks and waste lands	Native to tropics, naturalized in many lands, agricultural
28.	<i>Pavonia praemorsa</i>	Yellow mallow	Malvaceae	Sandy soils on the edge of inland or coastal bush	Endemic to
29.	<i>Perotis indica</i>		Poaceae	Wastelands	Indo-Mala
30.	<i>Phyllanthus amarus</i>	Keezharnelli	Phyllanthaceae	deciduous forest, plantations and plains	Tropics



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Sl No.	Scientific Name	Common Name	Family	Habitat	Distribution
31.	<i>Pseudanthistiria umbellate</i>		Poaceae	Degraded moist deciduous forest and waste places	Peninsular
32.	<i>Pseudanthistiriaviscida</i>				
33.	<i>Pupalialappacea</i>	Wella-koduveli	Amaranthaceae	Wet places, cultivated lands,moist deciduous forests	India.Sri Lanka
34.	<i>Richardiascabra</i>	Beeliechedi	Rubiaceae	Degraded forest and also in the plains	Native to T America,in Africa
35.	<i>Scopariadulcis</i>	Meenanganni	Plantaginaceae	Forest,paddy fields and waste land	Native to T America.n
36.	<i>Stachytarpheta indica</i>	Katupunnuttu	Verbenaceae	Thickets,near cultivated places and road sides.	Native to C weed in As
37.	<i>Synedrellanodiflora</i>	Mudianpacha	Asteraceae	Deciduous forest and also in the plains	Native to India,China

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Sl No.	Scientific Name	Common Name	Family	Habitat	Distribution
38.	<i>Trichodesmazeylanicum</i>	Camel bush	Boraginaceae	Moist localities, degraded forest areas	Indo-Mala
39.	<i>Tridaxprocumbens</i>	Sanipoovu, kurikoot ticheera	Asteraceae	Deciduous areas and wastelands in the plains	Native to T widesprea Subtropics
40.	<i>Vernoniacinerea</i>	Puvankurunal	Asteraceae	Deciduous forest, plains of low altitudes, dry localities.	Pantropica
41.	<i>Xanthiumstrumarium</i>	Burweed	Asteraceae	Exposed slopes, wetlands, moist places and irrigation channels	India, Euro na, Malays
42.	<i>Ziziphusmauritian</i>	Lanthappazham	Rhamnaceae	Dry deciduous forests, also planted in plains	India, Bang

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List of Climbers

Sl No.	Scientific Name	Common Name	Family	Habitat
1.	<i>Mukiama deraspatana</i>	Mukkapperam	Cucurbitaceae	Grown as cover crop in rubber plantations
2.	<i>Cardiospermum halicacabum</i>	Paluruvam	Sapindaceae	Deciduous forests, also in the plains
3.	<i>Aristolochia</i>	Manjavayaravalli	Convolvulaceae	Degraded forest areas and also in the plains
4.	<i>Ichnocarpus frutescens</i>	Palvalli	Apocynaceae	Moist and dry deciduous forest also in the plains

FAUNAL DIVERSITY

The faunal elements were identified by direct sightings or indirect evidences. The direct and indirect sightings of the various faunal classes were reported from belt transects set in the field. The species were mostly identified from the field itself using photo field guides and the status of each species was determined and wildlife schedule category was ascertained as per the IUCN-Red Data Book and Indian wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.

Mammals

The list of mammals observed in the transects are listed, a total 3 species were identified. Mammals traced from the site are common. There was no threatened species identified.

Checklist of Mammals

Sl. No.	Common Name	Scientific Name	IUCN Status
1.	Greater Indian fruit Bat	<i>Pteropus medius</i>	LC
2.	Jungle striped squirrel	<i>Funambulus tristriatus</i>	LC
3.	Common mongoose	<i>Herpestes edwardsii</i>	LC

Birds

A total of 15 species of birds were identified by direct observations and voice-calls from the field. Also the expert opinion was sought to list the number of birds probably occurred in the area. There was no threatened species identified from the proposed site as per the IUCN status.

Checklist of Birds

Sl. No:	Common Name	Scientific Name	IUCN Status
1.	Common Myna	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	LC
2.	Common Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	LC
3.	Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	LC
4.	Greater Coucal	<i>Centropus sinensis</i>	LC
5.	Loten's Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris lotenius</i>	LC
6.	Large-billed Crow	<i>Corvus machrorhynchos</i>	LC
7.	House Crow	<i>Corvus splendens</i>	LC
8.	Rufous treepie	<i>Dendrocitta vagabunda</i>	LC
9.	Pale-billed flowerpecker	<i>Dicaeum erythrorhynchos</i>	LC

Sl. No:	Common Name	Scientific Name	IUCN Status
10.	Greater racket tailed drongo	<i>Dicruru sparadiseus</i>	LC
11.	Black Drongo	<i>Dicrurus macrocercus</i>	LC
12.	Black-rumped Flameback	<i>Dinopium benghalense</i>	LC
13.	Brahmini Kite	<i>Halia sturindus</i>	LC
14.	Green Bee-eater	<i>Merops orientalis</i>	LC
15.	Rose-ringed Parakeet	<i>Psittacula krameri</i>	LC

Reptiles

2 reptiles were identified from the field and all the identified species were listed under least concerned category also.

Checklist of Reptiles

Sl. No.	Common Name	Scientific Name	IUCN Status
1.	Oriental garden lizard	<i>Calotes versicolour</i>	LC
2.	Common Indian monitor	<i>Varanus bengalensis</i>	LC

Butterflies

Among invertebrate, Butterflies were the most dominant category identified from the field. A total of 14 species were identified from the field and all the species were in the least concerned category.

Checklist of Butterflies

Sl. No:	Scientific Name	Common Name	IUCN Status
1.	<i>Captopsilia pomona</i>	Common emigrant	LC
2.	<i>Castalius rosimon</i>	Common Pierrot	LC
3.	<i>Euploe core</i>	Common Indian Crow	LC
4.	<i>Eurema hecabe</i>	Common Grass Yellow	LC
5.	<i>Jamides celeno</i>	Common cerulean	LC
6.	<i>Leptosia nina</i>	Psyche	LC
7.	<i>Melanitis leda</i>	Common Evening Brown	LC
8.	<i>Mycalesis perseus</i>	Common Bushbrown	LC
9.	<i>Neptis hylas</i>	Common Sailor	LC
10.	<i>Pachliopta aristolochiae</i>	Common Rose	LC
11.	<i>Papilio demoleus</i>	Lime Butterfly	LC
12.	<i>Tirumala limniace</i>	Blue Tiger	LC
13.	<i>Ypthima baldus</i>	Common five-ring	LC
14.	<i>Ypthima huebneri</i>	Common Four-ring	LC

Odonates

A total of 5 species odonates were also identified from the field and all the species were in the least concerned category.

Checklist of Odonates

Sl. No.	Common Name	Scientific name	IUCN Status
1.	Coromandel Marsh Dart	<i>Ceriagrion coromendalium</i>	LC
2.	Pied Paddy Skimmer	<i>Neurothemis tullia</i>	LC
3.	Common Picture Wing	<i>Rhyothemis vareiegata</i>	LC
4.	Granite Ghost	<i>Bradinopyga geminata</i>	LC
5.	Ground Skimmer	<i>Diplacodes trivialis</i>	LC

ANTICIPATED ENVIRONMENT IMPACT AND MITIGATION MEASURES

The quarrying operations cause environmental problems such as degradation of land, deteriorating air, water and soil quality, affecting the biological and socio-economic setting of the area. If adequate control measures are not taken to prevent/mitigate the adverse environmental impacts, these operations may cause irreversible damage to the eco-system. The environmental parameters most commonly affected by quarrying activities are

- Air quality
- Water quality
- Noise levels and ground vibrations
- Land Use pattern
- Biological environment
- Occupational Health Due to Project Operations
- Socio-Economic conditions

IMPACTS ON LAND USE PATTERN

The mine is located in an area of 6.4496 ha. The quarrying lease area is not a part of any type of forest. Lease area is barren and far away from agricultural lands, hence all the impact on land use is positive because of afforestation activities will be carried out by mine proponent. Due to opencast quarrying activities, the landscape may not change. There may not be much effect on the aesthetic environment of the lease area due to mining. There will be minimal impact on land use of the 10 km buffer area of the proposed project activity.

The aesthetic beauty can be developed by proper reclamation activities. Since this is an opencast mining proposal, the land use on surface will not be affected in any way.

IMPACTS ON BIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT

Flora and Fauna

The proposed site is having minimal vegetation cover. Eventhough, top soil will be removed for the mining activity and the vegetation will be cleared. It is also observed that the floral and faunal species found in the study area are commonly found species. No rare, endemic & endangered species are reported in the buffer zone.

Wildlife

There is no National Park, Wildlife Sanctuary, Biosphere Reserve, Tiger/Elephant Reserve, Wildlife corridor etc. within 10 km radius of the project site. Therefore, mining will not cause problem to the existing wildlife.

However, during mining activities the mine management will practice scientific method of mining with proper Environmental Management Plan including pollution control measures especially for air and noise, which will not cause any adverse impact on the surrounding wildlife. The following impacts are identified on the biological environment due to the proposed mining activities.

Direct and indirect impacts

The impacts of the mine can be divided as direct and indirect impacts. The possible direct and indirect impacts of mining on wildlife are as follows

Direct Impacts	Indirect Impacts
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Loss of habitat on the quarrying site and surrounding areas ➤ Disturbance to domestic animals due to transportation of mined material ➤ Presence of work force including management and supervisory staff and labours causing an impact on surrounding vegetation and animals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Impact of quarrying activity induced development in the surrounding region ➤ Occupational health impacts ➤ Impact of social problems after closure of quarry

The proposed quarrying activity will not come under forest area. Hence, there will not be any adverse impact on the biological environment.

PROPOSED BIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION MEASURES

A detailed study on ecology and wildlife of the core zone and buffer zone of the proposed quarry was carried out and a detailed plan was prepared to minimize the impacts of the quarrying on ecology and wildlife of the area.

The type of impacts and protection measures for biological environment are given below.

FLORA AND FAUNA

Activities of Mine development and operations & transportation to end users will cause the impact of displacement of existing fauna and loss of vegetation. The proposed area is part of existing quarry and only little area is vegetated with thicket and rubber cultivation.

The buffer area of the proposed mining area can be utilized for green belt development. This will enrich the floral and faunal diversity in the future. The Environment Management Plan will design thus to develop to accommodate and flourish the faunal diversity.

Impacts and mitigation measures for biological environment

Sl No	Type of impact	Impact prevention / Mitigation
1.	Loss of Biodiversity & Habitat - site clearing and preparation	Habitat restoration to be carried out concurrently
2.	Loss of biodiversity and habitat due to road and infrastructure	Identification of alignment which will cause minimal disturbance to habitats
3.	Disturbance due to mining operations: Noise and human presence: heavy earth machinery moving machinery	i) Operations to be carried out during the day time ii) Creating noise barrier to the sound with the help of vegetation

-
- iii) Use of low noise equipment
 - iv) Plantation of native species
4. Disturbance to fauna due to transport
- i) No vehicles movement after the sunset or dust
 - ii) Trucks to move in group to reduce frequent disturbance
 - iii) Training and awareness for truck / tipper drivers
-

GREEN BELT DEVELOPMENT

Greenbelt shall be developed along the boundary of stone quarry area with the native tree species. The green belt plantation programme will be continued till the end of the mining operation in the area. In framing out this activity on a sustainable and scientific base due consultation and coordination with the forest department will be sought. Plants are chosen to provide aesthetic, ecological and economical value. Trees will help to arrest propagation of noise and help to lessen dust pollution due to dust arresting action.

List of native species to be planted in Greenbelt area

SL No	Common Name	Scientific Name
1	Anjili	<i>Artocarpus hirsutus</i>
2	Aranamaram	<i>Polyalthia longifolia</i>
3	Cherunarakam	<i>Citrus limon</i>
4	Coconut	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>
5	Edana	<i>Olea dioica</i>
6	Elenji	<i>Mimusops elengi</i>
7	Mango	<i>Mangifera indica</i>
8	Mavu	<i>Mangifera indica</i>
9	Njaval	<i>Syzygium cumini</i>

SL No	Common Name	Scientific Name
10	Pera	<i>Psidium guajava</i>
11	Pezhu	<i>Careya arborea</i>
12	Plavu	<i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i>
13	Puli	<i>Tamarindus indica</i>
14	Pulichakka	<i>Chrysophyllum roxburghii</i>
15	Teak	<i>Tectona grandis</i>
16	Venga	<i>Pterocarpus marsupium</i>
17	Neem Tree	<i>Azadirachta indica</i>

SUMMARY

The rapid biodiversity assessment (RBA) done for the Quarrying and Mining Activity proposed at Muthalamada - I has shown that the proposed quarry projects will have only minimal impact on the nearby area. The location where quarrying activities are proposed is having an abandoned quarry and a working crusher unit nearby. No occupational accidents / hazard were reported from the site.

The materials mined out from the proposed quarry will be available in the local market for construction and developments.

DECLARATION OF EXPERTS

This is to certify that I was part of the Biodiversity Assessment team for the Granite Building Stone Quarry Mining Plan including progressive mine closure plan for **Mr. K.P Joy**, M/s. A-One Sands Private Limited, in an area of **4.7000** ha in Re-Block no. 23, Re Survey Nos. 452, 441/1, 441/2, 435, 440/1, 440/2, 436 at Muthalamada – I, Chittur Taluk, Palakkad, Kerala

Functional Area	Name of Experts	Period
Ecology and Biodiversity	1. Abdul Shukkur M MSc Environment Sciences 2. Gopikrishna V G MSc Environment Sciences 3. Sajid S.A. BSc Forestry	December 2020



1	Proposal Name	Proposal for use of 4.0425 ha for Building Stone Mine (Quarry) project at Sy. Nos. 340/1AS/75/6/2, 340/1A/S/75/6/3/2, 340/1A/S/75/6/9, 340/1A/S/75/6/10, Kottappady Village, Kothamangalam Taluk, Ernakulam District, Kerala 8.21 km away from Thattekkad Bird Sanctuary by Mr. Kurian Jose.
2	Name of the protected area involved	Thattekkad Bird Sanctuary
3	Proposal Number	WL/KL/MIN/QRY/475208/2024
4	State Name	KERALA
5	Whether the proposal is sub-judice	No
6	Area of the protected area(Ha)	2516
7	Area proposed for diversion / De-notification	4.0425
8	Total Diverted Area from Protected Area	0
9	Status of ESZ if any	Re-draft notification Issued on 29th September, 2020 now expired.
10	Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972	The proposed project will not remove/destroy or damage habitat of any wildlife. Hence there is no impact on Protected Area in terms of Section 29 and Section 35(6) of Wildlife Protection Act, 1972 or any amendments to it.
11	Whether linear/non-linear	Non - Linear
12	Whether EC obtained	No
13	Name of the application Agency	KURIAN JOSE
14	Date of submission	24/05/2024
15	Total number of trees to be felled	0
16	Maps depicting the	No

	Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	
17	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	<p>Proposed New Building Stone (Minor Mineral) Mining project of Mr. Kurian Jose at Sy. Nos. 340/1AS/75/6/2, 340/1A/S/75/6/3/2, 340/1A/S/75/6/9, 340/1A/S/75/6/10, Kottappady Village, Kothamangalam Taluk, Ernakulam District, Kerala for an area of 4.0425 ha.</p> <p>The quarry project is site specific project and within private own land. The proposal is for mineral specific and hence no alternate site was examined.</p>
18	Rare and endangered species found in the area	<p>Thattekkad Bird Sanctuary is home to slender loris, leopard , Indian elephant, Indian pangolin , sloth bear, jungle cat (Felis chaus), small Indian civet, Indian wild dog , Indian giant squirrel and jungle striped squirrel etc.</p>
19	Violation (if any) done by the User Agency in the past?	No
20	Type of forest	The project is proposed on the Non Forest Land.
21	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Attached
22	Recommendation of the state board for wildlife	Proposal was recommended by State Board for Wild life in the 4th meeting held on 23rd October, 2024.
23	Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden	Recommended
24	Conditions imposed by Chief Wild Life Warden	<p>The Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal subject to the following conditions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The working hours of the unit shall be limited between sunrise and sunset. 2. The assistance/ amount agreed by the user agency shall be remitted to the State CAMPA before the commencement of the work.
25	Comments of NTCA	NA
26	Comments of Ministry	The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.
27	Uploaded Document	mitigation plan - kurian jose.pdf

MITIGATION PLAN

FOR AVAILING WILDLIFE CLEARANCE

The Proposed Granite Building Stone Quarry Project at Sy. Nos.340/1AS/75/6/2, 340/1A/S/75/6/3/2, 340/1A/S/75/6/9, 340/1A/S/75/6/10-Kottappady Village, Kothamangalam Taluk, Ernakulam District, Kerala. For an area of 4.0425 H



SUBMITTED TO

**THE DIVISIONAL FOREST OFFICER,
MALAYATTOOR DIVISION &
WILDLIFE WARDEN IDUKKI
KERALA FORESTS AND WILDLIFE DEPARTMENT**

OCTOBER 2024

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INTRODUCTION

Sri.Kurian Jose, Elenjikkal House, Kothamangalam P O, Ernakulam,

Kerala is planning to mining **Granite building stone** from privately owned land with survey numbers 340/1AS/75/6/2, 340/1AS/75/6/3/2, 340/1AS/75/6/9, 340/1AS/75/6/10 of Kottappady village, Kottappady Gramapanchayath, Kothamangalam taluk, Ernakulam District, Kerala State. The project Granite building stone quarry mining estimated to mine from 4.0425 Ha non forest land, out of this mining eligible area is 3.4197 Ha and area reserved under buffer 0.6228Ha

The proposed Granite building stone mining area is outside the Kottappara Reserve Forest area and also it is outside the protected area and its Buffer Zone (Ecologically Sensitive Area). The nearest wildlife sanctuary; Thattekkad Bird Sanctuary is about **8.93 km** away from the project site and the distance to the nearest forest boundary is **1.4 Km**.

It is the fact that the Human-Animal Conflicts especially Human Elephant conflict in the area nearer to the project site like Kottappady, Muttathupara, Uppukandam, Muthamkuzhi, Cheenikkuzhi, Vadakkumbhagam etc. have been increased rigorously. The project applicants are ready to help the Kerala Forests & Wildlife Department to sort it out the problem. The project application is under process of various department clearances. Towards facilitating Wildlife Clearances, it is required to prepare the mitigation plan as a compensation towards the quarry mining and it will helps to address and manage Human-Wildlife Interactions, ensuring the safety and well-being of both local community and the wildlife in the forest and it will act as contribution towards conservation.

Table 1. Project Details

Sl.No	Particulars	Details
1	Name of the Project	Granite Building Stone Quarry Project of Sri.Kurian Jose
2	Proposed Activity	Mining of Granite Building Stone
3	Name of the Sector & Schedule No.(in the EIA Notification , 2006)	Non Coal mining, Activity1(a), Category B2
4	Name & Address of the Project Proponent	Sri.Kurian Jose Elenjikkal (H) Kothamanglam P.O Ernakulam Dist. Pin - 686691
5	Project Location	
	a) Survey Nos.	340/1AS/75/6/2, 340/1AS/75/6/3/2, 340/1AS/75/6/9, 340/1AS/75/6/10
	b)RevenueVillage	Kottappady
	c)Taluk	Kothamangalam
	d)District	Ernakulam
6	Extent (in Hectare)	4.042500Ha
7	Mineable Reserve (TPA)	2511088 MT

MITIGATION PLAN

This initiative aims to strengthen the activities of **Mekkappala Forest Station** with essential equipment and resources to reduce Human-Animal Conflict especially near to the Project location.

IMMEDIATE REQUIREMENTS

2. Constructing a Temporary Shed at Vaveli Side;

- The patrolling team engaged for Human-Animal Conflict Mitigation duty have been struggling due to unavailability of monitoring shed for rest during work and for keeping equipments. As the conflicts happened in various places near Vaveli, the team should camp at Vaveli for early attending the situation. Hence a Temporary shed is essential. We are ready to provide the same.
- Temporary Shed Operation: A team of staff and watchers stay in the shed at night and perambulate wildlife conflict prone areas to reduce the conflict and ensure zero conflict.

3. Computer and Accessories for Monitoring and Analyse Data

- Purpose: Develop and analyse various data relating to animals movement and conflicts.
- Effects: Identifying the animals which make often conflicts. Monitoring the movement of such animals. Update mitigation plan for such animals accordingly.

4. Distribute emergency wildlife response materials to staff- Search lights

- Purpose: Used to illuminate areas during night time, helping to detect wildlife from approaching human settlements.
- Effects:
 - Reduces the likelihood of wildlife encounters.
 - Increases the safety of local residents by providing visibility and deterrence.
 - Enhances monitoring capabilities for wildlife movements at night.

5. Camera Trap Deployment (Motion Sensor Camera)

- Purpose: To facilitate the identification and movement of individual wildlife species within the area.
- Effects: Conflict Prevention: Understanding wildlife movement and behaviour can aid in predicting potential human-wildlife conflicts, allowing for proactive measures to mitigate risks.

6. GPS Devices

- These devices to help the team accurately track location, navigate through the wilderness, and mark important waypoints or areas of interest, GPS devices enable the RRT team to quickly and efficiently respond to emergencies, locate Injured or lost individuals, and coordinate their efforts with other teams or authorities. By enhancing navigational capabilities, GPS devices contribute significantly to the effectiveness and safety of the team's operations

SAFETY & PROTECTION GEAR

7. Protective Gears

- This equipment includes items such as Durable boots, waterproof gear, and protective clothing against harsh weather conditions and potential hazards encountered in the areas diverse terrain. By providing adequate protection, this gear enhances the team's readiness and resilience while carrying out their crucial conservation and response activities.

8. First Aid Kits

- These kits contain medical supplies and equipment necessary for providing immediate care and treatment to injured team members or wildlife. By supplying comprehensive first aid kits, help to support the team's ability to administer timely medical assistance, thereby promoting safety, reducing risks, and ensuring effective emergency response capabilities throughout their operations.

9. Emergency Sleeping Bags

- Emergency sleeping bags are essential gear for any field team operating in remote or unpredictable environments. These items provide critical shelter and warmth during unforeseen circumstances such as inclement weather, vehicle breakdowns, or prolonged rescue operations. The sleeping bag's insulation helps prevent hypothermia and maintains body heat.

Table No.2 Mitigation Plan – Cost Estimation

SL NO	CATEGORY	ACTIVITIES	COST BREAKUP	TOTAL COST
1	Construction of Temporary Shed & RRT Equipments	Building & Essentials for RRT	1. Temporary Shed including safety measures and necessary furnishings. 1No = 850000/- 2. Flash lights 5 Nos @ Rs10000 = 50000/- (Long range, high intensity, waterproof, 20- 30 W, Range up to 1Km) 3. Head Lamps 5 Nos. @ Rs 1000/ = 5000/-	9,05,000.00
		Computer & Accessories	Computer & Accessories 1No @ 80000/-	80000.00
		Motion Sensor Camera	MSC 4 Nos 4 Nos @ 50000= 200,000/-	200,000.00
		GPS Devices	GPS Device 2 Nos @	50,000.00

			25000- 2X 25000= 50000/-	
		Multi meters	Mulltimeter@ 10000/- 2 Nos = 20000/-	20000.00
2	Safety & Protection Gear	Protective Clothing	1. Uniform@5000/--(For Watchers) 5Nos = 25000/- 2. Gumboots@4000/- 10Nos = 40000/- 3. Raincoats@2000/- 10Nos = 20000/-	85000.00
		Emergency Sleeping Bag	Sleeping Bag@5000/- 10Nos = 50000/-	50000.00
		First Aid Kit	First Aid Kit@50000/- 1No = 50000/- (Pain killers and anti- inflammatory medications, Basic Supplies, Antiseptic Wipes and Alcohol based Hand sanitizer etc.)	50000.00
3	Maintenance & Support	Equipment Maintenance	Regular maintenance and repair of provided equipment.	60000.00
Total Estimated Cost				15,00,000.00

CONCLUSION

As part of our commitment to mitigating Human-Animal Conflict near our establishment and supporting the conservation efforts of the nearby Reserve Forest, we propose to provide essential equipments and resources to the field staff. This includes Temporary shed, Computer, high-powered flashlights, GPS devices and protective gear etc.

With the total cost of **INR 15,00,000.00/-(Rupees Fifteen Lakh Only)**, this Wildlife Mitigation Plan aims to enhance the capability of department to effectively manage and mitigate wildlife incidents, ensuring the safety and well-being of both the local communities and the wildlife.



Kurian Jose

**FRESH PROPOSALS FALLING INSIDE / OUTSIDE THE PROTECTED AREA
PETROL PUMP**

S.No	Name of the proposal
1.	Proposal for use of 0.09 ha of land from Karakoram (NubraShyok) Wildlife Sanctuary for establishment of a fuel Station in Hunder Village under khasra number 2096/12, UT of Ladakh in favour of Indian Oil Corporation Limited. WL/LA/Petrol Pump/495045/2024
2.	Proposal for use of 0.0735 ha of land from Karakoram NubraShayok Wildlife Sanctuary for establishment of a fuel Station in Turtuk area, UT of Ladakh in favour of Indian Oil Corporation Limited. WL/LA/Petrol Pump/495415/2024

Proposal No: WL/LA/PetrolPump/495045/2024

1	Proposal Name	Proposal for use of 0.09 ha of land from Karakoram (Nubra Shyok) Wildlife Sanctuary for establishment of a fuel Station in Hunder Village under khasra number 2096/12, UT of Ladakh in favour of Indian Oil Corporation Limited
2	Name of the protected area involved	Karakoram (Nubra Shyok) Wildlife Sanctuary
3	Proposal Number	WL/LA/PetrolPump/495045/2024
4	State Name	LADAKH
5	Whether the proposal is sub-judice	No
6	Area of the protected area(Ha)	500000
7	Area proposed for diversion / De-notification	0.09
8	Total Diverted Area from Protected Area	0
9	Status of ESZ if any	ESZ proposal has not been received from the administration of the UT of Ladakh.
10	Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972	The area, though devoid of any trees cover as per joint survey report, falls within the Protected Area and as such attracts the provisions of Section 29 of Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972. The user agency shall have to ensure that there is no damage to the landscape and habitat of the area during the execution of the project and must comply with the existing norms to reduce the impact of project on local habitats.
11	Whether linear/non-linear	Non - Linear
12	Whether EC obtained	No
13	Name of the application Agency	INDIAN OIL CORPORATION LIMITED
14	Date of submission	02/09/2024
15	Total number of trees	0

	to be felled	
16	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	No
17	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	Proposal for setting up and Operating Retail Outlet proposed by Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. Leh Ladakh Divisional Office in Khasra Number 2096/12, at village Hunder, within the Karakoram Shayok Wildlife Sanctuary, District – Leh has been examined for Social Technical and Economical Consideration and possible efforts were made to avoid the Sanctuary Area by Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. It is further stated that the area of Karakoram Shayok Wildlife Sanctuary Area involved in the proposed IOCL Retail Outlet Alignment is bare minimum.
18	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Karakoram (Nubra Shyok) Wildlife Sanctuary is home to Tibetan Antelope, Shapo, Wild Yak, Bharal, Leopards, Himalayan Mouse and Lynx etc.
19	Violation (if any) done by the User Agency in the past?	No
20	Type of forest	-
21	Proposed Mitigation Measures	As in S.No. 24.
22	Recommendation of the state board for wildlife	Proposal was recommended by State Board for Wild Life in the meeting held on 20-09-2024
23	Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden	Recommended
24	Conditions imposed by Chief Wild Life Warden	The Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal subject to the following conditions: 1. Legal status of the land shall remain unchanged for the proposed diversion/wildlife clearance. The User Agency shall have right to take up only approved activities as per the approved proposal. 2. Any diversion of land for any other purpose except for the referred purpose shall not be admissible without fresh approval from the

Standing Committee of NBWL.

3. The User Agency shall pay Net Present Value (NPV) and other charges in accordance with the orders of the Hon'ble Supreme Court and the MoEF&CC guidelines.
4. The User Agency shall be responsible for obtaining requisite clearances under any other law in vogue, including Forest (Conservation) Act 1980, Environmental (Protection) Act 1986, if applicable, before the initiation of work.
5. A quarterly compliance certificate on the implementation of the stipulated terms and conditions shall be submitted by the project proponent to the Chief Wildlife Warden on regular basis.
6. The User Agency shall report accidents of any form involving wild animals to the department immediately.
7. The User Agency or his contractor/labour shall not create any fire place/s or use the firewood and bushes from the Protected Area for burning purposes during the execution of project.
8. The User Agency/ or its contractor shall be personally responsible for any act of Forest and Wildlife violations/offence committed by its staff and labour inside the Protected Area.
9. The User Agency shall not take up any form of mining activity inside the Protected Area. The approved Mining Plan with source of raw material and muck Disposal Plan with demarcated boundaries, shall be submitted by the user agency to the Chief Wildlife Warden, UT of Ladakh, prior to issuance of land diversion order.
10. The User Agency must have a proper plan for disposal of the Solid Waste for the work force engaged as per the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016.
11. The staff of the wildlife protection department shall have unhindered access to the project site/area, for discharging of their duty and the project activities shall be liable to the periodic check by the wildlife staff.
12. The User Agency shall abide by all the directions issued by the Hon'ble Supreme Court, with respect to the protection of Protected Areas, orders of the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal, provisions of the Wild Life (Protection) Act 1972, directions of the Ministry of Environment Forest & Climate Change, conditions imposed in the Wildlife Clearance approval and orders of the UT Administration,

		<p>issued from time to time.</p> <p>13. Any violation of the referred conditions shall attract the provisions of the Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972, and the permission shall be deemed cancelled on any of such violations reported.</p>
25	Comments of NTCA	NA
26	Comments of Ministry	<p>So far, the Standing Committee has recommended 64 proposals for use of 24625.51695 ha from the Karakoram (Nubra Shyok) Wildlife Sanctuary. (list attached)</p> <p>The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.</p>
27	Uploaded Document	karakoram wls.pdf

**PROPOSALS RECOMMENDED BY THE SC-NBWL INVOLVING KARAKORAM
WILDLIFE SANCTUARY, UT OF LADAKH.**

S.No.	Name of the Proposal	Status	Area
1.	Diversion of 1.62 ha from Karakoram Wildlife Sanctuary for Sultan Chusko BOP	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	1.62 ha
2.	Diversion of 2.2 ha from Karakoram Wildlife Sanctuary for Murgo BOP	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	2.2 ha
3.	Diversion of 2.1 ha from Karakoram Wildlife Sanctuary for Chang Chenmo BOP	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	2.1 ha
4.	Diversion of 2.46 ha from Karakoram Wildlife Sanctuary for Burtse BOP	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	2.46 ha
5.	Diversion of 2.00 ha from Karakoram Wildlife Sanctuary for Gapsan BOP	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	2.00 ha
6.	Diversion of 1.63 ha from Karakoram Wildlife Sanctuary for DBO BOP	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	1.63 ha
7.	Diversion of 1.64 ha from Karakoram Wildlife Sanctuary for Track BOP	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	1.64 ha
8.	Proposal for use of 55.68 ha of from Karakoram Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of Saser la-Saser Brangsa road, UT of Ladakh. FP/LA/DEF/5567/202	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 67th meeting held on 25.03.2022.	55.68 ha
9.	Proposal for use of 1.63 ha land from Karakoram Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of BOP in UT of Ladakh. FP/LA/DEF/6058/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 67th meeting held on 25.03.2022.	1.63 ha
10.	Proposal for use of 15.6 ha from Karakoram Wildlife Sanctuary for upgradation and maintenance of road from T04 to Largyab-Pachathang, UT of Ladakh-FP/LA/ROAD/5983/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 68th meeting held on 30.05.2022.	15.6 ha

11.	Proposal for use of 0.50585 ha of forest land from Karakoram Wildlife Sanctuary for tourist Police facilitation Centre cum Check Post North pulu Nubra-FP/LA/Others/6034/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 68th meeting held on 30.05.2022.	0.50585 ha
12.	Proposal for use of 27.5 ha from Karakoram Wildlife Sanctuary for upgradation of Khalsar-Agham road to double laning from Km 0.00 to Km 22.500, UT of Ladakh-P/LA/ROAD/6217/ 2022	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 69th meeting held on 29.07.2022.	27.5 ha
13.	Proposal for use of 6.875 ha from Karakoram Wildlife Sanctuary for upgradation of Leh-Chalunka road between km55-km 70, UT of Ladakh. FP/LA/DEF/5850/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 69th meeting held on 29.07.2022.	6.875 ha
14.	Proposal for use of 26.7 ha of forest land from Karakoram Wildlife Sanctuary for laying of optical fibre cable for ASCON PH-IV Army Project in Nubra, UT of Ladakh for: A. 11.1 Ha from i. Sasoma Army Camp to Murgo Army Camp ii. Post 9 Army Camp to Rama Army Camp iii. Rock fall Army Camp to Bairsok Army Camp iv. Gorey PP Army Camp to ORD Army Camp B. 15.6 Ha from KK Pass Army Camp to Shayok-FP/LA/DEF/6317/2022	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 69th meeting held on 29.07.2022.	26.7 ha
15.	Proposal for use of 157.93 ha Karakoram Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of 220 kV Phyang-Diskit S/C Transmission Line under plan PMDP-2015, UT of Ladakh-FP/LA/TRANS/151731/2022	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 72nd meeting held on 25.04.2023	157.93 ha
16.	Proposal for use of 24281 ha from Karakoram Wildlife Sanctuary for artillery firing and practice at Mandalhang field firing ranges (MTFFR), UT of Ladakh-FP/LA/DEF/6302/2022	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73 rd meeting held on 17.07.2023	24281 ha

17.	Proposal for use of 4.135 ha from Karakoram Wildlife Sanctuary for upgradation of road Leh-Chalunka between KM 108 to KM 118, UT of Ladakh in favour of 54 RCC (GREF)- FP/LA/DEF/6713/2022.	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73 rd meeting held on 17.07.2023	4.135 ha
18.	Proposal for use of 6.6825 ha of forest land from Karakoram Wildlife Sanctuary for upgradation of Leh-Chalunka Road from CL-9 to NHDL specifications from KM 70.00 to KM 85.000 including LA, FC and shifting of utility under project Vijayak in Leh-Ladakh (UT)- FP/LA/DEF/5916/ 2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73 rd meeting held on 17.07.2023	6.6825 ha
19.	Proposal is for use of 4.55 ha from Karakoram Wildlife Sanctuary for Upgradation of Leh Chalunka Road km 85 to km 95, UT of Ladakh-WL/LA/DEF/413973/ 2023.	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73 rd meeting held on 17.07.2023	4.55 ha
20.	WL/LA/CommPost/429943/2023-4G Saturation Project Maytow Fangsa	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73 rd meeting held on 17.07.2023	0.02 ha
21.	WL/LA/CommPost/429944/2023-4G Saturation Project Digger Village	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73 rd meeting held on 17.07.2023	0.02 ha
22.	WL/LA/CommPost/429945/2023-4G Saturation Project Pachathang (Fastan)	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73 rd meeting held on 17.07.2023	0.02 ha
23.	WL/LA/CommPost/429946/2023-4G Saturation Project Sangyar Gonbo	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73 rd meeting held on 17.07.2023	0.02 ha
24.	WL/LA/CommPost/429947/2023-4G Saturation Project Nyung-Jng	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73 rd meeting held on 17.07.2023	0.02 ha
25.	WL/LA/CommPost/429948/2023-4G Saturation Project Hunderi Village	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73 rd meeting held on 17.07.2023	0.02 ha
26.	WL/LA/CommPost/429949/2023-4G Saturation Project Existing Makeshift GBT Site	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73 rd meeting held on 17.07.2023	0.02 ha

27.	WL/LA/CommPost/429950/2023-4G Saturation Project Skamgo	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73 rd meeting held on 17.07.2023	0.02 ha
28.	WL/LA/CommPost/429951/2023-4G Saturation Project Yulchung	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73 rd meeting held on 17.07.2023	0.02 ha
29.	WL/LA/CommPost/429953/2023-4G Saturation Project Khema Village	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73 rd meeting held on 17.07.2023	0.02 ha
30.	WL/LA/CommPost/429941/2023-4G Saturation Project Lhato-Dunggo	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73 rd meeting held on 17.07.2023	0.02 ha
31.	WL/LA/CommPost/430038/2023-4G Saturation Project Spangchemo (Khungru)	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73 rd meeting held on 17.07.2023	0.02 ha
32.	WL/LA/CommPost/430052/2023-4G Saturation Project Maney Nakpo Thang	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73 rd meeting held on 17.07.2023	0.02 ha
33.	WL/LA/CommPost/430080/2023-4G Saturation Project Gompa Sgang	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73 rd meeting held on 17.07.2023	0.02 ha
34.	WL/LA/CommPost/430087/2023-4G Saturation Project New Pachathang	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73 rd meeting held on 17.07.2023	0.02 ha
35.	WL/LA/CommPost/430099/2023-4G Saturation Project Near Govt Middle School Panamik	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73 rd meeting held on 17.07.2023	0.02 ha
36.	WL/LA/CommPost/430103/2023-4G Saturation Project Maney-Rongdo	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73 rd meeting held on 17.07.2023	0.02 ha
37.	WL/LA/CommPost/430173/2023-4G Saturation Project Shalethang	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73 rd meeting held on 17.07.2023	0.02 ha
38.	WL/LA/CommPost/430174/2023-4G Saturation Project Sasey Thang, Near Old School Building	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73 rd meeting held on 17.07.2023	0.02 ha

39.	WL/LA/CommPost/430176/2023-4G Saturation Project Thangnak (Below Skuru Monastery)	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73 rd meeting held on 17.07.2023	0.02 ha
40.	WL/LA/CommPost/430177/2023-4G Saturation Project Sunudo	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73 rd meeting held on 17.07.2023	0.02 ha
41.	WL/LA/CommPost/430180/2023-4G Saturation Project BSNL BTS Bts Site	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73 rd meeting held on 17.07.2023	0.02 ha
42.	WL/LA/CommPost/430182/2023-4G Saturation Project Polo Rtsey Rtsa (Pachathang Tykshi)	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73 rd meeting held on 17.07.2023	0.02 ha
43.	WL/LA/CommPost/430186/2023-4G Saturation Project Chabrak Hilltop	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73 rd meeting held on 17.07.2023	0.02 ha
44.	WL/LA/CommPost/430185/2023-4G Saturation Project Thang Rgyap	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73 rd meeting held on 17.07.2023	0.02 ha
45.	WL/LA/CommPost/430187/2023-4G Saturation Project Chhuthang	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73 rd meeting held on 17.07.2023	0.02 ha
46.	WL/LA/CommPost/430188/2023-4G Saturation Project Near Cfc Building Roof, Shakthang	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73 rd meeting held on 17.07.2023	0.02 ha
47.	WL/LA/CommPost/430189/2023-4G Saturation Project Warishi	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73 rd meeting held on 17.07.2023	0.02 ha
48.	WL/LA/CommPost/452547/2023 Erection of Mobile Communications Tower at Thang, District Leh, UT of Ladakh	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 76 th meeting held on 05.01.2024.	0.0334 ha
49.	WL/LA/CommPost/438905/2023 USOF '354 Uncovered Villages Scheme' for mobile communication at Village Khemi	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 76 th meeting held on 05.01.2024.	0.0334 ha
50.	WL/LA/CommPost/451312/ 2023 4G Saturation Project Thanga Chathang	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 76 th meeting held on 05.01.2024	0.0186

51.	WL/LA/CommPost/451304/20234 G Saturation Project Tirith	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 76 th meeting held on 05.01.2024	0.0186
52.	WL/LA/CommPost/451130/20234 G Saturation Project Diskit	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 76 th meeting held on 05.01.2024	0.0186
53.	WL/LA/CommPost/451318/20234 G Saturation Project Warisfistan (Waris)	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 76 th meeting held on 05.01.2024	0.0186
54.	WL/LA/CommPost/451190/20234 G Saturation Project Chalunkha	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 76 th meeting held on 05.01.2024	0.0186
55.	WL/LA/CommPost/451218/20234 G Saturation Project Rakuru	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 76 th meeting held on 05.01.2024	0.0186
56.	WL/LA/CommPost/451238/20234 G Saturation Project Tangyar	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 76 th meeting held on 05.01.2024	0.0186
57.	WL/LA/CommPost/451118/20234 G Saturation Project Kuri	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 76 th meeting held on 05.01.2024	0.0186
58.	WL/LA/CommPost/451109/20234 G Saturation Project Hundar	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 76 th meeting held on 05.01.2024	0.0186
59.	WL/LA/CommPost/451065/20234 G Saturation Project Partap Pore	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 76 th meeting held on 05.01.2024	0.0186
60.	WL/LA/CommPost/451049/20234 G Saturation Project Skanpuk	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 76 th meeting held on 05.01.2024	0.0186
61.	WL/LA/CommPost/451850/20234 G Saturation Project BOGDANG (SKILKHORE)	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 76 th meeting held on 05.01.2024	0.0186
62.	WL/LA/CommPost/451032/20234 G Saturation Project Terchey	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 76 th meeting held on 05.01.2024	0.0186
63.	Proposal for use of 16.3 ha land from Karakoram Wildlife Sanctuary for development of Daulat Beg Oldie (DBO)- Karakoram Pass road	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 80 th meeting held on 09.10.2024	16.3 ha

	from KM0.00 to KM 14.00 (total length 14 Km) in UT of Ladakh. WL/LA/DEF/463163/ 2024		
64.	Proposal for use of 5.91 ha land from Karakoram Wildlife Sanctuary for upgradation of Leh-Chalunka Road from CL-9 to NHDL Specifications from Km 95.00 to Km 108.00 in the UT of Ladakh. WL/LA/DEF/494571/ 2024.	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 80 th meeting held on 9.10.2024.	5.91 ha
Total			24625.5169 5 ha

Proposal No: WL/LA/PetrolPump/495415/2024

1	Proposal Name	Proposal for use of 0.0735 ha of land from Karakoram Nubra Shayok Wildlife Sanctuary for establishment of a fuel Station in Turtuk area, UT of Ladakh in favour of Indian Oil Corporation Limited.
2	Name of the protected area involved	Karakoram Nubra Shayok Wildlife Sanctuary
3	Proposal Number	WL/LA/PetrolPump/495415/2024
4	State Name	LADAKH
5	Whether the proposal is sub-judice	No
6	Area of the protected area(Ha)	500000
7	Area proposed for diversion / De-notification	0.0735
8	Total Diverted Area from Protected Area	0
9	Status of ESZ if any	ESZ proposal has not been received from the UT of Ladakh.
10	Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972	The area, though devoid of any trees cover as per joint survey report, falls within the Protected Area and as such attracts the provisions of Section 29 of Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972. The user agency shall have to ensure that there is no damage to the landscape and habitat of the area during the execution of the project and must comply with the existing norms to reduce the impact of project on local habitats.
11	Whether linear/non-linear	Non - Linear
12	Whether EC obtained	No
13	Name of the application Agency	INDIAN OIL CORPORATION LIMITED
14	Date of submission	04/09/2024
15	Total number of trees to be felled	0
16	Maps depicting the	No

	Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	
17	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	India Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL) has proposed the new Retail at Outlet "Proposal for Setting up and Operating Retail Outlet Proposed by Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. Leh Ladakh Divisional Office in Turtuk village, within the Karakoram Shayok Wildlife Sanctuary, District – Leh
18	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Karakoram Nubra Shayok Wildlife Sanctuary is home to Tibetan gazelle, Siberian ibex, the bharal (blue sheep), and the snow leopard, Tibetan antelope (chiru) and Bactrian camel etc.
19	Violation (if any) done by the User Agency in the past?	No
20	Type of forest	-
21	Proposed Mitigation Measures	As in S.No. 24
22	Recommendation of the state board for wildlife	Proposal was recommended by State Board for Wild Life in 10th meeting held on 20th September, 2024.
23	Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden	Recommended
24	Conditions imposed by Chief Wild Life Warden	<p>The Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal subject to the following conditions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Legal status of the land shall remain unchanged for the proposed diversion/wildlife clearance. The User Agency shall have right to take up only approved activities as per the approved proposal. 2. Any diversion of land for any other purpose except for the referred purpose shall not be admissible without fresh approval from the Standing Committee of NBWL. 3. The User Agency shall pay Net Present Value (NPV) and other charges in accordance with the orders of the Hon'ble Supreme Court and the MoEF&CC guidelines. 4. The User Agency shall be responsible for obtaining requisite clearances under any other law in vogue, including Forest

(Conservation) Act 1980, Environmental (Protection) Act 1986, if applicable, before the initiation of work.

5. A quarterly compliance certificate on the implementation of the stipulated terms and conditions shall be submitted by the project proponent to the Chief Wildlife Warden on regular basis.
6. The User Agency shall report accidents of any form involving wild animals to the department immediately.
7. The User Agency or his contractor/labour shall not create any fire place/s or use the firewood and bushes from the Protected Area for burning purposes during the execution of project.
8. The User Agency/ or its contractor shall be personally responsible for any act of Forest and Wildlife violations/offence committed by its staff and labour inside the Protected Area.
9. The User Agency shall not take up any form of mining activity inside the Protected Area. The approved Mining Plan with source of raw material and muck Disposal Plan with demarcated boundaries, shall be submitted by the user agency to the Chief Wildlife Warden, UT of Ladakh, prior to issuance of land diversion order.
10. The User Agency must have a proper plan for disposal of the Solid Waste for the work force engaged as per the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016.
11. The staff of the wildlife protection department shall have unhindered access to the project site/area, for discharging of their duty and the project activities shall be liable to the periodic check by the wildlife staff.
12. The User Agency shall abide by all the directions issued by the Hon'ble Supreme Court, with respect to the protection of Protected Areas, orders of the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal, provisions of the Wild Life (Protection) Act 1972, directions of the Ministry of Environment Forest & Climate Change, conditions imposed in the Wildlife Clearance approval and orders of the UT Administration, issued from time to time.
13. Any violation of the referred conditions shall attract the provisions of the Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972, and the permission shall be deemed cancelled on any of such violations reported.

26	Comments of Ministry	So far, the Standing Committee has recommended 64 proposals for use of 24625.51695 ha from the Karakoram (Nubra Shyok) Wildlife Sanctuary. (list attached) The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.
27	Uploaded Document	karakoram wls.pdf

**PROPOSALS RECOMMENDED BY THE SC-NBWL INVOLVING KARAKORAM
WILDLIFE SANCTUARY, UT OF LADAKH.**

S.No.	Name of the Proposal	Status	Area
1.	Diversion of 1.62 ha from Karakoram Wildlife Sanctuary for Sultan Chusko BOP	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	1.62 ha
2.	Diversion of 2.2 ha from Karakoram Wildlife Sanctuary for Murgo BOP	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	2.2 ha
3.	Diversion of 2.1 ha from Karakoram Wildlife Sanctuary for Chang Chenmo BOP	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	2.1 ha
4.	Diversion of 2.46 ha from Karakoram Wildlife Sanctuary for Burtse BOP	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	2.46 ha
5.	Diversion of 2.00 ha from Karakoram Wildlife Sanctuary for Gapsan BOP	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	2.00 ha
6.	Diversion of 1.63 ha from Karakoram Wildlife Sanctuary for DBO BOP	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	1.63 ha
7.	Diversion of 1.64 ha from Karakoram Wildlife Sanctuary for Track BOP	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 65th meeting held on 24th September 2021	1.64 ha
8.	Proposal for use of 55.68 ha of from Karakoram Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of Saser la-Saser Brangsa road, UT of Ladakh. FP/LA/DEF/5567/202	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 67th meeting held on 25.03.2022.	55.68 ha
9.	Proposal for use of 1.63 ha land from Karakoram Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of BOP in UT of Ladakh. FP/LA/DEF/6058/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 67th meeting held on 25.03.2022.	1.63 ha
10.	Proposal for use of 15.6 ha from Karakoram Wildlife Sanctuary for upgradation and maintenance of road from T04 to Largyab-Pachathang, UT of Ladakh-FP/LA/ROAD/5983/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 68th meeting held on 30.05.2022.	15.6 ha

11.	Proposal for use of 0.50585 ha of forest land from Karakoram Wildlife Sanctuary for tourist Police facilitation Centre cum Check Post North pulu Nubra-FP/LA/Others/6034/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 68th meeting held on 30.05.2022.	0.50585 ha
12.	Proposal for use of 27.5 ha from Karakoram Wildlife Sanctuary for upgradation of Khalsar-Agham road to double laning from Km 0.00 to Km 22.500, UT of Ladakh-P/LA/ROAD/6217/ 2022	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 69th meeting held on 29.07.2022.	27.5 ha
13.	Proposal for use of 6.875 ha from Karakoram Wildlife Sanctuary for upgradation of Leh-Chalunka road between km55-km 70, UT of Ladakh. FP/LA/DEF/5850/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 69th meeting held on 29.07.2022.	6.875 ha
14.	Proposal for use of 26.7 ha of forest land from Karakoram Wildlife Sanctuary for laying of optical fibre cable for ASCON PH-IV Army Project in Nubra, UT of Ladakh for: A. 11.1 Ha from i. Sasoma Army Camp to Murgo Army Camp ii. Post 9 Army Camp to Rama Army Camp iii. Rock fall Army Camp to Bairsok Army Camp iv. Gorey PP Army Camp to ORD Army Camp B. 15.6 Ha from KK Pass Army Camp to Shayok-FP/LA/DEF/6317/2022	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 69th meeting held on 29.07.2022.	26.7 ha
15.	Proposal for use of 157.93 ha Karakoram Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of 220 kV Phyang-Diskit S/C Transmission Line under plan PMDP-2015, UT of Ladakh-FP/LA/TRANS/151731/2022	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 72nd meeting held on 25.04.2023	157.93 ha
16.	Proposal for use of 24281 ha from Karakoram Wildlife Sanctuary for artillery firing and practice at Mandalhang field firing ranges (MTFFR), UT of Ladakh-FP/LA/DEF/6302/2022	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73 rd meeting held on 17.07.2023	24281 ha

17.	Proposal for use of 4.135 ha from Karakoram Wildlife Sanctuary for upgradation of road Leh-Chalunka between KM 108 to KM 118, UT of Ladakh in favour of 54 RCC (GREF)- FP/LA/DEF/6713/2022.	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73 rd meeting held on 17.07.2023	4.135 ha
18.	Proposal for use of 6.6825 ha of forest land from Karakoram Wildlife Sanctuary for upgradation of Leh-Chalunka Road from CL-9 to NHDL specifications from KM 70.00 to KM 85.000 including LA, FC and shifting of utility under project Vijayak in Leh-Ladakh (UT)- FP/LA/DEF/5916/ 2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73 rd meeting held on 17.07.2023	6.6825 ha
19.	Proposal is for use of 4.55 ha from Karakoram Wildlife Sanctuary for Upgradation of Leh Chalunka Road km 85 to km 95, UT of Ladakh-WL/LA/DEF/413973/ 2023.	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73 rd meeting held on 17.07.2023	4.55 ha
20.	WL/LA/CommPost/429943/2023-4G Saturation Project Maytow Fangsa	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73 rd meeting held on 17.07.2023	0.02 ha
21.	WL/LA/CommPost/429944/2023-4G Saturation Project Digger Village	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73 rd meeting held on 17.07.2023	0.02 ha
22.	WL/LA/CommPost/429945/2023-4G Saturation Project Pachathang (Fastan)	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73 rd meeting held on 17.07.2023	0.02 ha
23.	WL/LA/CommPost/429946/2023-4G Saturation Project Sangyar Gonbo	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73 rd meeting held on 17.07.2023	0.02 ha
24.	WL/LA/CommPost/429947/2023-4G Saturation Project Nyung-Jng	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73 rd meeting held on 17.07.2023	0.02 ha
25.	WL/LA/CommPost/429948/2023-4G Saturation Project Hunderi Village	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73 rd meeting held on 17.07.2023	0.02 ha
26.	WL/LA/CommPost/429949/2023-4G Saturation Project Existing Makeshift GBT Site	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73 rd meeting held on 17.07.2023	0.02 ha

27.	WL/LA/CommPost/429950/2023-4G Saturation Project Skamgo	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73 rd meeting held on 17.07.2023	0.02 ha
28.	WL/LA/CommPost/429951/2023-4G Saturation Project Yulchung	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73 rd meeting held on 17.07.2023	0.02 ha
29.	WL/LA/CommPost/429953/2023-4G Saturation Project Khema Village	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73 rd meeting held on 17.07.2023	0.02 ha
30.	WL/LA/CommPost/429941/2023-4G Saturation Project Lhato-Dunggo	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73 rd meeting held on 17.07.2023	0.02 ha
31.	WL/LA/CommPost/430038/2023-4G Saturation Project Spangchemo (Khungru)	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73 rd meeting held on 17.07.2023	0.02 ha
32.	WL/LA/CommPost/430052/2023-4G Saturation Project Maney Nakpo Thang	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73 rd meeting held on 17.07.2023	0.02 ha
33.	WL/LA/CommPost/430080/2023-4G Saturation Project Gompa Sgang	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73 rd meeting held on 17.07.2023	0.02 ha
34.	WL/LA/CommPost/430087/2023-4G Saturation Project New Pachathang	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73 rd meeting held on 17.07.2023	0.02 ha
35.	WL/LA/CommPost/430099/2023-4G Saturation Project Near Govt Middle School Panamik	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73 rd meeting held on 17.07.2023	0.02 ha
36.	WL/LA/CommPost/430103/2023-4G Saturation Project Maney-Rongdo	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73 rd meeting held on 17.07.2023	0.02 ha
37.	WL/LA/CommPost/430173/2023-4G Saturation Project Shalethang	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73 rd meeting held on 17.07.2023	0.02 ha
38.	WL/LA/CommPost/430174/2023-4G Saturation Project Sasey Thang, Near Old School Building	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73 rd meeting held on 17.07.2023	0.02 ha

39.	WL/LA/CommPost/430176/2023-4G Saturation Project Thangnak (Below Skuru Monastery)	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73 rd meeting held on 17.07.2023	0.02 ha
40.	WL/LA/CommPost/430177/2023-4G Saturation Project Sunudo	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73 rd meeting held on 17.07.2023	0.02 ha
41.	WL/LA/CommPost/430180/2023-4G Saturation Project BSNL BTS Bts Site	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73 rd meeting held on 17.07.2023	0.02 ha
42.	WL/LA/CommPost/430182/2023-4G Saturation Project Polo Rtsey Rtsa (Pachathang Tykshi)	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73 rd meeting held on 17.07.2023	0.02 ha
43.	WL/LA/CommPost/430186/2023-4G Saturation Project Chabrak Hilltop	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73 rd meeting held on 17.07.2023	0.02 ha
44.	WL/LA/CommPost/430185/2023-4G Saturation Project Thang Rgyap	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73 rd meeting held on 17.07.2023	0.02 ha
45.	WL/LA/CommPost/430187/2023-4G Saturation Project Chhuthang	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73 rd meeting held on 17.07.2023	0.02 ha
46.	WL/LA/CommPost/430188/2023-4G Saturation Project Near Cfc Building Roof, Shakthang	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73 rd meeting held on 17.07.2023	0.02 ha
47.	WL/LA/CommPost/430189/2023-4G Saturation Project Warishi	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 73 rd meeting held on 17.07.2023	0.02 ha
48.	WL/LA/CommPost/452547/2023 Erection of Mobile Communications Tower at Thang, District Leh, UT of Ladakh	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 76 th meeting held on 05.01.2024.	0.0334 ha
49.	WL/LA/CommPost/438905/2023 USOF '354 Uncovered Villages Scheme' for mobile communication at Village Khemi	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 76 th meeting held on 05.01.2024.	0.0334 ha
50.	WL/LA/CommPost/451312/ 2023 4G Saturation Project Thanga Chathang	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 76 th meeting held on 05.01.2024	0.0186

51.	WL/LA/CommPost/451304/20234 G Saturation Project Tirith	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 76 th meeting held on 05.01.2024	0.0186
52.	WL/LA/CommPost/451130/20234 G Saturation Project Diskit	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 76 th meeting held on 05.01.2024	0.0186
53.	WL/LA/CommPost/451318/20234 G Saturation Project Warisfistan (Waris)	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 76 th meeting held on 05.01.2024	0.0186
54.	WL/LA/CommPost/451190/20234 G Saturation Project Chalunkha	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 76 th meeting held on 05.01.2024	0.0186
55.	WL/LA/CommPost/451218/20234 G Saturation Project Rakuru	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 76 th meeting held on 05.01.2024	0.0186
56.	WL/LA/CommPost/451238/20234 G Saturation Project Tangyar	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 76 th meeting held on 05.01.2024	0.0186
57.	WL/LA/CommPost/451118/20234 G Saturation Project Kuri	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 76 th meeting held on 05.01.2024	0.0186
58.	WL/LA/CommPost/451109/20234 G Saturation Project Hundar	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 76 th meeting held on 05.01.2024	0.0186
59.	WL/LA/CommPost/451065/20234 G Saturation Project Partap Pore	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 76 th meeting held on 05.01.2024	0.0186
60.	WL/LA/CommPost/451049/20234 G Saturation Project Skanpuk	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 76 th meeting held on 05.01.2024	0.0186
61.	WL/LA/CommPost/451850/20234 G Saturation Project BOGDANG (SKILKHORE)	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 76 th meeting held on 05.01.2024	0.0186
62.	WL/LA/CommPost/451032/20234 G Saturation Project Terchey	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 76 th meeting held on 05.01.2024	0.0186
63.	Proposal for use of 16.3 ha land from Karakoram Wildlife Sanctuary for development of Daulat Beg Oldie (DBO)- Karakoram Pass road	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 80 th meeting held on 09.10.2024	16.3 ha

	from KM0.00 to KM 14.00 (total length 14 Km) in UT of Ladakh. WL/LA/DEF/463163/ 2024		
64.	Proposal for use of 5.91 ha land from Karakoram Wildlife Sanctuary for upgradation of Leh-Chalunka Road from CL-9 to NHDL Specifications from Km 95.00 to Km 108.00 in the UT of Ladakh. WL/LA/DEF/494571/ 2024.	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 80 th meeting held on 9.10.2024.	5.91 ha
Total			24625.5169 5 ha

FRESH PROPOSALS FALLING INSIDE / OUTSIDE THE PROTECTED AREA**TRANSMISSION LINE**

S.No	Name of the proposal
1.	<p>Proposal for use of 0.3485 ha of forest land from Sanjay Gandhi National Park and 0.8419 ha of forestland from Tungreshwar Wildlife Sanctuary (total 1.1904) for laying 320 kV underground transmission line in Palghar, Thane and Mumbai Suburban districts, Maharashtra in favour of Adani Electricity Mumbai Infra Limited (AEMIL).</p> <p>WL/MH/TRANS/463003/2024</p>
2.	<p>Proposal for use of 0.1 ha of non-forest land from Desert National Park Sanctuary for laying 11 kV transmission line for power connection to own Khatedari land in Barmer district, Rajasthan in favour of Shri Sakur Khan.</p> <p>FP/RJ/IRRIG/3954/2019</p>
3.	<p>Following 3 proposals of power connection to own Khatedari lands inside Desert National Park Sanctuary, Rajasthan.</p> <p>1. Proposal for use of 0.1 ha of forest land from Desert National Park for power connection to own Khatedari land in Barmer district, Rajasthan in favour of Shri Chaga Ram. (FP/RJ/Others/5762/2021)</p> <p>2. Proposal for use of 0.1 ha of forest land from Desert National Park for power connection to own Khatedari land in Barmer district, Rajasthan in favour of Shri Kala Khan. (FP/RJ/Others/5758/2021)</p> <p>3. Proposal for use of 0.1 ha of forest land from Desert National Park for power connection to own Khatedari land in Barmer district, Rajasthan in favour of Shri Dhana Ram. (FP/RJ/Others/5757/2021)</p>
4.	<p>Proposal for laying of 400 KV RAPP (D)-Kota-Jaipur (South) transmission line over an area of 22.4766 through the buffer zone of the Ramgarh Vishdhari Tiger Reserve due to infringement in the land of proposed new Greenfield Kota Airport by already existing line in favour of Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd, in district Bundi, Rajasthan.</p> <p>WL/RJ/TRANS/429646/2023</p>

Proposal No: WL/MH/TRANS/463003/2024

1	Proposal Name	Proposal for use of 0.3485 ha of forest land from Sanjay Gandhi National Park and 0.8419 ha of forest land from Tungareshwar Wildlife Sanctuary (total 1.1904) for laying 320 kV underground transmission line in Palghar, Thane and Mumbai Suburban districts, Maharashtra in favour of Adani Electricity Mumbai Infra Limited(AEMIL).
2	Name of the protected area involved	Tungareshwar Wildlife Sanctuary & Sanjay Gandhi National Park Sanjay Gandhi National Park,
3	Proposal Number	WL/MH/TRANS/463003/2024
4	State Name	MAHARASHTRA
5	Whether the proposal is sub-judice	No
6	Area of the protected area(Ha)	17266
7	Area proposed for diversion / De-notification	1.1904
8	Total Diverted Area from Protected Area	NA
9	Status of ESZ if any	Total area of the Tungareshwar wildlife sanctuary is 8770 ha and Final notification of Tungareshwar Wildlife Sanctuary on 11th September, 2019. The Eco-sensitive Zone shall be to an extent of 100 meters to 4.0 kilometers. Total area of the Sanjay Gandhi National Park is 8696ha and final notification of Sanjay Gandhi National Park on 5h December, 2016. The Eco-sensitive Zone is spread over an area of 59.456 sq.km to an extent of 100 meters
10	Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act,	The damage of wildlife and its habitat are minimal.

	1972	
11	Whether linear/non-linear	Linear
12	Whether EC obtained	No
13	Name of the application Agency	M/S. ADANI ELECTRICITY MUMBAI INFRA LTD. (AEMIL)
14	Date of submission	22/02/2024
15	Total number of trees to be felled	7680
16	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	Yes
17	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	<p>The proposed project is of laying of 80 Km of Transmission line 1000 MW+ 320 kV HVDC VSC based Link between 400 KV MSETCL Kudus EHV substation and 220 kV AEMIL-T Aarey EHV Station. The line is passing through Palghar, Thane and Mumbai Suburban Districts of State of Maharashtra. The link consists of 30KM Overhead line & 50 KM of Underground Cable. The overhead line route located on North and North-East side of Tungareshwar Wild-life sanctuary (TWLS) and Underground cable route is located on West side of Tungareshwar Wild-life sanctuary (TWLS), and West side & South-West side Sanjay Gandhi National Park (SGNP). The transmission route passes through territorial forest of Thane, Jawhar, Dahanu Forest divisions, parts of TWLS & SGNP Forest and mangroves forest at Vasai creek & Kaman Creek. Need of the Project There has been continuously increase in maximum power demand in Mumbai city. The Electricity Peak Demand has already crossed mark of 3,700 MW and the existing electricity transmission network in Mumbai is critically loaded to their optimum capacity. The grid failure in Mumbai on 12.10.2020 severely impacted and load shedding in some areas was extended to 8 hrs in MMR region. It had adverse impact on three main local networks – Western line, Central line and Harbour line, traffic signal network, health services etc. Considering the incidences of grid failures in MMR region & future growth in power demand, it has been emphasized by the various Authorities to increase</p>

		<p>the transmission capacity of Mumbai capable to import additional 1000 MW of power. Taking into cognizance of above, 1000 MW □ 320 kV HVDC VSC based transmission connectivity between MSETCL Kudus EHV Station and AEMIL Aarey EHV Station is planned. Route Alignment considered for development of the Project After initial inspection over survey of India maps, satellite image and detailed survey on field, three routes were explored for best and optimal route. Special attention was given to wildlife sanctuary, forest/mangrove area, habitation, and accessibility. Following factors were kept in mind while selecting the proposed route:</p> <p>There has been a continuous increase in maximum power demand in Mumbai. The electricity peak demand has already surpassed 3,700 MW, and the existing electricity transmission network in the city is critically loaded to its optimum capacity. The grid failure on October 12, 2020, had a severe impact, causing load shedding of up to 8 hours in some areas of the MMR region. This incident adversely affected three main local networks Western line, Central line, and Harbour line, as well as the traffic signal network, health services, and more.</p> <p>Given the recurring grid failures in the MMR region and the anticipated future growth in power demand, various authorities have emphasized the need to increase Mumbai's transmission capacity to import an additional 1,000 MW of power. In response, a 1,000 MW + 320 kV HVDC VSC-based transmission connectivity between the MSETCL Kudus EHV Station and the AEMIL Aarey EHV Station is planned. The area required for this project within the Protected Area is 1.1904 hectares. The project alignment will pass underground through Tungareshwar Wildlife Sanctuary and Sanjay Gandhi National Park Forest Division, without affecting the surface area of these protected areas</p>
18	Rare and endangered species found in the area	<p>Tungareshwar Wildlife Sanctuary is home toe leopard , wild boar , four headed antelope , blacknaped hare , wild cat , jackals , porcupines , bonnet macaques etc;</p> <p>Sanjay Gandhi National Park is home to Leopard , Wild Boar , Four Horned Antelope , Blacknaped Hare, Wild Cat , Jackal and Porcupine etc.</p>
19	Violation (if any) done by the User Agency in the past?	No
20	Type of forest	The proposed project falls within the notified areas of Sanjay Gandhi

		National Park (SGNP) and Tungareshwar Wildlife Sanctuary (TWLS), as well as their Eco-Sensitive Zones (ESZ). The forest types included in the alignment of the project includes: 3B/C1-Southern moist teak bearing forests 3B/C2-Southern moist mixed deciduous forests.
21	Proposed Mitigation Measures	The wildlife mitigation plan is attached.
22	Recommendation of the state board for wildlife	Proposal was recommended by the Standing Committee of the State Board for Wild Life in 3rd meeting held on 7th August, 2024.
23	Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden	Recommended
24	Conditions imposed by Chief Wild Life Warden	<p>The Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal subject to the following conditions:</p> <p>The project authority must bear the cost of mitigation measure suggested by Wildlife Institute of India, Dehradun. The condition mentioned below should also be followed: User agency has proposed to implement the following mitigation measures:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. As per Indian Electricity rule, minimum ground clearance of about 7 meters (for 220 KV transmission line) shall be maintained. 2. To prevent accidental collisions of birds with the conductor, appropriate mitigation measures like bird diverters will be installed at appropriate locations as per the specification/ suggestions by CEA/MOEF&CC. 3. To avoid electrocution impact on birds, about minimum 4.9 m of vertical distance shall be maintained between two conductors. This may reduce risk of electrocution of birds having large wing span. 4. In addition to above proposed mitigation measures, the mitigation measures as stipulated by Forest dept. and the statutory authorities for conservation and protection of biodiversity shall be implemented by the company. 5. Height raising of existing lattice structure towers shall be within technical limitations based on bird flight behavior. 6. Other specific measures, if any as suggested by Forest dept. 7. Project agency should deposit 4% amount of project cost falling in

Sanjay Gandhi National Park- Tungareshwar Wildlife Sanctuary and its Eco-Sensitive Zone for wildlife conservation and management activities of the State with Deputy Conservator of Forest (Wildlife), Thane.

8. Provision of barricading the work site of tower erection to avoid any human or wildlife mishaps should be undertaken.
9. No dumping of debris on wet lands and forest area will be done by project proponent;
10. The laying of transmission line and its ancillary works should be carried out with utmost care so as to cause least impact on the corridor.
11. All the other mandatory permissions from different statutory authorities should be 'Obtained prior to commencement of work.
12. The onus of restoring the forest area back to the earlier condition lies completely on the: user agency and under the monitoring and satisfaction of the Forest Department.
13. Project proponent should not collect any Forest produce. from Sanjay Gandhi National Park and Tungareshwar Wildlife Sanctuary.
14. Since the current project passes through the Eco-Sensitive. Zones (ESZ) of Sanjay Gandhi National Park and Tungareshwar Wildlife Sanctuary, the User Agency must obtain the necessary permissions from the respective monitoring committees.
15. Necessary engineering. and vegetative measures shall be undertaken by the Project Authority to control soil erosion from the adjoining forest area.
16. The Project Proponent shall fund the studies and research for effect of the project upon the wildlife, SGNP .and wild animal movements;
17. The Project Proponent shall ensure that wild animals are protected from accidents during the execution phase and as also after its completion. The Project be made wild animal safe for avoiding any accidents in future.
18. Project personnel involved in the work must adhere to all relevant legal provisions, particularly the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, and the Wildlife (Protection) Act; 1972, along with their associated rules. They must also implement precautionary measures to conserve and protect the flora and fauna in the projects vicinity.
19. During excavation phase, rules laid down ;for minor minerals excavation shall be followed.

		<p>20. Norms of Noise, Air & Water pollution to be strictly followed, The adoption. of measures for reducing noise, dust & air pollution need to be adopted.</p> <p>21. The permission of the Hon'ble High Court, Mumbai being mandatory, vide its order in. W.P.2780/1995 (PIL-17/1996), the same should be obtained prior to commencement of any work in the mangroves and the designated wetlands.</p> <p>22. There shall be no blasting within the National Park/Wildlife Sanctuary and their Eco-sensitive zones (ESZ);.</p> <p>23. No works be carried out from sunset to sunrise to avoid disturbance to wildlife.</p> <p>24. Adoption of measures not to hinder the free movement of wild animals within the boundary of the Protected Area.</p> <p>25. The project authority would erect big bill boards as per the locations and design provided by the SGNP Authorities, to caution the general public for the presence of wildlife & its importance.</p> <p>26. Horizontal drilling machines to be used for cable laying work.</p> <p>27. The project proponent should inform /use "Call Before u Dig" (CBuD), Mobile Application of the Government of India prior to undertaking any type of digging/ excavation. Otherwise the digging/ excavation will be turned unauthorized. In the State of Maharashtra the Director (IT) of Directorate of Information Technology is State Nodal for CBuD.</p>
25	Comments of NTCA	NA
26	Comments of Ministry	The list of proposals recommended by the Standing Committee within Sanjay Gandhi National Park and Tungreshwar Wildlife Sanctuary is attached. The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.
27	Uploaded Document	wildlife mitigation plan and recommended list.pdf

MANAGEMENT PLAN

FOR

1000 MW+ 320 kV HVDC VSC based Link between 400 KV
MSETCL Kudus EHV substation and 220 kV AEMIL-T Aarey
EHV Station.

Adani Electricity Mumbai Infra Limited (AEMIL)

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About the Project:

1000 MW \pm 320 kV HVDC VSC based Link between 400 KV MSETCL Kudus EHV substation and 220 kV AEMIL-T Aarey EHV Station is 80KM in length. The Transmission line consists of 30KM Overhead line section & 50 KM of Underground Cable section. The overhead section of said Transmission line is not proposed in Protected Area and it is Eco Sensitive Area whereas transmission line is proposed to be laid underground in Protected & It's Eco sensitive area of Sanjay Gandhi National Park (SGNP) & Trungareshwar Wildlife Sanctuary (TWLS) through Insulated Transmission line cables along the existing road. Since, 50km transmission line will cross SGNP and TWLS Sanctuary as underground line. There will be no collision risk or electrocution risk involved.

Need of the Project

There has been continuously increase in maximum power demand in Mumbai city. The Electricity Peak Demand has already crossed mark of 3,700 MW and the existing electricity transmission network in Mumbai is critically loaded to their optimum capacity. The grid failure in Mumbai on 12.10.2020 severely impacted and load shedding in some areas was extended to 8 hrs in MMR region. It had adverse impact on three main local networks – Western line, Central line and Harbour line, traffic signal network, health services etc. Considering the incidences of grid failures in MMR region & future growth in power demand, it has been emphasized by the various Authorities to increase the transmission capacity of Mumbai capable to import additional 1000 MW of power. Taking into cognizance of above, 1000 MW \pm 320 kV HVDC VSC based transmission connectivity between MSETCL Kudus EHV Station and AEMIL Aarey EHV Station is planned.

PROJECT LOCATION

The proposed project is of laying of 80 Km of Transmission line 1000 MW+ 320 kV HVDC VSC based Link between 400 KV MSETCL Kudus EHV substation and 220 kV AEMIL-T Aarey EHV Station. The line is passing through Palghar, Thane and Mumbai Suburban Districts of State of Maharashtra. The link consists of 30KM Overhead line & 50 KM of Underground Cable. The overhead line route located on North and North-East side of Trungareshwar Wild-life sanctuary (TWLS) and Underground cable route is located on West side of Trungareshwar Wild-life sanctuary (TWLS), and West side & South-West side Sanjay Gandhi National Park (SGNP). The transmission route passes through territorial forest of Thane, Jawhar, Dahanu Forest divisions, parts of TWLS & SGNP Forest and mangroves forest at Vasai creek & Kaman Creek.

Project Benefits: -

The bulk transmission of power shall be accomplished by setting up two 1000 MW VSC based HVDC Stations, one at Kudus near MSETCL Kudus Substation (nearest Power Surplus Centre – feeding source) located in Wada Taluka of Palghar District and another at Aarey-Mumbai (Power Deficit Centre) . AEMIL already has its 220 kV AC sub-station at Aarey which has multiple interconnections in the City to disperse this power to Mumbai consumers. This will cater to the growing power demand of the Mumbai and increase the reliability of the Mumbai Power Transmission System, which will further benefit the people at large through this long - termsustainable solution.

Mumbai is one of the most densely populated cities in the world. Being island, it also faces peculiar geographical constraints, as it is surrounded by water bodies, creek, reserved forest, mangroves covered landscapes and other ecologically sensitive pockets. As a result, city is growing vertically, making it almost impossible to find a suitable ROW corridor for commissioning new overhead lines in the metropolitan regions for bulk power injection schemes going forward.

- In view of above, it has been preferred to have Hybrid (Overhead Line + Underground Cable) HVDC Cable System for connecting HVDC Kudus Station with HVDC Aarey Station. This Cable System supplying bulk Power of 1000 MW shall be very critical for Mumbai Power System and need to be placed with utmost care and in safest environment.
- Maharashtra Electricity Regulatory Commission (MERC) vide letter no. MERC/Capex/AEMIL/2021-22/477 dated 22nd Oct 2021 granted approval to establish 1000 MW High Voltage Direct Current (HVDC) Voltage Source Converter (VSC) based Link between 400 kV Maharashtra State Electricity Transmission Company Ltd. (MSETCL) Kudus Extra High Voltage (EHV) Substation and 220 kV AEMIL-T Aarey EHV in the name of Adani Electricity Mumbai Infra Ltd. (AEMIL).

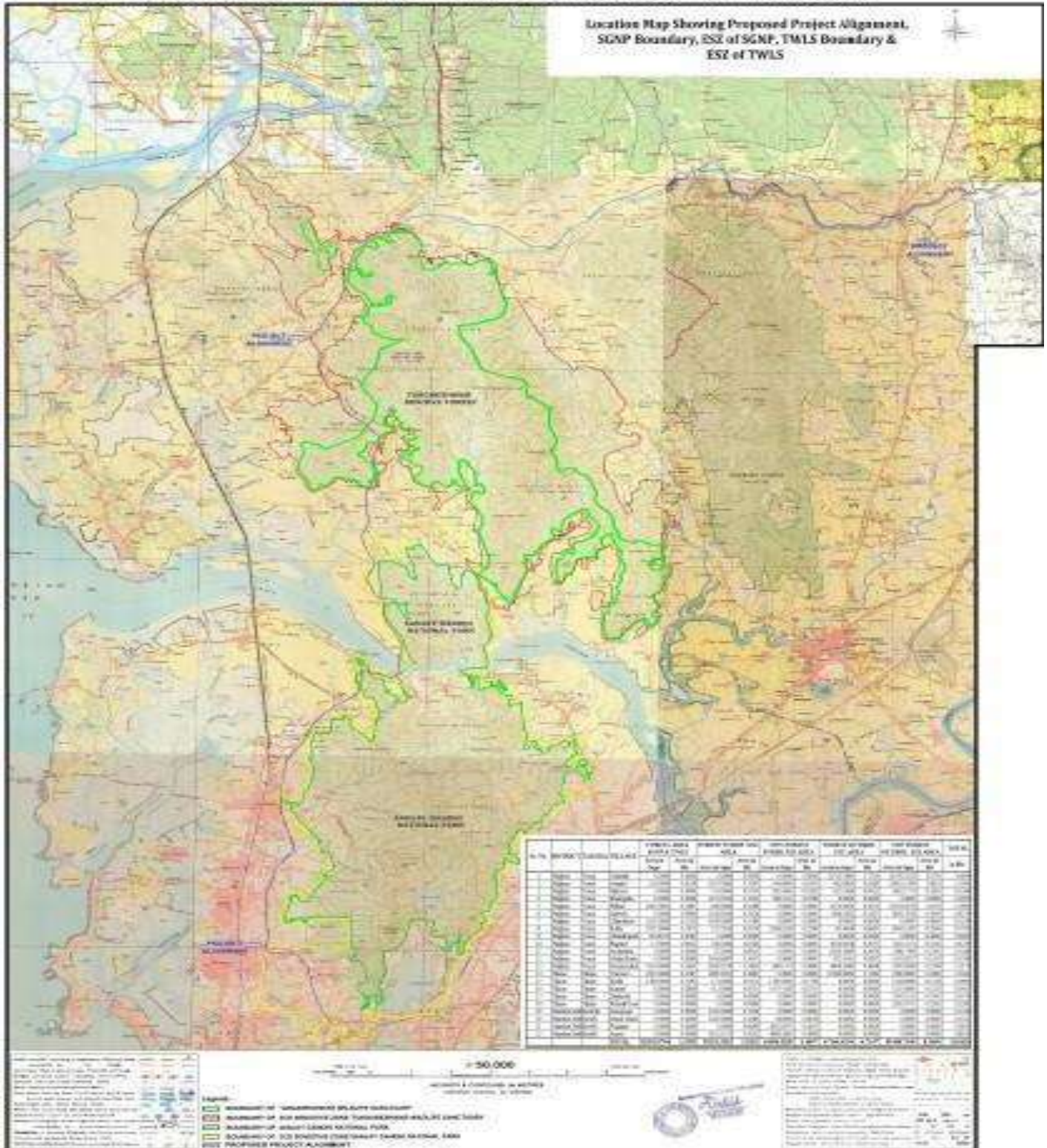
AREA DETAILS OF TRANSMISSION LINE FALLING IN Trungareshwar Wildlife Sanctuary (TWLS) & Sanjay Gandhi National Park (SGNP).

The proposed line is passing through 2.8489 Hec TWLS & SGNP. The involvement of Area within TWLS & SGNP for proposed route alignment for the construction of underground transmission line is barest minimum and unavoidable.

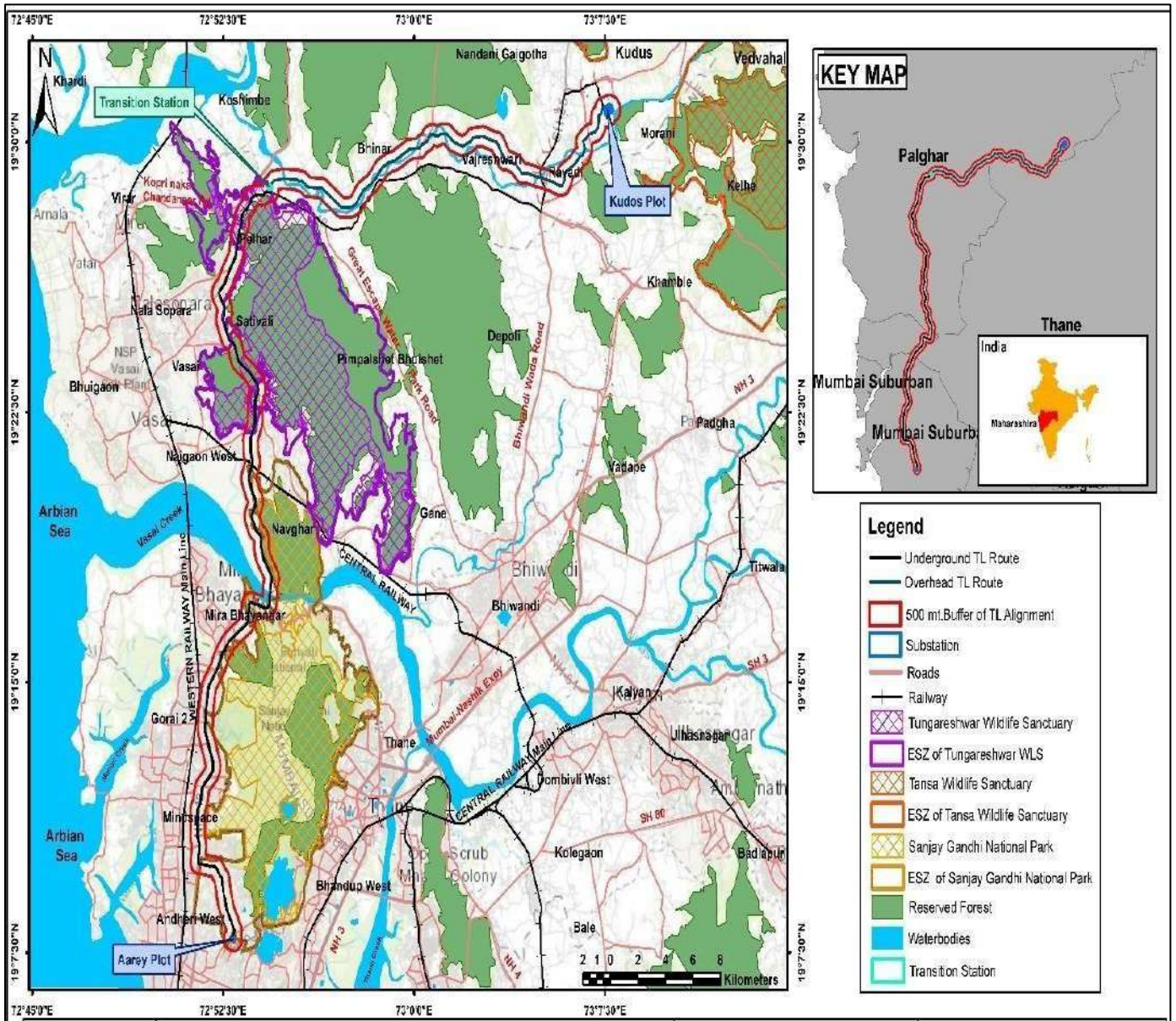
S. No	Description	Area (in Ha.)
1	Area Within TWLS & SGNP	
a	Protected Area (Forest)	1.3592
b	Protected Area (Non-Forest)	1.4897
	Sub total	2.8489
2	Eco Sensitive Zone Area	
a	Forest Area	8.0648
b	Non-Forest area	8.149
	Sub total	16.2138

Proposal for diversion of Forest Land for 1000 MW ± 320 kV HVDC VSC based Link between 400 kV MSETCL Kudus EHV substation and 220 kV AEML-T Aarey EHV station by Adani Electricity Mumbai Infra Ltd. (AEMIL)

Location Map Showing Proposed Project Alignment, SGNP Boundary, ESZ of SGNP, TMLS Boundary & ESZ of TMLS



Map of proposed final route on SOI toposheet



Project Alignment on SGNP & TWLS area

Comparative Analysis of three Alternative routes are as below:

Sr. No.	Description	Alternative-1(Final Route)	Alternative-2	Alternative-3
1	Route Description	<p>OH line of 30 km starts from MSETCL Kudus EHV Station and terminates at Shirsad transition station and underground cable of 50 km starts at Shirsad Transition station and end at AEMIL Aarey EHV station).</p> <p>The overhead line route located on North and North-East side of Tungareshwar Wild-life sanctuary (TWLS) and Underground cable route is located on West side Tungareshwar Wild-life sanctuary (TWLS), and West side & South-West side Sanjay Gandhi National Park (SGNP).</p> <p>The HVDC transmission route passes through territorial forest of Thane, Jawhar Dahanu divisions, parts of TWLS & SGNP Forest and Mangroves Forest at Vasai & Kaman creek.</p>	<p>OH line of 31 km starts from MSETCL Kudus EHV Station and terminates at Shirsad transition station and underground cable of 57.2 km starts at Shirsad Transition station and end at AEMIL Aarey EHV station).</p> <p>The overhead line route located on North and North-East side of Tungareshwar Wild-life sanctuary (TWLS) and Underground cable route is located on West side Tungareshwar Wild-life sanctuary (TWLS), and West side & Centre of Sanjay Gandhi National Park (SGNP).</p> <p>The HVDC transmission route passes through territorial forest of Thane, Jawhar Dahanu divisions, parts of TWLS & SGNP Forest and Mangroves Forest at Vasai & Kaman creek.</p>	<p>OH line of 31.4 km starts from MSETCL Kudus EHV Station and terminates at Shirsad transition station and underground cable of 50 km starts at Shirsad Transition station and end at AEMIL Aarey EHV station).</p> <p>The overhead line route located on North and North-East side of Tungareshwar Wild-life sanctuary (TWLS) and Underground cable route is located on West side Tungareshwar Wild-life sanctuary (TWLS), and West side & South-West side Sanjay Gandhi National Park (SGNP).</p> <p>The HVDC transmission route passes through territorial forest of Thane, Jawhar Dahanu divisions, parts of TWLS & SGNP Forest and Mangroves Forest at Vasai & Kaman creek.</p>
2	Route Length	80 km	88.2 km	81.4 km
3	Forest Area for O/H Line	14.0870 Ha	34.32 Ha	46.20 Ha
4	Forest Area for UG Cable	8.2248 Ha	7.83 Ha	3.43 Ha
5	Total Forest Area (Sr No. 3 + 4)	22.3118 Ha	42.15 Ha	49.63 Ha

6	Length in Core Zone of TWLS	1.4 km	1.4 km	4.60 km
7	Length in Eco-Sensitive Zone of TWLS	6.10 km	6.1 km	7.30 km
8	Length in Core Zone of SGNP	1.7 km	15 km	1.70 km
9	Length in Eco-Sensitive Zone of SGNP	4.20 km	3.9 km	4.20 km
10	Length in CRZ	1 km	1 km	1 km
11	Accessibility	Accessible	Less Accessible	Less Accessible
12	No. of River Crossing	2	2	2
13	No. of Railway Crossing	1	1	1
14	No. of Highway Crossing	5	3	6
Recommendation and reason for selecting Alternative-1 as final route		Alternative-1 has been selected as there is less involvement of forest area, less involvement of TWLS, less involvement of SGNP in comparison to Alternative-2 & 3. Further Alternative-1 is more accessible, shortest route length, more technically feasible and has minimal impact on environmental, forest and wildlife aspect in comparison to Alternative-2 & 3.		

MITIGATION MEASURES FOR UNDERGROUND TRANSMISSION LINE

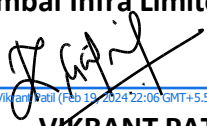
- The project involves total forest diversion of 22.3118 Hec. To compensate the loss of diversion of 22.3118 ha of forest area, compensatory afforestation over degraded forest in twice extent i.e., over 45 ha of degraded forest area is proposed in Nagpur Forest Division as part of Forest Proposal under Forest Conservation (Act). In compliance to the same AEMIL will deposit amount in the Ad-hoc CAMPA and Compensatory Afforestation shall be implemented by State Forest Dept.
- Tree enumeration will be done as a part of forest proposal. Tree felling shall be done in consultation with forest dept.
- Natural regeneration of vegetation in ROW shall be allowed.
- Underground cable laying work will be conducted in 30-meter sections only. Hence, no significant patches shall be kept open for underground cable during installation work.
- Proper barricading across the excavation with nylon mesh will be ensure during construction phase.
- Hunting, trapping, and poaching by the employed work force should be completely banned and work force/contractors shall be made aware about no poaching tolerance strategy.
- Habitat disturbances to be kept at minimum by using existing trails for transportation of man, material, and machinery.
- Routine and corrective maintenance will be undertaken on a regular basis.
- Any additional measures suggested by State Chief Wildlife Warden/Wildlife Warden.

GENERAL MITIGATION MEASURES FOR PROTECTION OF FOREST AND WILDLIFE

In addition to the above specific measures, the following mitigation measures will be adopted by Adani Electricity Mumbai Infra Limited (AEMIL) during execution of the project for protection and movement of wildlife on Trungareshwar Wildlife Sanctuary (TWLS) & Sanjay Gandhi National Park (SGNP).

- Proper training on significance of the area shall be provided to the construction manpower during course of construction activity ensuring no worker indulge in any kind of anti-wildlife activity.
- No labour camp shall be established in the Sanctuary/Wildlife Area.
- Proper training on significance of the area shall be provided to the construction manpower during course of construction activity ensuring no worker indulge in any kind of anti-wildlife activity.
- Before start of work in the Sanctuary, awareness campaign will be taken up by company to create maximum awareness among the construction workers regarding safeguard of forest and wildlife.
- Movement within the wildlife area should be entirely regulated, each work force party/gang will be trained in do's and don'ts and how to deal in a situation of wildlife encounter before entering the wildlife area.
- No work shall be undertaken at night (i.e., between sunset & sunrise) inside the Sanctuary & National Park area.
- Ecofriendly engineering practices in the construction works and due care be taken properly to avoid any damage or disturbance to wildlife and its habitat.
- Vehicle speed while travelling to the activity areas will be regulated and minimized as required.
- Noise levels shall be maintained low by regular equipment and vehicle maintenance, by deploying less noise-making machinery.
- All kinds of waste generated during various stages of the project will be cleared from construction site to prevent sediment contamination and reduce impact on fauna present in it.
- All Noise, Air & Water pollution related aspects and waste management will be duly taken care during the implementation of the project.
- Appropriate measures will be taken so that the normal flow of traffic is not affected.

For Adani Electricity Mumbai Infra Limited


Vikrant Patil (Feb 19, 2024 22:06 GMT+5.5)
VIKRANT PATIL

General Manager, HVDC Project

**RECOMMENDED PROPOSALS INSIDE TUNGARESHWAR WILDLIFE
SANCTUARY, MAHARASHTRA**

S. No	Subject	Date of clearance	Area in Ha
1.	Proposal for use of 6.783 ha for shifting of 220 Kv. Padghe Vasai transmission line and 100 Kv. Padghe Vasai transmission line due to infringement with proposed alignment of DFCCIL, NHRCL and Multimodal Tungareshwar Sanctuary-FP/MH/TRANS/144920/ 2021	Recommended in 71 st SC NBWL meeting held on 29 th December, 2022	6.783
2.	Proposal involves the diversion of 0.0445 ha of forestland for underground laying of natural gas pipeline of 6", 8" and 12" diameter along the existing road in the Ambadi Naka area falling in Tungareshwar Wildlife Sanctuary and its notional ESZ.	Recommended in 53 rd SC NBWL meeting held on 25 th Feb,2019	0.0445
3.	Diversion of 32.75 ha of forestland and 77.30 ha of non- forestland from Sanjay Gandhi National Park and from 0.6902 ha of forestland and 4.7567 ha of non-forestland from Tungareshwar Wildlife Sanctuary and for the construction of Mumbai – Ahmadabad High Speed Rail Project	Recommended in 52 th SC NBWL meeting held on 10 th January, ,2019	5.4469
4.	Proposal of 403 MLD Surya Regional Water Supply Scheme to supply drinking water to Western Sub region of Mumbai Metropolitan Region, Districts Palghar and Thane	Recommended in 49 th SC NBWL meeting held on 13 th June, 2018	15.694
Total			27.9684

**RECOMMENDED PROPOSALS INSIDE SANJAY GANDHI NATIONAL PARK,
MAHARASHTRA.**

S.No	Subject	Status	Area in Ha
1	Proposal for use of 35.5644 ha forest land (25.2239) ha from Sanjay Gandhi National Park and 10.3405 ha from its Eco- sensitive Zone) for construction of underground Twin Tube Tunnel 2 Lanes Each from Tikuji Ni Wadi in Thane District to Borivali in Mumbai Suburban District in the State of Maharashtra. WL/MH/ROAD/428426/2023	Recommended in 77 th SC NBWL meeting held on 30.01.2024	25.2239
2	Proposal for use of 0.6025 ha of reserved forest area from Sanjay Gandhi National Park for service road from Kolshet to Bhaindarpada in Thane Municipal Corporation, thane, Maharashtra FP/MH/ROAD/18474/2016	Recommended in 71 st SC NBWL meeting held on 29.12.2022	4.44
3	Proposal for laying of pipeline for transportation of natural gas from Suraj Water Park, Thane to Fountain Hotel, Varsave	Recommended in 53 rd SC NBWL meeting held on 25.02.2019	0.0445
4	Proposal for construction of underground tunnel from Goregaon to Mulund for housing road	Recommended in 53 rd SC NBWL meeting held on 25.02.2019	19.43 ha
5	Diversion of 32.75 ha of forestland and 77.30 ha of non-forestland from Sanjay Gandhi National Park and from 0.6902 ha of forestland and 4.7567 ha of non-forestland from Tungareshwar Wildlife Sanctuary and for the construction of Mumbai – Ahmadabad High Speed Rail Project	Recommended in 52 nd SC NBWL meeting held on 10.01.2019	110.05
6	Construction of double laning of railway line proposed by Dedicated Freight corridor in Sanjay Gandhi NP, Maharashtra	Recommended in 27 th SC NBWL meeting held on 12.12.2012	58.1498
7	Diversion of 81.4230 ha. Of Reserved Forest, Protected forest and unclassed forest land in favour of Maharashtra State Electricity Transmission Company Limited for construction of 220 Kv M/C lines on MC narrow base towers for strenghtening of transmission System for Mumbai renovation of the existing 220 Kv D/C Kharghar-Kalwa-Borivali-Transmission line into M/C.	Recommended in 23 rd SC NBWL meeting held on 14.10.2011	81.42
	Total		279.3282

1	Name of the Proposal	Proposal for use of 0.1 ha of non-forest land from Desert National Park Sanctuary for laying 11 kV transmission line for power connection to own Khatedari land in Barmer district, Rajasthan in favour of Shri Sakur Khan. FP/RJ/IRRIG/3954/2019		
2	Name of the protected Area involved	Desert National Park		
3	File No	WL-6/133/2024-WL		
4	Name of the State	Rajasthan		
5	Whether proposal is sub-judice	Not sub-judice		
6	Area of the protected area	3162 Sq Km		
7(a)	Area proposed for diversion/ Denotification	0.1 ha		
7(b)	Area so far recommended by the Standing Committee from the protected area(s)			
	S.No	Name of the Proposal	Status	Area (in Ha)
	1.	Proposal for use of 0.1 ha from Desert National Park for electricity connection to own Khatedari land in Barmer district, Rajasthan in favour of Shri Ajij S/o Shri Mohammad Rahim. FP/RJ/Others/5587/2021	Recommended in 71st SC NBWL meeting held on 29.12.2022	0.1
	2.	Proposal for use of 0.1 ha from Desert National Park for electricity connection to own Khatedari land in Barmer district, Rajasthan in favour of Shri Hukum Singh S/o Shri Pahad Singh. FP/RJ/Others/5563/2020	Recommended in 71st SC NBWL meeting held on 29.12.2022	0.1

3.	Proposals for use of 0.1 ha each for electricity connection to own Khatedari lands involving Desert National Park of Shrimati Nura W/O Ahmad Khan(FP/RJ/IRRIG/3955/2019), Shri Sagata Ram (FP/RJ/Others/5673/2021), Shri Prem Singh(FP/RJ/Others/5672/2021), Shri Babu Lal Paharu Ram FP/RJ/Others/5663/2021), Shri Sagata Ram (FP/RJ/Others/5647/2021),	27 proposals recommended in 71st SC NBWL meeting held on 29.12.2022	2.7
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	Shrimati Ugam Kanwar (FP/RJ/Others/5645/2021), Shrimati Har Kanwar (FP/RJ/Others/5622/2021), Shrimati Ger Kanwar (FP/RJ/Others/5621/2021), Shri Bija Ram (FP/RJ/Others/5604/2021), Shri Gopal Singh (FP/RJ/Others/5588/2021), Shri Anavar (FP/RJ/Others/5577/2020), Shri Ran Singh (FP/RJ/Others/5572/2020), Shri Sajjan Singh (FP/RJ/Others/5564/2020), Shri Padam (FP/RJ/Others/5555/2020), Shri Rawata Ram Suthar (FP/RJ/Others/5554/2020), Shri Biharilal Maheshwari (FP/RJ/Others/5550/2020), Shri Chanan Ram (FP/RJ/Others/5549/2020), Shri Arjun Ram (FP/RJ/Others/5548/2020), Shri Vinod Kumar (FP/RJ/Others/5546/2020), Shri Sataram (FP/RJ/Others/5523/2020), Shri Reshma Ram (FP/RJ/Others/5522/2020), Shri Aatam Ram (FP/RJ/Others/5521/2020), Shri Uka Ram (FP/RJ/Others/5482/2020), Shri Surta Ram (FP/RJ/Others/5472/2020), Shri		
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	Bhagwana Ram (FP/RJ/Others/5471/2020), Shri Arjun Ram Anda Ram (FP/RJ/Others/5662/2021) and Shri Jogendra Singh (FP/RJ/Others/5590/2021) from Desert National Park Sanctuary in Barmer district, Rajasthan.		
4.	Proposal for use of 0.0223 ha of non-forest land from Desert National Park Sanctuary for 4G tower installation for this uncovered Village Phangali, Tehsil -Gadra Road, District, Barmer in favour of Bharat Sanchar Nigam	Recommended in 76th Meeting of SC-NBWL held on 05.01.2024	0.0223

	Limited, Barmer (Raj.) WL/RJ/Others/437823/2023		
5	Proposal for use of 0.0223 ha of non- forest land from Desert National Park Sanctuary for Mobile Tower installation in revenue Village, Ratreri Kalan, Tehsil-Gadra Road, District, Barmer in favour of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited - WL/RJ/Others/437992/2023	Recommended in 76th Meeting of SC-NBWL held on 05.01.2024	0.0223
6	Proposal for use of 0.0223 ha of non- forest land from Desert National Park Sanctuary for Mobile Tower Installation under 4G Saturation - District Barmer-Village-Kalsinghkidhani in Tehsil Gadra Road in favour of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited - WL/RJ/Others/437889/2023	Recommended in 76th Meeting of SC-NBWL held on 05.01.2024	0.0223
7	Proposal for use of 0.0223 ha of non- forest land from Desert National Park Sanctuary for 4G tower installation through BSNL for this uncovered Village Khareen, Tehsil-Gadra Road, District-Barmer. User Agency Name: Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited, Barmer - WL/RJ/Others/437909/2023	Recommended in 76th Meeting of SC-NBWL held on 05.01.2024	0.0223

8	Proposal for use of 0.0223 ha of non- forest land from Desert National Park Sanctuary for 4G tower installation through BSNL for this uncovered Village Dhagari, Tehsil-Gadra Road, District Barmer in favour of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited, Barmer - WL/RJ/Others/437793/2023	Recommended in 76th Meeting of SC-NBWL held on 05.01.2024	0.0223
9	Proposal for use of 0.0223 ha of non-forest land from Desert National Park Sanctuary for 4G tower installation for this uncovered Village BIKOOSI, Tehsil-Gadra Road, District-Barmer in favour of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited, Barmer - WL/RJ/Others/437782/2023	Recommended in 76th Meeting of SC-NBWL held on 05.01.2024	0.0223
10	Proposal for use of 0.0223 ha of non- forest land from Desert National Park Sanctuary for Mobile Tower+OFC Installation under 4G Saturation	Recommended in 76th Meeting of SC-NBWL held on	0.0223

	Project District Barmer-Village-Kambhirkibasti in Tehsil Gadra Road in favour of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited - WL/RJ/Others/437817/2023	05.01.2024	
11	Proposal for use of 0.0223 ha of non- forest land from Desert National Park Sanctuary for Mobile Tower Installation under 4G Saturation Project District Barmer-Village-Dhabhar in Tehsil Gadra Road in favour of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited - WL/RJ/Others/437691/2023	Recommended in 76th Meeting of SC-NBWL held on 05.01.2024	0.0223
12	Proposal for use of 0.0223 ha of non-forest land from Desert National Park Sanctuary for Mobile Tower+OFC Installation under 4G Saturation Project District Barmer-Village-Raslani in Tehsil Gadraroad in favour of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited - WL/RJ/Others/437957/2023	Recommended in 76th Meeting of SC-NBWL held on 05.01.2024	0.0223

13	Proposal for use of 0.0223 ha of non-forest land from Desert National Park Sanctuary for Mobile Tower installation in revenue Village, Dhanuaani, Tehsil-Gadra Road, District-Barmer in favour of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited - WL/RJ/Others/437805/2023	Recommended in 76th Meeting of SC-NBWL held on 05.01.2024	0.0223
14	Proposal for use of 0.02 ha of non-forest land from Desert National Park Sanctuary for Mobile Tower installation in revenue Village, Chauthiyali, Tehsil Gadra Road, District- Barmer in favour of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited - WL/RJ/Others/426297/2023	Recommended in 76th Meeting of SC-NBWL held on 05.01.2024	0.02
15	Proposal for use of 0.0223 ha of Non- Forest land from Desert National Park for Mobile Tower Installation under 4G Saturation Project in Village- Beejawal District Barmer, Rajasthan in favour of BSNL. WL/RJ/Others/436903/2023	Recommended in 79th Meeting of SC-NBWL held on 31.07.2024	0.0223

16	Proposal for use of 0.0186 ha of Non- forest land from Desert National Park for construction of 4 G saturation project in village Chetrori-(86681) in Tehsil Gadraroad, District Barmer, Rajasthan in favour of BSNL. WL/RJ/Others/437801/2023	Recommended in 79th Meeting of SC-NBWL held on 31.07.2024	0.0186
17	Proposal for use of 0.0223 ha of non- forest land from Desert National Park Sanctuary for BSNL Rajasthan- Village- Kelnali-(646857) in Tehsil Gadra road, District Barmer, Rajasthan for Mobile Tower installation under 4G Saturation Project of Govt. of India. WL/RJ/Others/437818/2023	Recommended in 79th Meeting of SC-NBWL held on 31.07.2024	0.0223
18	Proposal for use of 0.0223 ha of Non- forest land from Desert National Park for installation of 4G saturation project in Village- Matharani Meghwal- (86656) in Tehsil Gadraroad, Barmer District, Rajasthan in favour of BSNL. WL/RJ/Others/437819/2023	Recommended in 79th Meeting of SC-NBWL held on 31.07.2024	0.0223

19	Proposal for use of 0.0223 ha of non- forest land from Desert National Park sanctuary for Mobile Tower Installation by BSNL Rajasthan- in - Village- Paniya- (646843), Tehsil Gadra road, District Barmer, Rajasthan. WL/RJ/Others/437820/2023	Recommended in 79th Meeting of SC-NBWL held on 31.07.2024	0.0223
20	Proposal for use of 0.0223 ha of Non- Forest land from Desert National Park for 4G saturation project in village- Khabdala- (86660) in Tehsil Gadra road, Barmer District, Rajasthan in favour of BSNL. WL/RJ/Others/437825/2023	Recommended in 79th Meeting of SC-NBWL held on 31.07.2024	0.0223
21	Proposal for use of 0.0186 ha of Non- forest land from Desert National Park for construction of 4G saturation project in Village- Lambara- (86688) in Tehsil Gadra road, District - Barmer, Rajasthan in favour of BSNL . WL/RJ/Others/437915/2023	Recommended in 79th Meeting of SC-NBWL held on 31.07.2024	0.0186

22	Proposal for use of 0.0223 ha of non- forest land from Desert National Park sanctuary for Mobile Tower Installation for BSNL Village-Punjraj Ka Par- (86662) in Tehsil Gadraroad, District Barmer, Rajasthan. WL/RJ/Others/437944/2023	Recommended in 79th Meeting of SC-NBWL held on 31.07.2024	0.0223
23	Proposal for use of 0.0185 ha of Non- forest land from Desert National Park for construction of 4 G saturation project in Village-Moderdi- (86606) in Tehsil Gadra road in favour of BSNL. WL/RJ/Others/437949/2023	Recommended in 79th Meeting of SC-NBWL held on 31.07.2024	0.0185
24	Proposal for use of 0.0223 ha of Non- forest land from Desert National Park for installation of 4G saturation project in District Barmer- Village- Shadad Ka Par Khurd- (86605), Tehsil Gadraroad, District Barmer, Rajasthan in favour of BSNL- WL/RJ/Others/438041/2023	Recommended in 79th Meeting of SC-NBWL held on 31.07.2024	0.0223

25	Proposal for use of 0.0223 ha of Non- forest land from Desert National Park for installation of 4G saturation project in village Samand Kapar- (86612) in Tehsil Gadraroad, Barmer District, Rajasthan in favour of BSNL. WL/RJ/Others/438052/2023	Recommended in 79th Meeting of SC-NBWL held on 31.07.2024	0.0223
26	Proposal for use of 0.0186 ha of Non- forest land from Desert National Park for installation of 4 G saturation project in Village-Ganga- (86068) in Tehsil Jaisalmer, Rajasthan in favour of BSNL. WL/RJ/Others/439373/2023	Recommend in 79th Meeting of SC-NBWL held on 31.07.2024	0.0186
27	Proposal for use of 0.0222 ha of non- forest land from Desert National Park for Installation of Mobile Tower under 4G Saturation Project in District Jaisalmer- Village- Kesr Singh Ka Tala- (86153) in Tehsil Jaisalmer, Rajasthan in favour of BSNL - WL/RJ/Others/448602/2023	Recommended in 80th Meeting of SC-NBWL held on 09.10.2024	0.0222
28	Proposal for use of 0.0186 ha of non- forest land from Desert National Park for Mobile Tower Installation under 4G Saturation Project in District Barmer- Village- Karnani Ka Par-	Recommended in 80th Meeting of SC-NBWL held on 09.10.2024	0.0186

	(646836)"in tehsil Gadra Road in favour of BSNL. WL/RJ/Others/451186/2023		
29	Proposal for use of 0.0222 ha of non- forest land from Desert National Park for Mobile Tower Installation under 4G Saturation Project in District Barmer- Village- Kundal@Godha- (86666)"in tehsil Gadra Road in favour of BSNL. WL/RJ/Others/451233/2023	Recommended in 80th Meeting of SC-NBWL held on 09.10.2024	0.0222

30	Proposal for use of 0.0184 ha of non- forest land from Desert National Park for Mobile Tower Installation under 4G Saturation Project in District Jaisalmer- Village- Chauhani- (86138) in Tehsil Jaisalmer, Rajasthan in favour of BSNL. WL/RJ/Others/447371/2023	Recommended in 80th Meeting of SC-NBWL held on 09.10.2024	0.0184
31	Proposal for use of 0.0223 ha of non- forest land from Desert National Park for Mobile Tower Installation under 4G Saturation Project in Village- Nohdiyala- (86609) in Tehsil GADRAROAD, District Barmer. WL/RJ/Others/437546/2023	Recommended in 80th Meeting of SC-NBWL held on 09.10.2024	0.0223
32	Proposal for use of 0.0188 ha of non- forest land from Desert National Park for Mobile Tower installation by Bharti Hexacom Limited in Private Land Patta No.15, revenue Village- Bida, Tehsil & District-Jaisalmer, Rajasthan. FP/RJ/Others/6359/2022	Recommended in 80th Meeting of SC-NBWL held on 09.10.2024	0.0188
33	Proposal for use of 0.0334 ha of non- forest land from Desert National Park for Mobile Tower installation by Indus Towers Limited in in revenue Village- Chanangarh, Tehsil & District, Jaisalmer, Rajasthan. FP/RJ/Others/6624/2022	Recommended in 80th Meeting of SC-NBWL held on 09.10.2024	0.0334
34	Proposal for use of 166.43 ha of land from Desert National Park Sanctuary for widening and Strengthening of Myajlar-Jaisalmer section of NH-11 between km 0+855 to km 63+615, Rajasthan.	Recommended in 80th Meeting of SC-NBWL held on 09.10.2024	166.43

	FP/RJ/ROAD/2439/2018		
	Total		169.982
8	Status of ESZ, if any	Information is awaited from the State Government	

9.	Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972	The proposal seeks working permission for laying of overhead power line connection up to the tube well in an individual's farm land, which is not likely to have any adverse impact on wildlife or its habitat in Desert National Park.
10	Whether project linear/non-linear	Linear
11	Whether EC obtained	No
12	Date of submission by user agency	05/03/2020
13	Name of the applicant agency	Sakur Khan
14	Total number of tree to be felled	Nil
15	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	Yes
16	Recommendation of State Board for Wild Life	
	Proposal was recommended by State Board for Wild Life through circulation.	
17	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	
	Project is providing electricity connection up to the tube well in an individual's farmland, which is basic amenity.	
18	Rare and endangered species found in the area	
	Desert National Park is home to Great Indian Bustard, Chinkara, Antelope, Blackbucks, jackals and different species of foxes etc.	

19	<p>Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden</p> <p>The Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal with the following conditions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In compliance of decision taking in the meeting of Standing Committee of NBWL dated 07.08.2021, 2% of the proportional project cost of the project falling within the ESZ and Protected Area should be deposited in RPACS by the User Agency for management and protection of wildlife in the Protected Area. 2. No work shall be done before sunrise and after sunset in the project area. 3. No material of any kind should be extracted from the Protected Area. 4. There will be no felling of trees and burning of fuel wood inside the Protected Area and. 5. The waste material generated should be disposed outside the Protected Area. 6. There will be no labour camp within 1 km from the boundary of Protected Area. 7. No blasting will be carried out within 1 km from the boundary of Protected Area during the work. 8. There shall be no high mast/ beam/search Lights & high sounds within 1 km from the Protected Area boundary. 9. The user agency and project personnel will comply with the provisions of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972. 10. Maintenance activity of any nature should be carried out only after seeking formal approval from competent authority of Tiger Reserve/PA. 11. The user agency and project personnel will comply with the provisions of Standard SOP/Guidelines issued by WII, Dehradun for linear projects. 12. Any permission/clearance required under FCA-1980 or other acts may be taken as per rules. 13. Power transmission line shall be laid underground in view of the Hon'ble Supreme Court order dated 19.04.2021 in Case No.838/2019.
20	<p>Violation, if any</p> <p>The Use Agency has not violated the provisions of Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 and no work has been started without proper sanction.</p>
21	<p>Comments of Ministry</p> <p>Ministry had received 27 proposals for use of 0.1 ha each for electricity connection to own Khatedari lands from Desert National Park Sanctuary in Barmer district, Rajasthan. The electricity connections to the own Khatedari lands in Desert National Park Sanctuary in Rajasthan are required for irrigation purpose. These proposals were considered in the 70th meeting held on 13th October, 2022 wherein the Standing</p>

Committee decided that a committee shall be constituted comprising representatives of Wildlife Institute of India, SACON, Ministry of Power, Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, relevant State Power Transmission Corporation, local public representative, Wild Life Warden, Desert National Park sanctuary and officials of the Ministry to examine all aspects relating to the proposals for providing power supply for irrigation facilities in these private lands within Desert National Park sanctuary and submit report at the earliest.

In accordance with the decision of the Standing Committee, the Ministry constituted a committee vide O.M. dated 6-179/2022 dated 01.11.2022. The committee held a meeting, carried out site inspection and submitted its report on 26th December, 2022. After assessing the area, the solar power capacity requirement through borewells for irrigation in the area, rights allowed in the Desert National Park Sanctuary, order of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India dated 19.04.2021 mentioned above, the Committee recommended that the electricity connections may be allowed for the tubewells in accordance with the orders of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India. The Chief Wild Life Warden, Rajasthan stated that the local panchayat representatives have agreed to the undergrounding of transmission lines for these proposals.

The Standing Committee considered these 27 proposals along with the report of the Site Inspection Committee in the 71st Meeting held on 29th December, 2022 and recommended for laying of underground transmission lines.

The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.

1	Name of the Proposal	<p>Following 3 proposals of power connection to own Khatedari lands inside Desert National Park Sanctuary, Rajasthan.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Proposal for use of 0.1 ha of forest land from Desert National Park for power connection to own Khatedari land in Barmer district, Rajasthan in favour of Shri Chaga Ram. (FP/RJ/Others/5762/2021); 2. Proposal for use of 0.1 ha of forest land from Desert National Park for power connection to own Khatedari land in Barmer district, Rajasthan in favour of Shri Kala Khan. (FP/RJ/Others/5758/2021); 3. Proposal for use of 0.1 ha of forest land from Desert National Park for power connection to own Khatedari land in Barmer district, Rajasthan in favour of Shri Dhana Ram. (FP/RJ/Others/5757/2021)
2	Name of the protected Area involved	Desert National Park Sanctuary
3	File No	WL-6/135/2024-WL
4	Name of the State	Rajasthan
5	Whether proposal is sub-judice	Not sub-judice
6	Area of the protected area	3162 Sq Km
7(a)	Area proposed for diversion/ Denotification	0.3 ha
7(b)	Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)	List Attached
8	Status of ESZ, if any	Information is awaited from the State Government
9.	Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972	The proposal seeks permission for power connection to the tube well in an individual's farm land, which is not likely to have any adverse impact on wildlife or its habitat in Desert National Park, if power line is laid underground.

10	Whether project linear/non-linear	Linear												
11	Whether EC obtained	No												
12	Date of submission of user agency	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>S.No</th> <th>Proposal No.</th> <th>User Agency submitted on</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>FP/RJ/Others/5762/2021</td> <td>18/2/2021</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>FP/RJ/Others/5758/2021</td> <td>18/2/2021</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>FP/RJ/Others/5757/2021</td> <td>18/2/2021</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	S.No	Proposal No.	User Agency submitted on	1	FP/RJ/Others/5762/2021	18/2/2021	2	FP/RJ/Others/5758/2021	18/2/2021	3	FP/RJ/Others/5757/2021	18/2/2021
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2	FP/RJ/Others/5758/2021	Shri KALAKHAN S/O RATAN KHAN												
3	FP/RJ/Others/5757/2021	Shri DHANARAM S/O TULASARAM												
14	Total number of tree to be felled	Nil												
15	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	Yes												
16	Recommendation of State Board for Wild Life Proposal was recommended by State Board for Wild Life through circulation.													
17	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency Project is providing electricity connection up to the tube well in an individual's farmland, which is basic amenity.													
18	Rare and endangered species found in the area Desert National Park is home to Chinkara, Antelope, Blackbucks, jackals and different species of foxes etc.													
19	Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden The Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal with the following conditions: 1. In compliance of decision taking in the meeting of Standing Committee of NBWL dated 07.08.2021, 2% of the proportional													

	<p>project cost of the project falling within the ESZ and Protected Area should be deposited in RPACS by the User Agency for management and protection of wildlife in the Protected Area.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. No work shall be done before sunrise and after sunset in the project area. 3. No material of any kind should be extracted from the Protected Area. 4. There will be no felling of trees and burning of fuel wood inside the Protected Area and. 5. The waste material generated should be disposed outside the Protected Area. 6. There will be no labour camp within 1 km from the boundary of Protected Area. 7. No blasting will be carried out within 1 km from the boundary of Protected Area during the work. 8. There shall be no high mast/ beam/search Lights & high sounds within 1 km from the Protected Area boundary. 9. The user agency and project personnel will comply with the provisions of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972. 10. Maintenance activity of any nature should be carried out only after seeking formal approval from competent authority of Tiger Reserve/PA. 11. The user agency and project personnel will comply with the provisions of Standard SOP/Guidelines issued by WII, Dehradun for linear projects. 12. Any permission/clearance required under FCA-1980 or other acts may be taken as per rules. 13. Power transmission line shall be laid underground in view of the Hon'ble Supreme Court order dated 19.04.2021 in Case No.838/2019.
20	<p>Violation, if any</p> <p>The Use Agency has not violated the provisions of Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 and no work has been started without proper sanction.</p>
21	<p>Comments of Ministry</p> <p>The Standing Committee has recommended 29 proposals for providing power connection to own Khatedari land each involving 0.1 ha in the 71st meeting held on 29.12.2022.</p> <p>The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.</p>

Proposal No: WL/RJ/TRANS/429646/2023

1	Proposal Name	Proposal for laying of 400 KV RAPP (D)-Kota-Jaipur (South) transmission line over an area of 22.4766 through the buffer zone of the Ramgarh Vishdhari Tiger Reserve due to infringement in the land of proposed new Greenfield Kota Airport by already existing line in favour of Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd, in district Bundi, Rajasthan.
2	Name of the protected area involved	Ramgarh Visdhari Tiger Reserve
3	Proposal Number	WL/RJ/TRANS/429646/2023
4	State Name	RAJASTHAN
5	Whether the proposal is sub-judice	No
6	Area of the protected area(Ha)	150189.2
7	Area proposed for diversion / De-notification	22.4766
8	Total Diverted Area from Protected Area	NA
9	Status of ESZ if any	Draft notification on 30th December, 2020 has been expired. Revised proposal is awaited from the State Govt.
10	Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972	Since it is overhead transmission line, the impact of project on ground fauna will be minimum. Mitigative measures are being prescribed for avifauna.
11	Whether linear/non-linear	Linear
12	Whether EC obtained	No
13	Name of the application Agency	POWER GRID CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD
14	Date of submission	24/06/2023
15	Total number of trees to be felled	1

16	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	Yes
17	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	Existing Line is passing through the proposed greenfield Kota Airport therefore existing transmission line to be diverted from the proposed airport site. The airport area is surrounded by the forest block therefore without forest land involvement said line can't be completed.
18	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Ramgarh Vishdhari Tiger Reserve is home to wild boar, panther, common langur, striped hyena, sloth bear, sambhar, spotted deer, Indian porcupine, blue bull, jackal, common kingfisher etc.
19	Violation (if any) done by the User Agency in the past?	No
20	Type of forest	Tropical Thorn Forest
21	Proposed Mitigation Measures	The User Agency has provided management plan for the area below transmission line which is attached. It includes raising and maintaining medicinal plants for ten years. (attached)
22	Recommendation of the state board for wildlife	Proposal was recommended by State Board for Wild Life through circulation.
23	Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden	Recommended
24	Conditions imposed by Chief Wild Life Warden	<p>The Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal subject to the following conditions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 2 % of the proportional project cost falling within the Protected Area should be deposited in RPACS by the user agency for relocation of villages/land acquisition. 2. No work shall be done before sunrise and after sunset in the project area. 3. No material of any kind should be extracted from the Protected Area. 4. There will be no felling of trees and burning of fuel wood inside the Protected Area

		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. The waste material generated should be disposed outside the Protected Area. 6. There will be no labor camp within 1 km from the boundary of Protected Area. 7. No blasting will be carried out within 1 km from the boundary of Protected Area during the work. 8. There shall be no high mast/ beam/ search lights & high sounds within 1 km from the Protected Area boundary. 9. The user agency and project personnel will comply with the provisions of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972. 10. Maintenance activity of any nature should be carried out only after seeking formal approval from competent authority of tiger reserve/PA. 11. The user agency and project personnel will comply with the provisions of Standard SOP/Guidelines issued by WII, Dehradun for linear projects. 12. Any permission / clearance required under FCA-1980 or other acts may be taken as per rules. 13. In view of the limited project length, the option of laying the transmission line underground may be examined by the User Agency. 14. In case above is not possible bird diverters may be affixed on the transmission line as per guidelines.
25	Comments of NTCA	<p>NTCA vide letter no.7-104/2024-NTCA dated 5th November, 2024 has recommended the proposal subject to the following mitigation measures:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The transmission line should be designed to prevent electrocution risks for avifauna and arboreal species. This includes using insulated wiring in critical sections and installing measures to prevent wildlife access to live components. Additionally, this will reduce risks of poaching via illegal electrification. 2. Appropriate bird diverters must be installed along the entire length of the powerline at regular intervals to minimize bird collisions. These diverters should be regularly monitored and maintained by the power company to ensure their effectiveness. 3. For a 400 kV transmission line, the right of way on forest land

		<p>should not exceed 46 meters, in line with the Ministry of Environment, Forest, and Climate Change (MoEFCC) guidelines. This width must be adhered to strictly to minimize habitat disturbance.</p> <p>4. The transmission line route should be planned to avoid extensive vegetation clearance. Any tree felling or pruning must be done with the authorization of the competent authority of the Rajasthan Forest Department.</p> <p>5. No construction or maintenance activities should take place within forested or wildlife-sensitive areas at night. Labor camps should be situated at least 1 kilometer away from critical wildlife habitats and tiger corridors to minimize disturbance.</p> <p>6. Routine vegetation clearance beneath the powerline may introduce invasive plant species. The power company should work in collaboration with the Rajasthan Forest Department to implement an Integrated Vegetation Management program. This program should focus on planting native, palatable species to support local wildlife and prevent the spread of invasive species.</p> <p>7. Construction materials, including soil and stones, should not be sourced from forest areas. Construction debris must not be disposed of in forests or wetlands.</p> <p>8. The project should incorporate an animal passage plan, establishing ground-level or elevated structures where feasible to ensure the safe movement of wildlife, particularly along known migration or dispersal routes within tiger corridors and other critical wildlife habitats.</p> <p>9. CWLW, Rajasthan should develop appropriate mechanism to monitor the compliance of the conditions stipulated herein at various phases of project implementation.</p>
26	Comments of Ministry	<p>The list of projects recommended in the Ramgarh Vishdhari Tiger Reserve is attached.</p> <p>The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.</p>
27	Uploaded Document	management plan and list of recommended proposals.pdf

-1: सार्वजनिक क्षेत्रीय वन अधिकारी, डाबी -1-
अधिन मृदा कार्य प्राक्कलन वर्ष 2023-24

नाम कार्य :- प्लाट Transmission line

राज - डाबी

क्षेत्रफल :- 22.4766 हेक्टर

ग्राम पंचायत - Jakhmund

पंचायत समिति - Talera


वर्ष - 2023-24


वन मण्डल - बुन्दी

स्वीकृत राशि :-

S.N	GPS N		Unit	Quantity	Rate	रक की ईकाई	Amount
A	Advance work						
1	2.1.1	Survey of area, demarcation & layout	Hac.	22.4766	86.36		1941.08
2	2.1.2	Dividing the area in subplots and their semi permanent demarcation in field and preparation of map	Hac.	22.4766	234.12		5262.22
3	2.1.3	Layout for excavation of pits	No.	44953	0.63		28320.39
4		Digging of pits size (0.45x0.45x0.45) or (0.50x0.40)/2 X (0.50x0.40)/2 x 0.45cum)					
	2.4.1.4	Hard soil having between 10-30% boulders running meter.	Per. Pit	14026	15.93		223434.18
4		Digging of pits size (0.30x0.30x0.30cum)					
	2.4.1.4	Hard soil having between 10-30% boulders running meter.	Per. Pit	25127	4.72		118599.44
	2.4.1.4	Hard soil having between 30-50% boulders running meter.	Per. Pit	5800	6.28		36424.00
5	2.3.5.2	construction of loose stone checkdam in nullahs lead up to 200 m.	cum	863	383.17		330675.71
6	as per modal	construction of thatched Castle guard hut	Ls				180374.00
7	as per modal	Purchase of tools & plants.	Ls				24049.00
8	as per modal	Purchase of water storage tank	Ls				120249.00
9	as per modal	purchase of sign board and its fixing	Ls				12024.00
10	as per modal	Other miscalleneous works & diesel etc.	Ls				86002.76
TOTAL :-							1167355.78

all rates are take CCF KOTA bar


 Assistant Conservator of Forest
 dabi (Bundi)


 Range Officer of Forest
 Dabi

Assistant account officer
 bundi

Sanction

 Deputy Conservator of Forest
 Bundi

:- कर्मचारी वेतन व मजदूरी :-

प्रथम वर्ष पौधारोपण कार्य प्राकल्पन वर्ष 2024-25

कार्य - प्लाट Transmission line

वेतन - 22.4786 हेक्टर

पंचायत समिति - Talera

वन मण्डल - बुन्दी

रेंज - डाबी

ग्राम पंचायत - Jakhmund

वर्ष - 2024-25

परीकृत राशि -

S. N	bsr ccf kota	Particular	Unit	Quantity	Rate	Amount
25		Purchase of medicinal /dwarf plants and transportation up to planting site	as per modal	-	-	1058198.32
11	3.3.2	वीथ पट्टि 40 कि.मी. दूरी (BHAWANIPURA NARSARY SE 3KM TAK=1.75 ADDITION PER KM 37X0.06=2.22TOTAL KM=1.79+2.22=4.01 (1) 12 x 30 से.मी. 15 x 22.5 से.मी.	plant	44953	4.01	180261.53
12		पौधारोपण कार्य				
13	3.4.1	खड्डों का उपचार	pits	44953	0.54	24274.62
14	3.4.5	खड्डों में डी.ए.पी खाद डालना	pits	44953	0.39	17531.67
15		पौधा रोपण कार्य मय उपचार, पौलीथीन हटाना एवं खड्डों को पुनः भरकर दबाना एवं 15 लीटर पानी पिलाना		44953		
	3.4.3.2	(1) 12 x 30 से.मी पथरीली क्षेत्र	plant	44953	7.12	320065.36
17	3.4.4.3	धावले बनाना कम से कम 45 से.मी.0 अर्द्ध व्यास थिकनी मिट्टी में एवं 3 बीज बुवाई करना।	plant	44953	8.01	360073.53
18	3.4.5	पौधों को सुरिया एवं अन्य खाद देना 1 बार 10000 पौधे	plant	44953	0.39	17531.67
19	3.5.2.1, 2	watering plant by trakter tankar (min.15 ltr of water and including cost of transportation 4 km) up to 1 km @ 4.14 per plant + for every additional km @0.89 (3x0.89=2.67) 4.14+2.67=6.81 , 44953plant x 3 time total plant 179812	per plant	134859	6.81	918389.79
25		Purchase of water @300 /tanker of 3000 lit.	as per modal	-	-	216449.65
20	3.6.1.2	मिटाई बुवाई कार्य (समतल पथरीली मिट्टी में) (2)खड्डों के पौधों का 2 बार 26453 पौधों की पथरीली क्षेत्र	plant	89906	5.31	477400.86
22	3.6.2	बुवाई कार्य (पथरीली मिट्टी में) प्रत्येक पानी पिलाई के बाद	per plant	134859	2.83	381650.97
23		सुरक्षा कार्य हेतु 5 चौकीदार 12 माह	days	1402	259.00	363118.00
24		कीटनाशक इत्यादि पर व्यय	l.s	l.s	l.s	72149.88
25		Purchase of fertilizer for plants	Ls			48099.92
25		Other miscallaneous works	Ls			499747.80
		Total				4954943.57

All rates are as per forestry BSR of ccf kota
2023

Technically Checked

Assistant Conservator of Forest
dabi(Bundi)

Assistant account officer
bundi

Range Officer of Forest
dabi

Sanction

Deputy Conservator of Forest
Bundi

--:: कार्यालय क्षेत्रीय वन अधिकारी, डाबी ::--

द्वितीय वर्ष कार्य प्राक्कलन वर्ष 2025-26

नाम कार्य :- प्ला0 Transmisson line

क्षेत्रफल :- 22.4768 हेक्टर

पंचायत समिति - Talera

वन मण्डल - बुन्दी

रेंज - डाबी

ग्राम पंचायत - Jakhmund

वर्ष - 2025-26

स्वीकृत राशि -

S.N	Particular	Unit	Quantity	Rate	Amount
25	Purchase of medicinal /dwarf plants and transportation up to planting site for replacement	as per modal	-	-	211639.66
1	2.4.2 रिप्लेसमेंट हेतु खड़े खुदाई काय 0.45x0.45x0.45	pits	2895	7.62	22059.9
	0.30x0.30x0.30		6095	2.07	12616.65
2	पौध परिवहन 40 कि.मी. दूरी				
	3.3.2 (1) 15 x 22.5 से.मी. और 12.5 x 30 से.मी.	plant	8990.00	4.39	19466.10
2	3.4.1 खदड़ों का उपचार	pits	8990.00	0.54	4854.60
3	3.4.5 खदड़ों में डी.ए.पी. खाद डालना	pits	8990.00	0.39	3506.10
4	पौधा रोपण कार्य भव्य उपचार, पोतीषीन हटाना एवं खदड़ों को पुनः भरकर दबाना एवं 15 लीटर पानी पिलाना				
	3.4.3.2 (1) 12 X 30 से.मी. ब्लेक होत्र) 15 ग 22.5 से.मी.	plant	8990	7.12	64008.80
5	3.4.4.4 धावले रिपेयर कम से कम 45 से.मी.0 अर्द्ध व्यास में।	plant	44953	1.79	80465.87
6	3.4.5 पौधों को घूरिया एवं अन्य खाद देना 1 बार 8000 पौधे	plant	8990	0.39	3506.10
7	निर्दाई गुदाई कार्य (पथरीली मिट्टी में)				
	3.6.1.1 (3)खदड़ों के पौधों का 2 बार 44953पौधों की	plant	89906	5.31	477400.86
9	3.5.2.1, 2 watering plant by trakter tankar (min.15 ltr of water and including cost of transportation 4 km) up to 1 km @ 4.14 per plant + for every additional km @0.89 (3x0.89=2.67) 4.14+2.67=6.75 ; 44953plant x 4 time total plant 179812	per plant	179812	6.81	1224519.72
25	Purchase of water @300 /tanker of 3000 lit.	as per modal	-	-	288599.54
	3.6.2 गुदाई कार्य (पथरीली मिट्टी में) प्रत्येक पानी पिलाई के बाद	per plant	179812	2.83	508867.96
11	सुखा कार्य हेतु 5 चौकीदार 12 माह	days	1402	259.00	363118.00
12	खाद,बीज, कीटनाशक इत्यादि पर व्यय	l.s			20000.00
13	अन्य विविध व्यय	l.s			209523.00
	TOTAL				3322613.2

Technically Checked
Assistant Conservator of Forest
dabi(Bundi)

Range Officer of Forest
dabi

Assistant account officer
bundi

Sanction
Deputy Conservator of Forest
Bundi

:- सार्वजनिक क्षेत्रीय वन अधिकारी, डाबी :-

तृतीय वर्ष कार्य प्राक्कलन वर्ष 2026-27

कार्य :- प्लांट Transmission line

रेंज - डाबी

क्षेत्रफल :- 22.4700 हेक्टर

ग्राम पंचायत - Jakhmund

पंचायत समिति - Talera


वर्ष - 2025-26

वन मण्डल - बुन्दी


स्वीकृत राशि -

GPS N						
S.N o.		Particular	Unit	Quantity	Rate	Amount
1	3.4.4.4	भाबले स्पियर कम से कम 45 सेमीठ जई ब्यास में।	plant	44953	1.79	80465.87
2	3.5.2.1, 2	watering plant by trakter tankar (min. 15 ltr of water and including cost of transportation 4 km) up to 1 km @ 4.14 per plant + for every additional km @0.89 (3x0.89=2.67) 4.14+2.67=6.81 , 44953plant x 3 time total plant 134859	per plant	134859	6.81	918389.79
3		Purchase of water @300 /tanker of 3000 lit.	as per modal	-	-	216449.65
4	3.6.2	गुनाई कार्य (पधरीली मिट्टी में) प्रत्येक पानी पिलाई के बाद	per plant	134859	2.83	381650.97
5		सुखा कार्य हेतु 5 बीबीदार 12 गाह	days	1402	259.00	363118.00
6		अन्य विधि व्यय	l.s			109523.37
		TOTAL				2069597.65

Technically Checked


Assistant Conservator of Forest
dabi(Bundi)

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dabi

Sanction

Deputy Conservator of Forest
Bundi

-:: कार्यालय क्षेत्रीय वन अधिकारी, डाबी ::-


तकनीकी प्राक्कलन वर्ष 2027-28

आम कार्य :- प्लाट Transmission line
क्षेत्रफल :- 22.4788 हेक्टर
पंचायत समिति - Talera
वन मण्डल - बुन्दी


रेज - डाबी
ग्राम पंचायत - Jakhmund
वर्ष - 2027-28
स्वीकृत राशि -

GPS N						
S.N o.	Particular	Unit	Quantity	Rate	Amount	
1	सुरक्षा कार्य हेतु 5 चौकीदार 12 माह	days	1402	259.00	363118.00	
2	अन्य विविध व्यय	Rs			35113.00	
	TOTAL				398231.00	


Technically Checked


Assistant Conservator of Forest
dabi(Bundi)

Assistant account officer
bundi


Range Officer of Forest
dabi

Sanction


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Bundi


--: कार्यालय क्षेत्रीय वन अधिकारी, डाबी ::-


नाम कार्य :- प्लाट Transmission line
 क्षेत्रफल :- 22.4768 हेक्टर
 पंचायत समिति - Talera
 वन मण्डल - बुन्दी

रेंज - डाबी
 ग्राम पंचायत - Jakhmund


S.N o.	Particular	Amount
1	Advance work Zero Year 2023-24	
2	Planting Year 2024-25	1167355.78
3	Maintenance 1st Year 2025-26	4954943.57
4	Maintenance second Year 2026-27	3322513.00
5	Maintenance Third Year 2027-28	2069597.65
6	Maintenance Forth Year 2028-29	398231.00
7	Maintenance Fifth Year 2029-30	398231.00
8	Maintenance Sixth Year 2030-31	398231.00
9	Maintenance Seventh Year 2031-32	398231.00
10	Maintenance Eight Year 2032-33	398231.00
11	Maintenance Ninth Year 2033-34	398231.00
12	Maintenance Tenth Year 2034-35	398231.00
	Total	14700258.00

All rates are taken from CCF kota 2022 (259/-)


 Range Officer of Forest
 dabi

Technically Checked

 Assistant Conservator of Forest
 dabi (Bundi)

Assistant account officer
 bundi

Sanction 
 Deputy Conservator of Forest
 Bundi

**RECOMMENDED PROPOSALS INSIDE RAMGARH VISHDHARI TIGER
RESERVE, RAJASTHAN.**

S.No	Subject	Status	Area in Ha
1	Proposal for use of 28.8 ha of forest land from buffer area of Ramgarh Vishdhari Tiger Reserve for widening of Laxmipura-DoraDabi-Ranaji Ka Guda NH-12 district-Bundi, Rajasthan- FP/RJ/ROAD/29812/ 2017	Recommended in 80 th SC NBWL meeting held on 09.10.2024	28.8
2	Proposal for use of 4.44 ha of forest land from Ramgarh Vishdhari Tiger Reserve for widening & Strengthening from Bundi Dalelpura Alodh Mandi MDR-52 in Km 5/0 to 22/0, Rajasthan- FP/RJ/ROAD/6284/ 2022	Recommended in 71 st SC NBWL meeting held on 29.12.2022	4.44
3	Proposal for use of 5.64 ha of forest land from Ramgarh Vishdhari Tiger Reserve for widening & strengthening from Bundi Dalelpura Alodh Mandi MDR-52 in Km 5/0 to 22/0, Rajasthan- FP/RJ/ROAD/6285/ 2022	Recommended in 71 st SC NBWL meeting held on 29.12.2022	5.64
4	Proposal for use of 13.725 ha of forest land from Ramgarh Vishdhari Tiger Reserve for Strengthening & Widening of Tonk Nagar Nainwa Khatkar K. Patan road SH-34 KM34/0 to 86/300 under SRF Scheme, Rajasthan. FP/RJ/ROAD/4004/2019	Recommended in 70 th SC NBWL meeting held on 13.12.2022	13.725
	Total		52.605

FRESH PROPOSALS FALLING INSIDE / OUTSIDE THE PROTECTED AREA ROAD

S.No	Name of the proposal
1.	<p>Proposal for use of 17.28 ha of forest land from Sri Venkateshwara Wildlife Sanctuary and 27.91 forest land and 5.75 ha non-forest land from the Ecosensitive Zone around Sri Venkateshwara Wildlife Sanctuary for four laning of Pileru-Kalur from km 55+900 to km 95+717 section of NH-71 of Tirupati District under the BharatmalaPariyojna (Package II) in favour of NHAI PIU TIRUPATI.</p> <p>WL/AP/ROAD/448446/2023</p>
2.	<p>Proposal for use of 9.89 ha of forest land from tiger corridor connecting Sri Lankamalleswara Wild Life Sanctuary with NagarajunasagarSrisailam Tiger Reserve (NSTR) and within notified ESZ at about 500m from the Sanctuary for widening and improvement of existing two lanes carriageway to 4 lanes of Mydukur-Badavel (NH-67) from chainage 606.500 to 609.800 on Hybrid Annuity mode under BharatmalaPariyojana in favour of National Highways of India in YSR District, Andhra Pradesh.</p> <p>WL/AP/ROAD/456886/2023</p>
3.	<p>Proposal for use of 133.56 ha of land which includes 44.43 ha forest land and 10.93 ha of non-forest land from Eco-sensitive Zone (ESZ) of Sri Venkateswara Wildlife Sanctuary, 33.22 ha forest land and 26.70 ha nonforest land from ESZ of Sri Penusila Lakshmi Narasimha Wildlife Sanctuary (114.58 ha in the ESZ also falls in the tiger corridor connecting NagarjunaSagarSrisailam Tiger Reserve - Sri Venkateswara National Park) and 18.28 ha forest land from tiger corridor connecting NagarjunaSagarSrisailam Tiger Reserve - Sri Venkateswara National Park for construction of four lane national highway from Kadapa to Renigunta section of NH-716 from km 0 to km 121.935, Andhra Pradesh in favour of National Highways Authority of India.</p> <p>WL/AP/ROAD/496488/2024</p>
4.	<p>Proposal for use of 0.18 ha of forest land from buffer zone of Pakke TigerReserve for construction of Jeepable Bridge (Only light vehicles) at Seijosa-Pakke Tiger Reserve, Span- 260 mtrs under RIDF XXIX, in PakkeKessangDistrict, Arunachal Pradesh.</p> <p>WL/AR/ROAD/459661/2024</p>
5.	<p>Proposal for use of 134.1 ha (9.526 ha forest land and 124.574 ha non-forest land) for construction of 4/6 Lanning of Palakkad - Kozhikode of NH-966(Greenfield) from Km.0.000 to Km.121.006 (Total length 121.006Km) at an aerial distance of minimum 5.70 km and maximum 7.30 km from nearest boundary of Silent Valley National Park in its default 10 km Eco-sensitive Zone in Palakkad, Kerala under BharatmalaParajoya in favour of NHAI.</p> <p>WL/KL/ROAD/401933/2022</p>
6.	<p>Proposal for use of 4.5 ha from Kanha-Nagzira-Tadoba-Indrawati Tiger corridor for upgradation of Kachcha Road to bituminous from km45 of T-20 to Kattiparkala road under RCPLWEA Scheme by MPRRDA, Balaghat District. Madhya Pradesh.</p> <p>WL/MP/ROAD/465293/2024</p>
7.	<p>Proposal for use of 6.318 ha (4.858 ha of forestland + 1.46 ha non-forest land) from buffer zone of Kanha Tiger Reserve for construction of</p>

	Bandhankhero Devgaon Saraipatera Akalpur Jairasi road under RCPLWEA Scheme, in district- Balaghat, Madhya Pradesh. WL/MP/ROAD/468549/2024
8.	Proposal for use of 4.25 ha of forest land for upgradation of road to bituminous from village Bhaiswahi to Jaldidand under RCPLWEA scheme through corridor connecting Kanha Tiger Reserve and Navegaon-Nagazira Tiger Reserve in district Balaghat at a distance of 7.33 kilometers from the buffer zone of Kanha Tiger Reserve and 9.33 kilometers from Kanha-pench Corridor. WL/MP/ROAD/468409/2024
9.	Proposal for use of 2.184 ha of land from buffer zone of Kanha-Nagzira-Tadoba-Indrawati Tiger corridor for upgradation of kachcha road to bituminous road from village Malumjhola to Hathbandh via Bandhankheroroadin district Balaghat, Madhya Pradesh under RCPLWEA Scheme. WL/MP/ROAD/468539/2024
10.	Proposal for use of 14.045 ha of forestland from Kanha -Pench Tiger Corridor for upgradation of Khursud-Gaunajhola to Khara road under RCPLWEA Scheme by MPRRDA, District - Balaghat, Madhya Pradesh. WL/MP/ROAD/480149/2024
11.	Proposal for use of 0.117 ha of forest land from Kanha-Nagzira-Tadoba-Indrawati Tiger corridor for upgradation of Bodadalkha to Dhirimurum road to bituminous road under RCPLWEA Scheme by MPRRDA in Balaghat District, Madhya Pradesh. WL/MP/ROAD/468651/2024
12.	Proposal for use of 4.10 ha (2.84 ha of forestland and 1.26 ha non-forest land) from Kanha-NagziraTadoba-Indravati Tiger Reserve for construction of black-topped road from Kandrikala to Kattipar Road in District-Balaghat, Madhya Pradesh under RCPLWEA scheme. WL/MP/ROAD/465890/2024
13.	Proposal for use of 65.17 ha (18.47 ha of forest land and 46.7 ha non-forest land) from default ESZ of Tokalo Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of 2-lane road with earthen shoulder of Zorinpui-Longmasu section of NH-502A between Km 7.325 to Km 28.244 in Lawngtlai and Saiha Districts in the State of Mizoram on EPC mode by NHIDCL WL/MZ/ROAD/489262/2024
14.	Proposal for use of 28.21 ha of forest land from buffer zone of RamgarhVishdhari Tiger Reserve for widening of BundiSilorNamana Garda Bhopatpura road (SH-29B) from existing 3 m to 20 m width for 14.105 km from Km 0/0 to 44/0 in favour of PWD, Kota, Rajasthan. WL/RJ/ROAD/429009/2023
15.	Proposal for use of 11.196 ha of land from core area of RamgarhVishdhari Tiger Reserve for Construction of road including High Level Bridges Indergarh-Dhipatri-Rajopa-Itawa-Shahnawada-Lalitpur Road (SH-120) Gothara Kalan village from chainage km 380 to km 2868 Across River Chambal, Distt. Kota and Bundi, Rajasthan in favour of Public Works Department. WL/RJ/ROAD/447841/2023

Proposal No: WL/AP/ROAD/448446/2023

1	Proposal Name	Proposal for use of 17.28 ha of forest land from Sri Venkateshwara Wildlife Sanctuary and 27.91 forest land and 5.75 ha non-forest land from the Eco-sensitive Zone around Sri Venkateshwara Wildlife Sanctuary for four laning of Pileru-Kalur from km 55+900 to km 95+717 section of NH- 71 of Tirupati District under the Bharatmala Pariyojna (Package II) in favour of NHAI PIU TIRUPATI.
2	Name of the protected area involved	Sri Venkateswara Wildlife Sanctuary
3	Proposal Number	WL/AP/ROAD/448446/2023
4	State Name	ANDHRA PRADESH
5	Whether the proposal is sub-judice	No
6	Area of the protected area(Ha)	17234
7	Area proposed for diversion / De-notification	50.94
8	Total Diverted Area from Protected Area	NA
9	Status of ESZ if any	Final ESZ notification on 18th June, 2021. The Eco-sensitive Zone shall be to an extent of zero (due to developed Tirupathi township at southern side) to 10 kilometres around the boundary of Sri Venkateswara Wildlife Sanctuary and the area of the Eco-sensitive Zone is 448 square kilometres.
10	Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972	No violation has been committed by the User Agency under Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.
11	Whether linear/non-linear	Linear

12	Whether EC obtained	No
13	Name of the application Agency	PROJECT DIRECTOR NHAI PIU TIRUPATI
14	Date of submission	27/11/2023
15	Total number of trees to be felled	11191
16	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	Yes
17	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	<p>Pileru to Kalur "The Project Road" situated in southern part of Andhra Pradesh in the district of Tirupati and Four laning of Pileru -Kalur Section from Km 55.900 to Km 95.717 is a section of NH-71, having length 39.817 km.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As there is an increase in traffic volume along the existing road, the existing road needs up-gradation to four lane configurations with proposed ROW 45-60 m and 30 m in forest area. The road passes through Comp Nos. 45, 46, 49, 50, 52, 53 and 54 of Bhakarapet RF, Nagapatla RF of Deverakonda S Beat Bhakarapet Beat, Nagapatla Beat, Rangampeta Beat of SVNP Chamala Range, WLM Tirupati Division, the alignment within forest locations suits the topography and forest land diversion is the minimum required. Any other alternative chosen for the project shall involve acquisition of more private, Government lands causing more environmental impacts. • As per up gradation proposal, total area 45.19 Ha of forest land with a length of 13.30 Km. is needed to be diverted as per IRC Standards and there is no alternative route for improvement of existing road.
18	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Sri Venkateswara Wildlife Sanctuary is home to Indian giant squirrel, slender loris, golden gecko, leopard , tiger, sloth bear, wild boar , four- horned antelope , spotted deer, sambar deer and Jackal etc.
19	Violation (if any) done by the User Agency in the past?	No
20	Type of forest	Southern Tropical Dry Deciduous and Southern Mixed Dry Deciduous
21	Proposed Mitigation	NA

	Measures	
22	Recommendation of the state board for wildlife	Proposal was recommended by State Board for Wild life in 25th meeting held on 25th September, 2024.
23	Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden	Recommended
24	Conditions imposed by Chief Wild Life Warden	<p>The Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal subject to the following conditions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. User agency should carry out the work only in day time i.e., 9:00 AM- 5:00 PM. 2. The user agency shall be instructed not to leave any waste excess material inside the forest. 3. No blasting shall be done in proposed area without the approval of concerned authority. 4. Clearance of bush growth etc., shall be kept to bare minimum. 5. User agency shall not set up labour camps inside the protected area. 6. The felled material (trees, fuel, timber and pulp if any) is property of forest department and the user agency shall bear the felling. transportation charges etc., 7. User agency shall not commit any action, which is detrimental to wildlife and habitat and shall obey other conditions stipulated by the forest department. 8. It is also requested to consider deposition of Wildlife Mitigation Plan - financial outlay of Rs.365.00 Lakhs in Bio-SAP account for immediate and effective implementation. 9. In addition, 2% of proportionated project cost is proposed for Management practices for Wildlife protection, proportionate to the extent of forest Land (Tiger Corridor Land) of the Project and shall be charged from the User agency and deposited in BIOSAP account for immediate and effective implementation.
25	Comments of NTCA	<p>NTCA vide letter no.7-87/2024-NTCA dated 28th October, 2024 has made following observations and recommendataions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The proposed road lies partially in the Sri Venkateshwara National Park (NP) and partially outside the NP. 2. The site had presence of leopard as per 2022 cycles of All India tiger

		<p>estimation (AITE) in and around the project site.</p> <p>3. As per 2022 cycle of all India tiger estimation, the project site also had presence of many endangered large mammals such as dhole, wolf, sloth bear, Elephant and Sambar in its vicinity.</p> <p>4. The proposed project is located in a vital habitat that supports many endangered species and serves as a potential wildlife corridor, particularly for tigers and other species linking it to the Kaundinya Wildlife Sanctuary (WLS). Kaundinya WLS is also an elephant reserve, inhabited by elephants migrated from Karnataka, and Tamil Nadu. There is significant potential for elephants to move through these habitat patches toward the Sri Venkateswara national park in the future. These forested patches are also crucial to link forested of Western ghats with the Eastern ghats. Therefore, conducting a thorough ground survey of the proposed project area is essential to identify strategic locations for the safe movement of wildlife to ensure effective conservation solutions.</p> <p>5. Therefore, it is recommended that NBWL may constitute a Committee to conduct a comprehensive site appraisal. The Committee would perform the ecological evaluation of the landscape, and identify crucial sites for wildlife passages to ensure safe movement of animals. Additionally, the team could provide recommendations for addressing any adverse impacts on the local wildlife and ecosystem would be beneficial. Any decision to the proposal may be undertaken based on the report submitted by the Committee.</p>
26	Comments of Ministry	<p>The list of proposals recommended by the Standing Committee involving Sri Venkateswara National Park and Wildlife Sanctuary is attached.</p> <p>The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.</p>
27	Uploaded Document	involving sri venkateswara wildlife sanctuary.pdf

Proposals recommended by the Standing Committee of the National Board for Wild Life involving Sri Venkateswara Wildlife Sanctuary

S.No.	Name of the Proposal	Inside/Outside	Number and date of the SCNBWL meeting	Area involved (in ha.)
1.	Proposal for use of 32.25 ha of land from the tiger corridor connecting Nagarjunasagar Srisaïlam Tiger Reserve) with Sri Venkateswara Wildlife Sanctuary in Nandyal and Giddalur division for execution of various engineering works for doubling railway line between Guntur and Guntakal stations, Andhra Pradesh. FP/AP/RAIL/147706/2021	Outside	Recommended in the 75 th Meeting of the SCNBWL held on 17th November, 2023	32.25

Life involving Sri Venkateswara National Park

S.No.	Name of the Proposal	Inside/Outside	Number and date of the SCNBWL meeting	Area involved (in ha.)
1.	<p>Proposal for use of 40.86 ha of forest land from tiger corridor connecting NagarjunaSagar Tiger Reserve (NSTR) and Sri Venkateswara National Park for development of Expressways, Economic Corridors and inter corridors under Bharatmala Pariyojana Phase- II (Lot-10): Bengaluru- Kadapa- Vijayawada Economic Corridor: NH544G (KM 0.000 to KM 342.500) in the state of Andhra Pradesh. WL/AP/ROAD/453233/2023</p>	Outside	Recommended in the 78 th Meeting of the SCNBWL held on 22nd February, 2024	40.86

Proposal No: WL/AP/ROAD/456886/2023

1	Proposal Name	Proposal for use of 9.89 ha of forest land from tiger corridor connecting Sri Lankamalleswara Wild Life Sanctuary with Nagarajunasagar Srisailam Tiger Reserve (NSTR) and within notified ESZ at about 500m from the Sanctuary for widening and improvement of existing two lanes carriageway to 4 lanes of Mydukur-Badavel (NH-67) from chainage 606.500 to 609.800 on Hybrid Annuity mode under Bharatmala Pariyojana in favour of National Highways of India in YSR District, Andhra Pradesh
2	Name of the protected area involved	Sri Lankamalleswara Wild Life Sanctuary
3	Proposal Number	WL/AP/ROAD/456886/2023
4	State Name	ANDHRA PRADESH
5	Whether the proposal is sub-judice	No
6	Area of the protected area(Ha)	46442
7	Area proposed for diversion / De-notification	9.89
8	Total Diverted Area from Protected Area	NA
9	Status of ESZ if any	Final notification of ESZ around Sri Lankamallesawara Wildlife Sanctuary published on 7th April 2017. The ESZ extends upto 1 km around the sanctuary.
10	Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972	The proposed project is falling in Tiger Corridor Area.
11	Whether linear/non-linear	Linear
12	Whether EC	No

	obtained	
13	Name of the application Agency	NATIONAL HIGHWAYS AUTHORITY OF INDIA
14	Date of submission	08/01/2024
15	Total number of trees to be felled	829
16	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	Yes
17	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	<p>The project road starts in Mydukur from Existing Km 585.930 (Proposed Ch 585.820) and ends at Existing Km 628.555 (Proposed Ch 630.960) in Badvel. The total length of the project is 45.140 Km (proposed). The project is an existing two/four lane road and involving minimal forestland requirement therefore considered as recommended alignment as per Land Acquisition Committee (LAC) approval. The road transferred from WORTH to NHAI currently for maintenance and tolling. Therefore, the project road recommended for four lane configurations to maintain smooth and uninterrupted flow of traffic considering the current traffic demand.</p> <p>This project will improve significant economic benefits to the AP State. The development of highway will lead to better connectivity and will play a significant role in reducing the pollution due to traffic congestion in city area. In addition, this proposed development will benefit in changing the socio- economic condition of the people living in the region. Installation of proper road safety system through signage, barricades, crash barriers, noise barrier etc. on project road will further improve the road safety and minimize human- animal conflicts. The project will also create direct and indirect employment benefit to the local district of the State. The indirect benefits include savings in vehicle operating costs, less fuel consumption and decreased cost and time of passenger travel.</p>
18	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Nagarjunasagar Srisailam Tiger Reserve (NSTR) is home to tiger, leopard, sloth bear, wild dog, jackal, ratel, porcupine, giant squirrel, mouse deer, four horned antelope, sambar and wild boar etc.
19	Violation (if any) done by the User Agency in the past?	No

20	Type of forest	Tropical dry deciduous
21	Proposed Mitigation Measures	The User Agency has proposed 3 animal underpasses of 300m span with height of 5m within the tiger corridor area and another animal underpass of 500 m span within the ESZ between chainage 609.770 to 614.500. The User Agency has also proposed wildlife mitigation plan for Rs. 3.65 Cr which include habitat improvement works, wildlife research and monitoring works, wildlife protection related works and publicity and awareness works.
22	Recommendation of the state board for wildlife	Proposal was recommended by State Board for Wild life in the meeting held on 25th September, 2024.
23	Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden	Recommended
24	Conditions imposed by Chief Wild Life Warden	<p>The Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal subject to the following conditions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. User agency should carry out the work only in day time i.e., 9:00 AM- 5:00 PM. 2. The user agency shall be instructed not to leave any waste excess material inside the forest. 3. No blasting shall be done in proposed area without the approval of concerned authority. 4. Clearance of bush growth etc., shall be kept to bare minimum. 5. User agency shall not set up labour camps inside the protected area. 6. The felled material (trees, fuel, timber and pulp if any) is property of forest department and the user agency shall bear the felling transportation charges etc., 7. User agency shall not commit any action, which is detrimental to wildlife and habitat and shall obey other conditions stipulated by the forest department. 8. It is also requested to consider deposition of Wildlife Mitigation Plan - financial outlay of Rs.365.00 Lakhs in Bio-SAP account for immediate and effective implementation. 9. In addition, 2% of proportionated project cost is proposed for Management practices for Wildlife protection, proportionate to the extent of forest Land (Tiger Corridor Land) of the Project and shall be

		<p>charged from the User agency and deposited in BIOSAP account for immediate and effective implementation.</p>
25	Comments of NTCA	<p>NTCA vide letter no.7-97/2024-NTCA dated 4th November, 2024 has made following observations and recommendations:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The proposed road lies partially in the corridor region connecting Sri Lankamalleshwaram WLS to Nagarajunasagar Srisailam tiger reserve (NSTR). 2. The site had presence of leopard as per 2022 cycle in and around the project site. 3. As per 2022 cycle of all India tiger estimation, the project site also had presence of many endangered large mammals such as dhole, and sloth bear, and sambar in the vicinity of the project site. 4. The proposed project is located in a crucial corridor that connects Sri Lankamalleshwaram WLS to the Nagarajunasagar Srisailam tiger reserve. The habitat patches in this landscape are crucial to remain connected to maintain the landscape connectivity, as they link Sri Lankamalleshwaram WLS to the Nagarajunasagar Srisailam Tiger Reserve, NSTR is an important source habitat for tigers and other wildlife species. Considering the importance of corridor, conserving these forest patches is critical to preserving connectivity in the landscape and providing linkage to an alternative potential habitat for tigers and other species dispersing from Nagarajunasagar Srisailam tiger reserve. Therefore, conducting a thorough ground survey of the proposed project area is essential to identify strategic locations for the safe movement of wildlife to ensure effective conservation solutions. 5. Therefore, it is recommended that NBWL may constitute a committee to conduct a comprehensive site appraisal. The committee would perform the ecological evaluation of the landscape, and identify crucial sites for wildlife passages to ensure safe movement of animals. Additionally, the committee could provide recommendations for addressing any adverse impacts on the local wildlife and ecosystem would be beneficial. Any decision to the proposal may be undertaken based on the report submitted by the committee.
26	Comments of Ministry	<p>The list of project proposals involving Sri Lankamalleshwara Wildlife Sanctuary recommended by the Standing Committee is attached.</p>

		The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.
27	Uploaded Document	proposals involving slws.pdf

**DETAILS OF PROPOSALS INVOLVING SRI LANKAMALLESWARA WILDLIFE
SANCTUARY**

S. No.	Name of the proposal	Whether inside or outside	Status	Area in ha
1.	Proposal for use of 4.43 ha of forestland in Porumamilla & Onipenta Ranges of Proddatur (WL) Division for laying of 16” dia petroleum pipeline along with OFC in Kadapa District, Andhra Pradesh State 2.30 km away from the boundary of the Sri Lankamalleswara Wildlife Sanctuary	Outside	Recommended in 54 th meeting of SC-NBWL held on 18 th July 2019	4.43
2.	Proposal for use of 0.03 ha (0.01 ha in Kadapa Division and 0.02 ha in Proddatur Division) of forestland in tiger corridor of Nagarjunasagar –Srisailam Tiger Reserve and Srilankamalleswar Wildlife Sanctuary for erection of the obstacle light mast for night landing operation of Kadapa Airport, Andhra Pradesh State	Outside	Recommended in 58 th meeting of SC-NBWL held on 3 rd July 2020	0.03

3. Proposal No: WL/AP/ROAD/496488/2024

1	Proposal Name	Proposal for use of 133.56 ha of land which includes 44.43 ha forest land and 10.93 ha of non-forest land from Eco-sensitive Zone (ESZ) of Sri Venkateswara Wildlife Sanctuary, 33.22 ha forest land and 26.70 ha non-forest land from ESZ of Sri Penusila Lakshmi Narasimha Wildlife Sanctuary (114.58 ha in the ESZ also falls in the tiger corridor connecting Nagarjuna Sagar Srisailam Tiger Reserve - Sri Venkateswara National Park) and 18.28 ha forest land from tiger corridor connecting Nagarjuna Sagar Srisailam Tiger Reserve - Sri Venkateswara National Park for construction of four lane national highway from Kadapa to Renigunta section of NH-716 from km 0 to km 121.935, Andhra Pradesh in favour of National Highways Authority of India.
2	Name of the protected area involved	Sri Penusila Narasimha Wildlife Sanctuary and Sri Venkateswara National Park
3	Proposal Number	WL/AP/ROAD/496488/2024
4	State Name	ANDHRA PRADESH
5	Whether the proposal is sub-judice	No
6	Area of the protected area(Ha)	NA
7	Area proposed for diversion / De-notification	44.69
8	Total Diverted Area from Protected Area	86.22
9	Status of ESZ if any	Final ESZ notification of Sri Penusila Narasimha Wildlife Sanctuary on 28 August, 2020.
10	Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972	No violation has been committed by the User Agency w.r.t, Section 29 of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.

11	Whether linear/non-linear	Linear
12	Whether EC obtained	Yes
13	Name of the application Agency	PROJECT DIRECTOR NHAI PIU TIRUPATI
14	Date of submission	13/09/2024
15	Total number of trees to be felled	62135
16	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	Yes
17	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	<p>The National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) intends to take up construction of Bharatmala corridors for which they have invited bids in various packages under Lot 5. The roads under consideration are to be developed to 4 lane stretches and 6 lane stretches for IC and ECs respectively depending on the volume of traffic.</p> <p>The existing road has a few of sharp curves. The proposal is for widening and realignment at the sharp curve locations. The existing curves have been improved as per the stipulations in IRC codes. The road comes under districts of Y.S.R Kadapa, Annamayya and Tirupati under the jurisdiction of Kadapa, Annamayya & Tirupati Forest Divisions. • The proposed road is essential as it is a part of Kurnool-Chennai Economic Corridor (EC-17). • The road is a prime link connecting many small villages and towns to the Economic Corridor which after up-gradation will provide commercial enhancement to the Project Influence area.</p> <p>• The proposed project road is having a length of 121.93 Km in the state of Andhra Pradesh. As a part of the economic corridor, the project road is an access controlled road with higher design. Thus, passing through built-up or settlements shall cause efficiency of the road as well as increase the fatalities rate.</p>
18	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Sri Penusila Narasimha Wildlife Sanctuary is home to Asiatic Elephant, Sloth Bear, Slender Loris, Wild Dog, Indian Pangolin, Four-horned Antelope, Sambhar, Spotted Deer and Common Leopard, Indian Star Tortoise etc.
19	Violation (if any)	No

	done by the User Agency in the past?	
20	Type of forest	Tropical Dry mixed Deciduous Forests
21	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Wildlife Mitigation and Conservation Plan prepared by the Zoological Survey of India and approved by the Prl.CCF(Wildlife) and Chief Wildlife Warden, A.P, Mangalagiri vide Ref.No.21024/4/2024/WL-2, dt.16.08.2024. The plan is attached.
22	Recommendation of the state board for wildlife	Proposal was recommended by State Board for Wild Life in the 3rd meeting held on 25th September, 2024.
23	Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden	Recommended
24	Conditions imposed by Chief Wild Life Warden	<p>The Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal subject to the following conditions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. User Agency should carry out the work only in day time i.e., 9:00 AM-5:00 PM. 2. The User Agency shall be instructed not to leave any waste excess material inside the forest. 3. No blasting shall be done in proposed area without the approval of the concerned authority. 4. Clearance of bush growth etc., shall be kept to bare minimum. 5. User Agency shall not set up labour camps inside the protected area. 6. The felled material (trees, fuel, timber and pulp, if any) is the property of Forest Department and the User Agency shall bear the felling, transportation charges, etc. 7. User Agency shall not commit any action, which is detrimental to the wildlife and habitat and shall obey other conditions stipulated by the Forest Department. 8. Animal Passage Plan will be implemented as indicated in Wildlife Mitigation Plan by the User Agency at their cost. Any modification in the Animal Passage plan or any other suggestion for mitigation, by the State Govt., / SBWL / SC-NBWL, at a later stage shall be implemented by the User Agency. 9. It is also requested to consider deposition of Wildlife Mitigation Plan - financial outlay of Rs.3157.00 lakh in Bio-SAP account for immediate

		<p>and effective implementation.</p> <p>10. In addition, the cost of 2% proportionate to the extent of Forest land of the Project falling in Wildlife area (Tiger Corridor & ESZ) shall be charged from the User Agency and deposited in BIOSAP account for immediate and effective implementation.</p>
25	Comments of NTCA	<p>NTCA vide letter no.7-93/2024-NTCA dated 28th October, 2024 has made the following observations and recommendations:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The proposed road lies partially in the corridor region connecting Sri Venkateshwara NP to Sri Lankamalleshwaram WLS. 2. The site had presence of leopard as per 2022 cycle and of tigers as per AITE 2018 cycle of All India tiger estimation (AITE) in and around the project site. 3. As per 2022 cycle of all India tiger estimation, the project site also had presence of many endangered large mammals such as dhole, and sloth bear, and sambar in and around the project site. 4. The proposed project is located in a crucial corridor that connects Sri Venkateswara NP to Sri Lankamalleshwaram WLS. The habitat patches are essential for maintaining landscape connectivity, as they link Sri Lankamalleshwaram WLS to the Nagarajunasagar Srisailam Tiger Reserve, an important source habitat for tigers and other wildlife species. Given this, conserving these forest patches is critical to preserving connectivity in the landscape and providing linkage to an alternative potential habitat for tigers and other species dispersing from Nagarajunasagar Srisailam tiger reserve. Therefore, conducting a thorough ground survey of the proposed project area is essential to identify strategic locations for the safe movement of wildlife to ensure effective conservation solutions. 5. Therefore, it is recommended that NBWL may constitute a committee to conduct a comprehensive site appraisal. The committee would perform the ecological evaluation of the landscape, and identify crucial sites for wildlife passages to ensure safe movement of animals. Additionally, the committee could provide recommendations for addressing any adverse impacts on the local wildlife and ecosystem would be beneficial. Any decision to the proposal may be undertaken based on the report submitted by the committee .

26	Comments of Ministry	The details of project proposals recommended by the Standing Committee involving Sri Venkateswara Wildlife Sanctuary and Sri Penusila Lakshmi Narasimha Wildlife Sanctuary is attached. The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.
27	Uploaded Document	wlaproad4964882024 attachment.pdf

Biodiversity assessment and wildlife conservation/mitigation plan for Development of 4 lane Highway Starts from Chinnachowk Village (Ch: 0+000) to Kothapalem Village (Ch: 121+935) in Y.S.R Kadapa, Annamayya and Tirupati district of Andhra Pradesh (Total length-121.935 km) under Bharatmala Pariyojana (Lot-5/Package-I).

**Funded by
National Highways Authority of India**

**Submitted by
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Kolkata
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The Team

Principal investigators

1. Dr. Dhriti Banerjee, Director, ZSI, Chief Project Coordinator
2. Dr. Lalit Kumar Sharma, Scientist-D, ZSI, PI
3. Dr. Souvik Sen Scientist-D, ZSI, Co-PI
4. Dr. Mukesh Thakur, Scientist-D, ZSI, Co-PI

Researcher

Mr. Saurav Bhattacharjee, Senior Research Fellow, ZSI, Kolkata Mr.
P.Ravi Kiran, Mr. Harsh Vivek Desai, Ms. Ritupriya Debnath

Funding Agency

National Highway Authority of India, Government of India

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1. INTRODUCTION

Background to the project

India harbors massive biodiversity that is increasingly being threatened by the expanding road and rail networks across the country. Biodiversity is of tremendous importance to the region's teeming population, that depends on natural and diverse ecosystems for livelihood and well-being. However, construction of roads and rail networks are widely regarded as one of the drivers for the loss of natural ecosystems even if they are considered essential for economic development and supporting vital human activities. Therefore, road development projects should also consider the habitats and wildlife species present in project areas if they are to address and conserve biodiversity. This report centers on this crucial theme.

The forest is an inherent component of our ecosystem and needs a scientific way of management, for which, apart from advanced and technological innovations, the involvement of locals in conservation efforts plays a more meaning full role. In India, the pressure on the existing forest resources is immense due to development activities due to the increasing human population. The road transportation infrastructure is vital for promoting trade and commerce, and associated investments play a significant role in the country's economic development. In the present scenario, the Government of India is investing considerable funds in the infrastructure sector where construction of new roads and highways is on the top priority for the country's overall development. The national highways are considered as the lifeline of economic growth of the country and play a pro-vital role in eradicating poverty from the country and especially in rural India. Most recently, the Government of India has launched a flagship programme, "Bharatmala", which aims to develop new road networks and

improve the existing highways throughout the country to improve the efficiency of freight movement.

Moreover, in addition to this road network, the Government of India has also decided to create economic zones along the envisaged highways, which will surely increase the livelihood of villagers but will also put pressure on natural resources. Often it is observed that major highways that pass through the forested landscapes threaten the faunal resources in these landscapes. In India, however, road development projects have overlooked and undervalued the environment and forest ecosystems, which, apart from supporting a wide variety of fauna, also provide ecosystem services for humankind. In mountainous landscapes, the severity of the threat is very high since the topography of mountains is fragile on one side. On the other, these mountainous landscapes are primarily covered by forests, which the locals depend upon for their daily chores. Furthermore, in mountainous regions of the country, some of the most underprivileged rural communities live in remote villages and hamlets deep in forests or on the fringes. However, any such development, even in plains, will also negatively impact the native fauna.

The highways that pass through the wide range of habitats are also home to some of the top conservation priority species. It has been observed that such linear developments have negatively impacted the species populations and resulted in the degradation of habitats. Furthermore, studies are available which have highlighted that roads also play a significant role in the spreading of invasive species of plants and animals. The invasive species infestation is quite evident because today in India, much of the roads and rail networks are infested by invasive plant species such as *Parthenium* and *Lantana camera* etc.

Several available studies highlight that many wild animal species representing different groups are getting killed by colliding with speeding vehicles that pass through the forested habitats. By far, worldwide, roads significantly impact species populations and result in fragmentation of habitats. The development of roads through forests leads to the fragmentation of habitats into smaller and more isolated patches of habitat, which animals usually tend to avoid. Such types of fragmentation of roads lead to adverse genetic effects, increasing noise pollution and visual disturbance, changing vegetative composition, altering the type and quantity of food base, disrupting the flows of energy and nutrients, increasing opportunities for exploitation by humans, and also results in increasing man-animal conflicts.

Globally, it has been realized that the linkages of ecosystem and development are deep rooted since development cannot sustain without environmental safeguards. In this context, it is imperative to preserve the forests and manage them sustainably to secure livelihood, conserve biological diversity, and develop sustainably. In India, degradation of forest and environmental pollution are major problems that have a significant bearing on developmental agenda. In view of the fact that, developments impact ecosystem while ecosystem sustain development, the investments under the mega programmes of the Government of India including "Make in India" program and "Bharatmala", should be environment friendly so that such development programs can be made sustainable and eco-friendly.

In 2015, the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, Gol, promulgated 'Green Highways Policy 2015' to develop green corridors along the National Highways for sustainable environment and inclusive growth. The National Green Highways Mission under the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) has been entrusted with the task of planning, implementation and monitoring plantations along one lakh km network of National Highways. These green corridors improve the environment of the highways and contribute towards conservation of local biodiversity and further contribute towards achieving the goal of bringing one third of India's land under forest cover as per the National Forest Policy, 1988 of India.

In addition to the steps taken by the NHAI under the National Green Highways Mission, there is a need to generate data about the impacts of roads and vehicle on the local biodiversity for every project under the Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification, 2006 and subsequent amendments under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. Hence, the M/s S.M. Consultants Pvt, Bhubaneswar which is developing the DPR and conducted a EIA and EMP study approached Zoological Survey of India, Kolkata for conducting a biodiversity assessment in the impact area of a road alignment project as well as to develop a conservation/mitigation plan for the anticipated impacts on the fauna of the landscape. Therefore, a study was conducted by the ZSI aiming at assessing the faunal distribution along the proposed road realignment route, and also identify wildlife corridor around the area and then finally to develop a conservation action plan on selective species as per the ToR provided by the MoEFCC's EAC committee.

Objectives of the Project

- I. Biodiversity assessment of the study landscape.
- II. Understanding the possible impacts of road and vehicle traffic on fauna in the study landscape.
- III. Assessing, identifying and mapping possible animal and wildlife corridor in the study landscape.
- IV. Development of a conservation action plan on selected threatened species of the area and the local biodiversity in general.



Chapter: 2

2. MATERIAL AND METHODS

2.1. Study Area

A study has been conducted on the proposed new road alignment of Four-Laning of NH-716 Economic corridor start from Chinnachowk village in Y.S.R Kadapa, to Kothapalem village in Tirupati districts of Andhra Pradesh to understand the biodiversity and to develop a conservation action plan on selective species. We have conducted field surveys in the entire landscape as per the map in ToR and also conducted vehicle surveys on all roads in the landscape to document road kills. We did an intensive survey in the region to understand the existence of any corridor for the wildlife species to move to another suitable area nearby in selected segments of the landscape. The study was conducted from February 2023 to June 2023.

2.2. Brief Methods

The objectives under the proposed monitoring project have been achieved by following methodology given below:

Objective 1: Biodiversity assessment of the study landscape.

Methodology: A systematic reconnaissance surveys was conducted on the entire study landscape for the identification of the intensive study area where rigorous sampling was conducted with the help of conventional distance sampling strategy and also with the help of advanced equipment such as remotely operated camera traps and delay cameras (Figure 1). The whole study area was classified into 2 X 2 km grids. A team of researchers systematically visited the selected grids to collect data or species diversity as well as abundance of species mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, and other indicator minor taxa including butterflies etc. For the sign survey, we cover selected grids by 2-6 km length trails for documenting faunal diversity from February 2023 to June 2023. Cumulatively, a total of 124 trails were walked of 2-6 km in length with 442.06 km of team effort for documenting faunal data. For

all direct or indirect signs (direct sighting, fecal matter, hair) of vertebrates, GPS coordinates, altitude, sign type, terrain, forest type, and photographs were recorded (Figure 2 and Figure 3). Camera traps were deployed in selected grids for which we used two types of camera traps viz., SPYPOINT FORCE-11D (SPYPOINT, GG Telecom, Canada, QC) and Boly Trail Game Camera (Boly Media Communications (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd., China) in the study landscape. We placed camera traps in different locations with an overall of 186 trap nights. During the study period, birds were observed using Cannon (10 x 42) binoculars and photographs were taken with a Cannon 700D DSLR camera equipped with Canon EF-S 50- 250mm lens.

The remotely operated cameras were placed on both sides of the proposed road alignment within 0-6km forested habitats for the inventorization of animal diversity and for understanding the activity patterns of the species for estimating the density of species that are regularly using the landscape. The collected data with respect to the species richness, and evenness were analyzed using standard biodiversity analysis indices such as Shannon index, Simpson index to understand the diversity at different levels such as alpha and beta diversity. Further we also collect data on road kills of wildlife through direct observation, from forest department and local resident villagers in the landscape to understand the magnitude of wildlife loss because of collisions with vehicles for developing strategies which can be used to avoid road kills of wildlife.

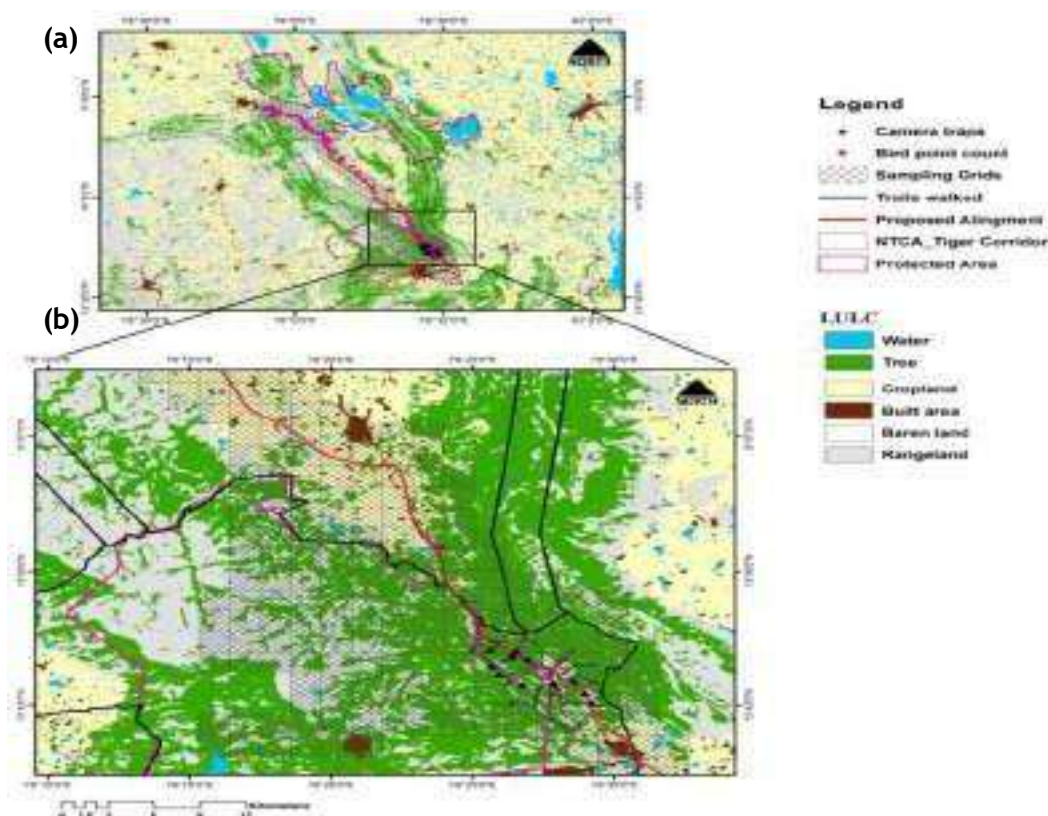


Figure 1: (a) Map showing the Study landscape with proposed alignment. (b) Intensive study area in the study landscape along with the camera trap locations and bird count points.



Figure 2: Indirect signs of wildlife species and carnivore scat collection

Objective 2: Understanding the possible impacts of road and vehicle traffic on fauna in the study landscape through collecting road kill data in the landscape.

Methodology: For understanding the direct and indirect impacts, efforts were made in about 0-6km on both the sides of the study highway. Further we deployed few camera traps on the proposed road alignments to document the species composition and diversity and to understand the activity pattern and the community structure and ecosystem complexity. Early morning and late-night surveys were conducted repeatedly in an area where the proposed road alignment bifurcate the forested habitat.



Figure 3: Field survey in the studied landscape

A combination of GIS and field data were used in the landscape to understand the impacts of proposed road alignment on the habitat quality, data on wildlife mortality (road kills) on all the types of existing roads in the study landscape. We systematically try to documented the road kills by the vehicles on the roads using the vehicular transects as well as the railway track kill records from the questionnaire survey of locals and form previous records of the forest department. We also collect the road kills data of wildlife from the local forest department to understand the magnitude of wildlife loss because of collisions with vehicles. We also conducted questionnaire survey with the locals residing near the forest habitat of the proposed alignment to document the animal movement near the existing road.

Objective 3: Assessing, identifying and mapping possible animal and wildlife corridor in the study landscape.

Methodology: Identification of the wildlife corridor if any in the landscape was determined based on species level primary data collected during the regular field surveys as well as data collected from the forest department and the camera traps deployed in the landscape systematically. The occurrence data for the mammalian species and also the other vertebrates were compiled. The Occurrence records such as direct observation as well as indirect evidence, viz. scats, dung piles etc. were collected (Figure 4). The geo-coordinates of all field data records were collected from these various resources and then digitalized for this present study. After the collection of these data, we used GIS software programs such as ArcGIS 10.6 for mapping and delineating the corridors. Habitat variables are foremost essential things to conclude the spatial patterns of a species distribution through a confined landscape. The selection of variables was based on the ecology and behavior of the study species. We have collected and generated habitat covariates for the species and these variables include LULC, topographic, disturbance factors etc using the GIS platform. Spatial data preparation for the proposed study was carried out mainly in ArcGIS 10.6 platform.

Evaluation of landscape and class predictors for identification of the potential nodes for corridor building

Predictor inspection were performed by Generalized Additive Model (GAM) (Hastie 1990) using SAHM package within the VistTrails (Hastie 1990; Morissette et al. 2013) environment for understanding the relative response to landscape configuration, topographic as well as anthropogenic predictors by the study species of the study landscape. GAM method has chosen for its adaptability in dealing with non-linear relationships between response and explanatory variables (Tao et.al 2012). After the development of habitat model for the entire landscape we modeled the possible connectivity for selected species throughout the study area. For estimating the connectivity, we adopted both circuit theory and least cost path algorithms. The Circuitscape software (version 4.0) was used for understanding the connectivity among the habitats of the selected species in the study landscape, which was based on the circuit theory and has been applied in a number of studies aimed at mapping intuitive ecological connections between the habitat patches (McRae & Shah, 2009; Wang et al. 2014). Landscape resistance surface in the study landscape was generated based on the environment, our proposed study revealed the suitable areas of the wildlife species' habitat range in the landscape and the use of corridor were evaluated, We assessed the connectivity between highly suitable habitat areas of the selected animal species based on the intensity of use using the field data as well as the Circuitscape software (version 4.0). Circuit theory is the baseline of the Circuitscape software (version 4.0) which help to understand the movement ecology and gene flow of animals by random-walk theory, and the random-walk approach also helps to perform ecological interpretations via parameters and predictions of circuit theory (McRae et al. 2008). Furthermore, the Least Cost Method (LCM) is another approach to describe the least resistance path in between two points in a surface, that is, source and destination, where the movement can be done in both orthogonal and diagonal directions (Adriaensen et al. 2003, Theobald 2006). Least- cost method evaluates limited pathways for animal movement which is basically a species follows a specific path for travel from one patch to another habitat patches (Adriaensen et al. 2003, Theobald 2006, Sharma et

al. 2019). Whereas circuit theory which is the most acceptable method for the conservation of a species because of its ability to predict the contribution of numerous paths in between the studied patches in a heterogeneous landscape (McRae et al. 2014, Sharma et al. 2019). Here we have used the conductance values from the raster surface, which help to evaluate the connectivity of the species of its habitat. The Circuitscape need focal nodes which serve as points between multiple habitat patches of studied species draw the connectivity in the habitat landscape, which assign with the raster call value which mainly represents the conductance or resistance value for the model. Circuit theory depicts the current flow in a surface, so conductance value is the foremost criteria to build the connectivity model, which can show the direction and quantity of current flow. The higher degree of movement of animal among its potential habitats refers to higher conductance value (McRae et al. 2008). The landscape Suitability score has been used to construct the connectivity model of the species (Carroll et al. 2011, Kabir et al. 2017, Sharma et al. 2019). Pairwise mode of Circuitscape operates been used to calculate the current flow in between the individual pairs of nodes, to evaluate the electrical resistance value (McRae et al. 2009). We used the potential habitat model result as conductance surface, which is used in numerous studies (Roscioni et al. 2014, Cushman et al. 2013, Saura et al. 2011, Sharma et al. 2019). Nodes were used for the pairwise mode of connectivity model. Considering the complexity of the connectivity model we didn't run the model with all nodes, we rarefied the occurrence points and select the nodes which can completely represent each habitat of selected species from its entire range. The outcome of the circuitscape map generates the graphical representation of aggregated current flow in the disturbed surface through the nodes, which the representative of the connected areas between the nodes, Furthermore, the current flow map also helps us to understand the degree of current flux between the potential habitat for the species. This connectivity map also a good illustrator of animal movement, which divulges the most liked routs of animal movement as well as the least movable path. This study provided the key findings for NHAI to know the high priority routes and any deterioration of these routes can negatively affect on the selected species population in the landscape. Accordingly, the mitigation measures were provided to mention animal movement using the best practices available.

Objective 4: Development of a conservation action plan on selected threatened species of the area and the local biodiversity in general.

Methodology: Based on the biodiversity assessment study as well as identification of wildlife corridors which may get impacted by the habitat fragmentation and by the movement of vehicular traffic, practical conservation and management plan which can mitigate the impacts of the developmental project on the wildlife present in the landscape is being developed. The conservation plan was based on the core principles of wildlife management and the guidelines developed by Wildlife Institute of India in relation to linear infrastructure development. The management plan also suggested the methods and strategies to avoid road and railway kills of wildlife in the project area.



Figure 4: Research team searching for wildlife sign



3. RESULTS

Objective 1: Faunal diversity assessment of the study landscape:

The landscape under study primarily consists of agricultural land, interspersed with forested habitat. This landscape features a continuous stretch of forested habitat connecting the wildlife sanctuaries (Sri Lankamalleswara WLS, Sri Penusila Narasimha WLS, and Sri Venkateswara WLS and Sri Venkateshwara National Park) to reserve forests and the Biosphere Reserve (Seshachalam Biosphere Reserve), potentially facilitating structural connectivity and which is crucial for maintaining populations of wildlife. It allows for the movement of animals, gene flow, and the exchange of resources between different habitat patches. Such connectivity enhances the resilience of ecosystems and helps mitigate the negative effects of habitat fragmentation.

The Seshachalam Biosphere Reserve (SSBR) is one of the first Biosphere Reserve in Andhra Pradesh, is located in southern Eastern Ghats and spread over Seshachalam hills and Tirumala hills falling under YSR Kadapa, Annamayya and Tirupati districts. It is spread over 4755.99 Km. Seshachalam Hills also comprise world-famous sacred shrines collectively called as Tirumala Hills are the abode of Lord Venkateswara or Balaji. The elevation ranges vary from 0 to 1368m above MSL of study landscape. The monthly average minimum temperature varies from 18°C to 22.67°C, the lowest in January; maximum 33°C to 43°C, the highest in May. The landscape experienced with the North-East monsoon (October to December) and Southwest monsoon (June to September). The annual rainfall varies between 569.43 and 1230.81 mm.

The forested habitat is home to six endemic plant species: *Cycas beddomei*, *Pterocarpus santalinus*, *Terminalia pallida*, *Syzygium alternifolium*, *Shorea tumbuggaia* and

Boswellia ovalifoliolata. This landscape is renowned for its remarkable diversity of plant species, particularly those that are endemic and rare. It encompasses large endemic chunk of southern dry mixed deciduous forest and Red Sanders bearing forests (*Pterocarpus santalinus*). Further, it also includes dry teak forest, and Hardwickia forest with the presence of patchy distribution of dry deciduous scrub forests.

After the reconnaissance survey, we identified three different sites for intensive sampling to document the biodiversity in the landscape. We made intense field effort of about 90 days in the proposed alignment which has resulted in documentation of Twenty-four (24) species of mammals using both direct (camera traps captures and direct sightings) and indirect evidences (Scats/pellets, hoof marks, footprints) (Plate 1, Annexure 1). A total of 196 signs of indirect and direct evidence of mammals were recorded in the study period. The overall encounter rate was highest for Spotted Deer (0.30 ± 0.04) followed by Bonnet Macaque (0.18 ± 0.05), Dhole (0.17 ± 0.04), Black-naped hare (0.17 ± 0.04), Sambar (0.13 ± 0.05), Four-horned antelope (0.12 ± 0.03), Asiatic Elephants (0.12 ± 0.05) and others was more or less uniformly distributed in most of the sampling trails walked (Table 1).

Table: 1: Encounter Rates of recorded mammalian species in the study landscape.

Sum of Km Walked		66.15	53.42	21.23	32.44	119.26	149.56
Species	Species feeding habitats	Kadapa	Vontimitta	Rajampet	Kodur	Ballapalli	SVNP Tirupati
Sloth bear	Omnivore	0.06 ± 0.02	0.03 ± 0.02	-	0.06 ± 0.02	0.02 ± 0.00	0.06 ± 0.02
Common leopard	Carnivore	-	0.01 ± 0.00	-	0.03 ± 0.01	0.04 ± 0.01	0.04 ± 0.01
Four-horned antelope	Herbivore	0.09 ± 0.03	0.11 ± 0.07	0.09 ± 0.03	0.21 ± 0.07	0.08 ± 0.02	0.17 ± 0.08
Wildboar	Herbivore	0.09 ± 0.03	0.09 ± 0.05	0.23 ± 0.10	0.27 ± 0.14	0.05 ± 0.01	0.14 ± 0.04
Sambar	Herbivore	0.07 ± 0.02	-	-	0.24 ± 0.08	0.10 ± 0.04	0.24 ± 0.11
Dhole	Carnivore	0.16 ± 0.06	0.09 ± 0.03	0.47 ± 0.21	0.30 ± 0.11	0.13 ± 0.06	0.18 ± 0.06
Spotted deer	Herbivore	0.13 ± 0.04	0.30 ± 0.16	0.23 ± 0.09	0.49 ± 0.13	0.24 ± 0.11	0.38 ± 0.13
Indian crested porcupine	Herbivore	0.03 ± 0.01	0.05 ± 0.03	0.14 ± 0.10	0.12 ± 0.03	0.06 ± 0.02	0.06 ± 0.02
Black naped hare	Herbivore	0.18 ± 0.07	0.15 ± 0.10	0.28 ± 0.20	0.18 ± 0.06	0.09 ± 0.04	0.21 ± 0.09
Asiatic elephant	Herbivore	-	-	-	0.09 ± 0.03	0.11 ± 0.06	0.26 ± 0.10
Indian grey mongoose	Omnivore	0.07 ± 0.02	-	0.04 ± 0.02	0.06 ± 0.02	0.05 ± 0.01	0.06 ± 0.02

Moreover, 24 species of Reptiles and 7 amphibians are also observed during the sign survey (Annexure 2). However, due to the delayed receipt of permission from the respective forest department, we were only able to deploy 15 camera traps in SVNP Tirupati Range to perform intensive sampling. A total of 68 individuals animals captures were recorded in a total of 11 mammalian species during the study period (Plate 2 Annexure 1). The overall capture rate was highest for Spotted Deer (0.096 ± 0.043) followed by Bonnet Macaque (0.080 ± 0.031), Dhole (0.024 ± 0.011), Black-naped hare (0.021 ± 0.012), Masked Palm Civet (0.016 ± 0.009), Sloth Bear (0.011 ± 0.007), Small Indian Civet (0.010 ± 0.007), Common Leopard

(0.010±0.007), Wild Boar (0.010±0.007), Four-horned antelope (0.006±0.003) and Asiatic Elephants (0.005±0.003).

Based on our field observations, interactions with local communities, Forest department camera traps data, and survey records, we have documented a diverse range of wildlife species within the study area, which includes the following ranges: Kadapa, Vontimitta, Rajampet, Kodur, Ballapalli, and SVNP Tirupati range.

- I. **Kadapa Range:** We found recorded of Sloth Bear (*Melursus ursinus*) Four-horned Antelope (*Tetracerus quadricornis*), Spotted Deer (*Axis axis*), Sambar (*Rusa unicolor*), Dhole (*Cuon alpinus*), Common Leopard (*Panthera pardus*), Tiger (*Panthera tigris*), Golden Jackel (*Canis aureus*) Indian crested porcupine (*Hystrix indica*), Indian peafowl (*Pavo cristatus*), Wild boar (*Sus scrofa*), Small Indian Civet (*Viverricula indica*), Three striped Palm Squirrel (*Funambulus palmarum*), Black-naped hare (*Lepus nigricollis*), Bonnet Macaque (*Macaca radiata*) and Indian grey Mongoose (*Urva edwardsii*).
- II. **Vontimitta Range:** We found recorded of Sloth Bear (*Melursus ursinus*), Four-horned Antelope (*Tetracerus quadricornis*), Spotted Deer (*Axis axis*), Sambar (*Rusa unicolor*), Dhole (*Cuon alpinus*), Common Leopard (*Panthera pardus*), Indian crested porcupine (*Hystrix indica*), Indian peafowl (*Pavo cristatus*), Wild boar (*Sus scrofa*), Small Indian Civet (*Viverricula indica*), Three striped Palm Squirrel (*Funambulus palmarum*), Black-naped hare (*Lepus nigricollis*), Bonnet Macaque (*Macaca radiata*) and Indian grey Mongoose (*Urva edwardsii*).
- III. **Rajampet Range:** We found recorded of Dhole (*Cuon alpinus*), Spotted Deer (*Axis axis*), Indian peafowl (*Pavo cristatus*), Wild boar (*Sus scrofa*), Small Indian Civet (*Viverricula indica*), Three striped Palm Squirrel (*Funambulus palmarum*), Black-naped hare (*Lepus nigricollis*) and Bonnet Macaque (*Macaca radiata*).
- IV. **Kodur Range:** We found recorded of Asiatic Elephant (*Elephas maximus*), Sloth Bear (*Melursus ursinus*) Four-horned Antelope (*Tetracerus quadricornis*), Spotted Deer (*Axis axis*), Sambar (*Rusa unicolor*), Indian Chevrotain (*Moschiola indica*) Dhole (*Cuon alpinus*), Common Leopard (*Panthera pardus*), Indian crested porcupine (*Hystrix indica*), Indian peafowl (*Pavo cristatus*), Wild boar (*Sus scrofa*), Small Indian Civet (*Viverricula indica*), Three striped Palm Squirrel (*Funambulus palmarum*), Black-naped hare (*Lepus nigricollis*), Bonnet Macaque (*Macaca radiata*) and Indian grey Mongoose (*Urva edwardsii*).
- V. **Ballapalli Range:** We found recorded of Asiatic Elephant (*Elephas maximus*), Sloth Bear (*Melursus ursinus*) Four-horned Antelope (*Tetracerus quadricornis*), Spotted Deer (*Axis axis*), Sambar (*Rusa unicolor*), Indian Chevrotain (*Moschiola indica*) Dhole (*Cuon alpinus*), Common Leopard (*Panthera pardus*), Indian crested porcupine (*Hystrix indica*), Indian peafowl (*Pavo cristatus*), Wild boar (*Sus scrofa*), Small Indian Civet (*Viverricula indica*), Three striped Palm Squirrel (*Funambulus palmarum*), Black-naped hare (*Lepus nigricollis*), Rusty spotted cat (*Prionailurus rubiginosus*) Bonnet Macaque (*Macaca radiata*) and Indian grey Mongoose (*Urva edwardsii*).

- VI. **SVNP Tirupati Range:** We found recorded of Asiatic Elephant (*Elephas maximus*), Sloth Bear (*Melursus ursinus*) Four-horned Antelope (*Tetracerus quadricornis*), Spotted Deer (*Axis axis*), Sambar (*Rusa unicolor*), Indian Chevrotain (*Moschiola indica*) Dhole (*Cuon alpinus*), Common Leopard (*Panthera pardus*), Indian crested porcupine (*Hystrix indica*), Indian peafowl (*Pavo cristatus*), Wild boar (*Sus scrofa*), Small Indian Civet (*Viverricula indica*), Three striped Palm Squirrel (*Funambulus palmarum*), Black-naped hare (*Lepus nigricollis*), Grey Slender Loris (*Loris lydekkerianus*), (Rusty spotted cat (*Prionailurus rubiginosus*), Tufted Gray langur (*Semnopithecus priam*), Bonnet Macaque (*Macaca radiata*) and Indian grey Mongoose (*Urva edwardsii*).

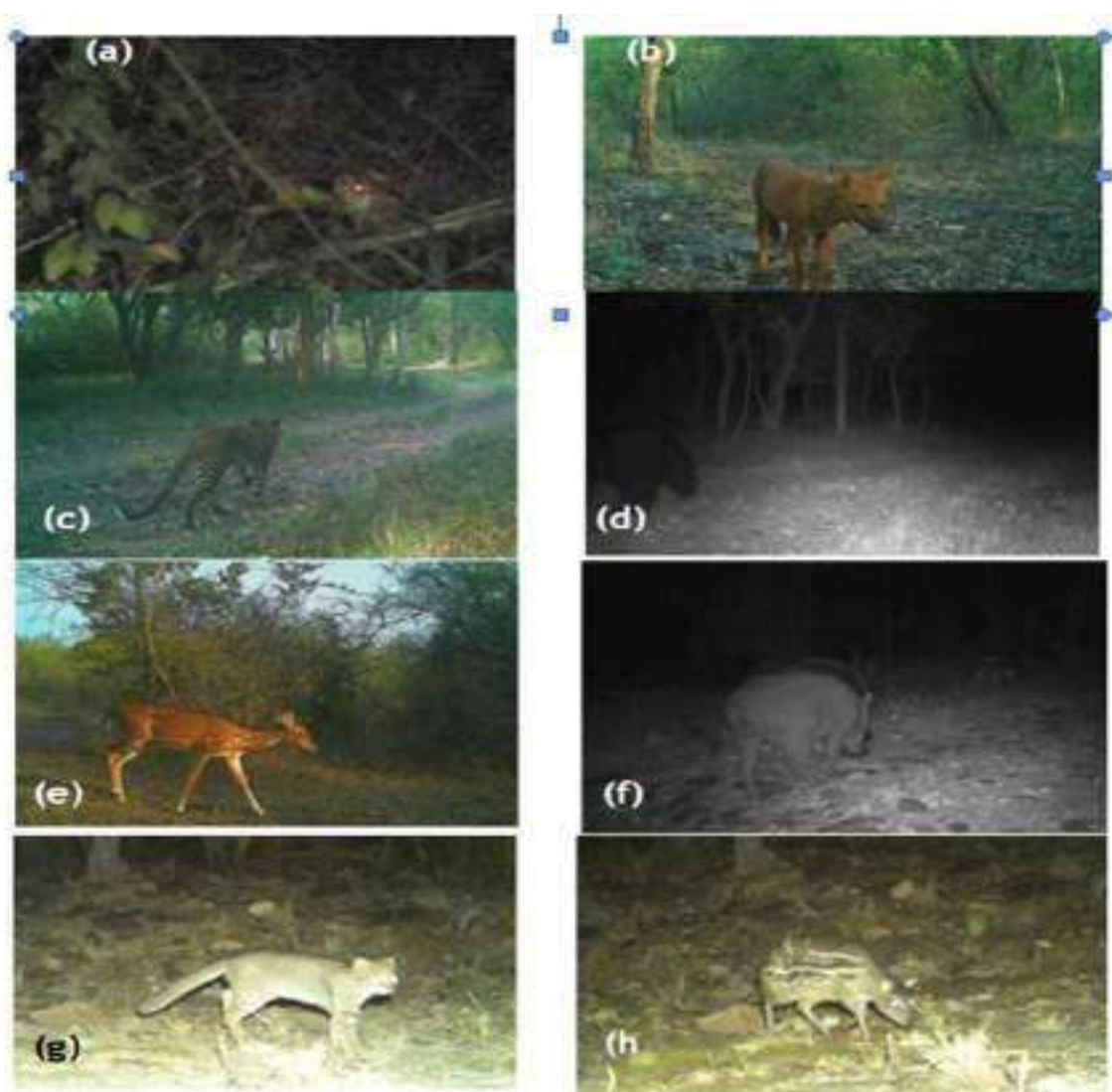


Plate. 1: Pictures of few mammal species documented during the study period. a). Grey Slender loris, b). Asiatic Wild dog, c). Common Leopard, d). Sloth bear, e). Spotted deer f). Wild boar, g). Rusty spotted cat and h). Indian Chevrotain.



Ashy crowned sparrow lark



Black winged kite



Brown fish owl



Changeable hawk Eagle



White rumped shama



Yellow wattled lapwing



Crested tree swift



Lesser whistling duck



Rose ringed parakeet



Coppersmith Barbet



Green-Beater



Greater coucal



Grey-Bellied cuckoo



Scaly-Breasted Munia



Black-headed ibis



Eurasian coot

Plate.2: Pictures of the bird species observed during the study period.



Plate.3: Pictures of the butterfly species observed during the study period. a). *Pareronia valeria* , b). *Pachliopta hector* , c). *Catopsilia pomona* , d). *Leptotes pirithous* , e). *Cepora nerissa* and f). *Kallima inachus*

However, for understanding the bird's diversity in the study landscape we used 52 sites for Point Count samples along with the opportunistic sampling during the transects/ trails walked. A total of 125 species of birds were reported (Plate 2, Annexure 2) and rank abundance test revealed that Muscicapidae family was the most dominant family followed by Passeridae, Ardeidae, Nectariniidae, Columbidae, Rallidae, Cisticolidae,, Meropidae, Accipitridae, Cuculidae, Motacillidae, Phasianidae etc. (Figure 5). Among the recorded species the Indian star tortoise (*Geochelone elegans*), Bengal monitor lizard (*Varanus bengalensis*) is listed as Vulnerable species and near threatened as per the IUCN Red List and schedule I species (Annexure 2).

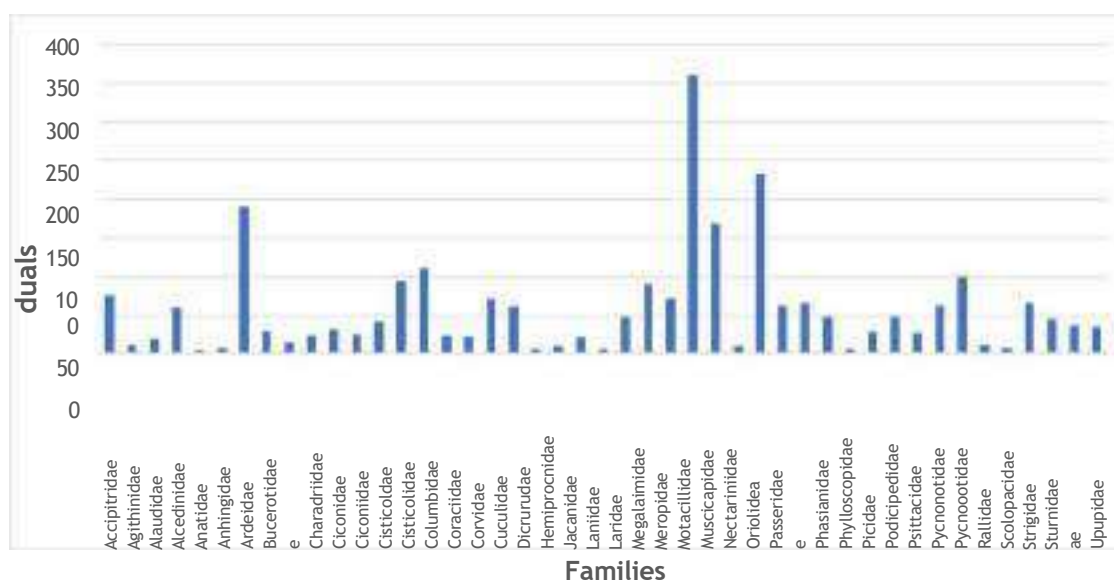


Figure 5: Bar depicts the rank abundance of families of Aves in the studied landscape.

However, we also performed vegetation Sampling in order to understand the availability of food resources of the different species as well as to map the distribution of Red Sander in the study landscape. To assess the vegetation pattern and availability of food resources for various species, systematic vegetation sampling was conducted in selected plots within the study area. Further we also recorded the GPS locations of Red Sander to map the distributions in the study landscape. This approach also aimed to gain insights into the habitat ecology of vertebrate species and understand their food habits and foraging behavior. Circular plots with a radius of 10 meters were employed for recording vegetation data for tree species, while nested plots with a radius of 5 meters were used for shrubs, and 4 x 1-meter quadrants were utilized for herbs and grasses (Figure 6). These plots were established at regular intervals throughout the study area on both sides of the existing road and the along the proposed alignment. The collected vegetation data will provide valuable information for analyzing the relationship between habitat characteristics and species distribution.

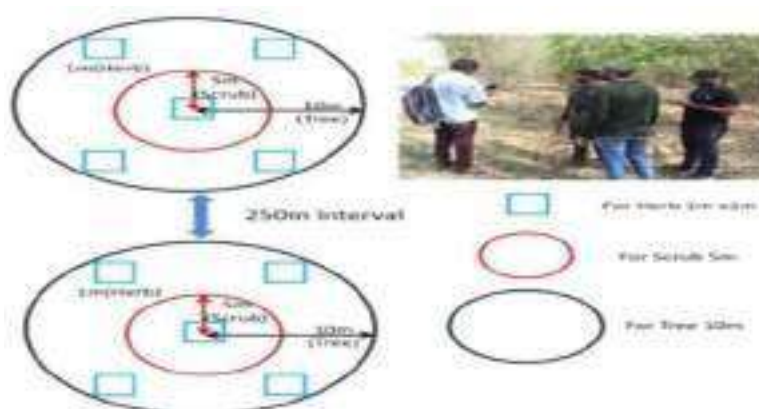


Figure 6: Systematic vegetation sampling in the study area.

This vegetation analysis aims to examine the distribution of different vegetation types within the range of conservation priority species. This analysis provides crucial insights into the habitat ecology of threatened vertebrate species. Additionally, the collected vegetation data will be instrumental in understanding the dietary preferences and foraging behavior of priority herbivorous species. To enhance our understanding of ungulates' food habitat, we are collecting palatable voucher samples for the development of reference slides. These reference slides will serve as valuable resources for accurately identifying and studying the preferred food sources of these ungulates. A total of 48 plots have been established for vegetation sampling. GPS locations and other habitat covariates like distance from water source, soil characteristics etc.

Pterocarpus santalinus, commonly known as Red Sanders or Red Sandalwood, is an endemic and threatened tree species found in the southern Eastern Ghats, particularly in the region of Andhra Pradesh, India. It holds significant cultural, economic, and ecological importance in the region and is often referred to as "The Pride of Andhra Pradesh." Red Sanders is a tall tree species characterized by deeply cleft, rough, brownish black bark and glabrous branchlets. Its leaves are odd-pinnate, consisting of three ovate-orbicular leaflets with obtuse-subcordate bases and emarginate apices. The natural habitat of Red Sanders is found in little hilly regions with a hot dry climate mainly in southern dry mixed deciduous forest. It is a light-demanding species that cannot tolerate overhead shade and is intolerant of waterlogged conditions. The species thrives in calcareous, shallow soils with sandstone, hard substratum, and quartzite rocks. The forests where Red Sanders occurs are periodically burnt, resulting in open habitats with dense grass growth. The average annual rainfall in these regions ranges from 750 to 1000 mm.

However Red Sanders is primarily distributed in the Seshachalam hills of YSR Kadapa, Annamayya, Tirupati and Chittoor districts, where it forms gregarious forests. It also sporadically occurs in Nigidi hills of Anantapur, Nallamalais of Kurnool, and Veligonda hills of Nellore and Prakasham districts in Andhra Pradesh. The wood of Red Sanders is highly valued for its hard, fragrant timber, which is used for musical instruments, cabinetwork, house posts, and agricultural implements. The dark red heartwood is also utilized as a dyewood. However, in recent years, the population of *Pterocarpus santalinus* has been rapidly declining. The species is considered critically endangered due to illicit felling, recurrent forest fires, and limited regeneration in vulnerable areas of its distribution.

Here we used remote sensing and geographical information systems (GIS) to understand the distribution pattern of Red Sanders forests for the purposes of conservation and management in the study landscape using ArcGIS 10.6. We used set of 19 "bioclimatic" variables obtained from globally interpolated datasets of monthly temperature and precipitation. The selected variables included annual and seasonal aspects of temperature and precipitation, which are considered crucial for the survival and reproduction of plants. We recorded the occurrences of the species in the field survey, and topographic variables were recorded. We used MaxEnt (Maximum Entropy) modelling approach for species distribution modeling. Further, we assess the performance of model using Area Under the Receiver Operating Characteristic Curve (AUC-ROC).

The distribution predictions of *Pterocarpus santalinus*, as determined by our model, aligned well with the known distribution of the species (Figure 7). Our findings confirm that the species is native only to specific regions within the Eastern Ghats, and no occurrences have been documented in other areas. The performance of the model, assessed using the Area Under the Curve (AUC) value, yielded a score of 0.884 with a standard deviation (SD) of ± 0.025 , indicating a "good" model performance category. This highlights the significance of the selected predictor variables in accurately predicting the species distribution. Among all the variables considered, Isothermality (BIO-3), Temperature Annual Range (BIO-7), and Temperature Seasonality (BIO-4) played independent roles, while other variables had joint effects, collectively explaining the maximum variability. Furthermore, our observations also revealed distinct patterns in the distribution of *Pterocarpus* communities, characterized by pure colonies in Tirupati range. However, in other areas, *Pterocarpus* was found in association with species such as *Anogeissus*, *Chloroxylon*, *Hardwickia*, *Ziziphus*, *Ochna*, *Garcinia*, and *Strychnos*. In conclusion, our study not only confirms the predicted distribution map based on ecological characteristics but also emphasizes the need to address the various threats faced by *Pterocarpus santalinus*. These threats include anthropogenic activities that pose risks to the species' survival and must be addressed to ensure its long-term conservation.

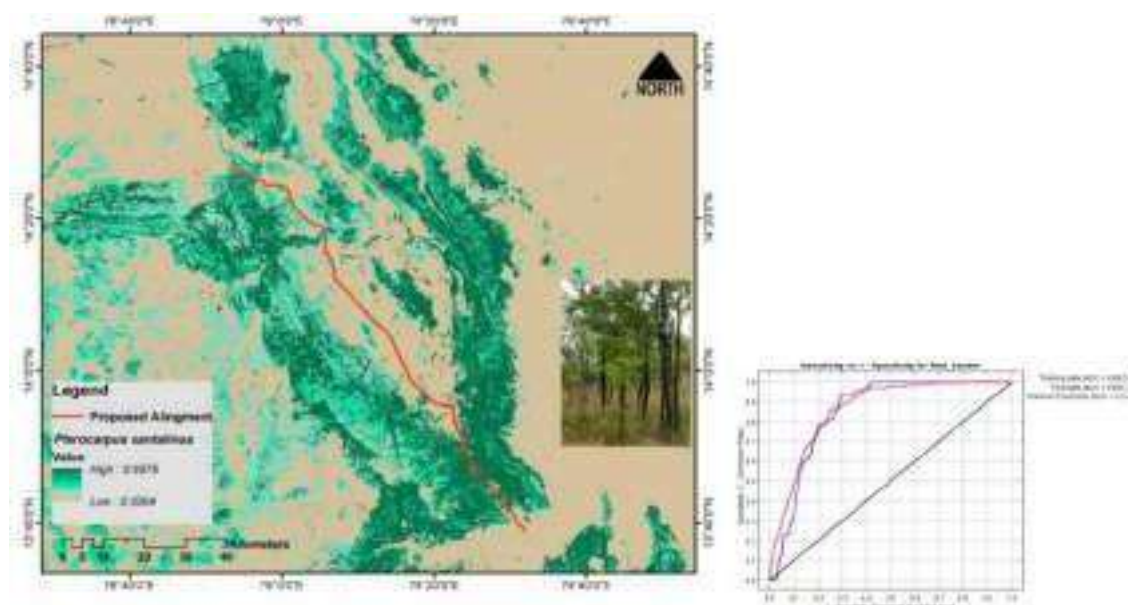


Figure 7: Distribution pattern of Red Sander in the study landscape along with the AUC curve based on the Species Distribution Modeling.

Objective 2: Understanding the possible impacts of road and vehicle traffic on fauna in study landscape

To understand and predict the possible anticipated negative impacts of the vehicular movement on the proposed alignment, we have conducted surveys on the Kadapa-Tirupati Road, Mantapampalle-chintharajupalli road, Nandaluru-Thogurpeta road, Moulatat Dargha Road 137, Rayachoti Road, Rajampeta-Vathalur road, Venkatarajampeta - Nukkanapalli road, Pullampeta-Annasamudram Road, Pullampeta-Rachapalli Road, Reddypalli- Vrampadu road, Obulavaripalli-Balireddypalli road, Kodur Road, Chengala Racha Palle- Soorapa raacha palle1 road, S kothapalle road, and many other selected linked roads located close to the proposed new alignment. These roads were surveyed daily in early morning and late evening hours to document the animal movement and road kills if any as per the proposal. Here we have used vehicular transects where two observers were recording the presence of road kills on both sides of the existing roads (Figure 8). Moreover, we also surveyed the non-metallic (kuchha roads) roads and existing Railway tracks from Kadapa to Renigunta exists in the landscape to document the landscape utilization by the wildlife species and road and railway kills (Figure 9).



Figure 8: A view of existing highway to the proposed alignment.

We found that the area is has experienced significant disturbance due to the presence of linear infrastructure, specifically the Kadapa-Tirupati Road stretch that cuts through a forested wildlife habitat. Our survey revealed a high number of road kill incidents during the observation period, indicating a serious problem. Vehicle-to-vehicle collisions are also frequent along this road stretch. Further, the presence of the Railway from Kadapa-Tirupati stretch also bifurcates the forested wildlife habitat. We have also recorded the railway track kills of Sloth bear, Sambar, and Spotted Deer under the Kodur, Balapalli and SVNP Tirupati range.

Our survey results with a total vehicular transect of 968.44 kilometers over 124.6 hours, we documented five road kills of Bonnet Macaque (*Macaca radiate*). Additionally, we obtained information from the forest department about road and railway kills of Sloth Bear (*Melursus ursinus*), Sambar (*Rusa unicolor*), Tufted Gray langur (*Semnopithecus priam*) and Spotted Deer (*Axis axis*) in the last 5 years. (Figure 10, Plate 4).

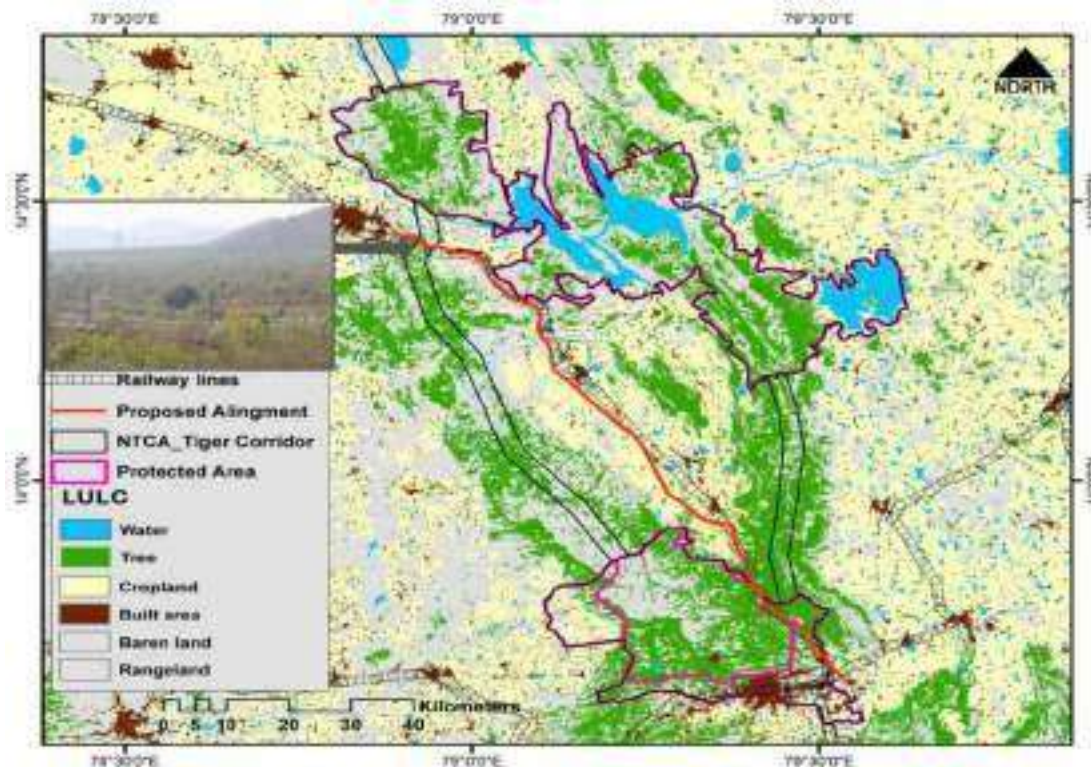


Figure 9: Map showing the existing railway along the proposed alignment through forested habitat



Plate 4: Photographs showing the road and railway track kills in the study area.

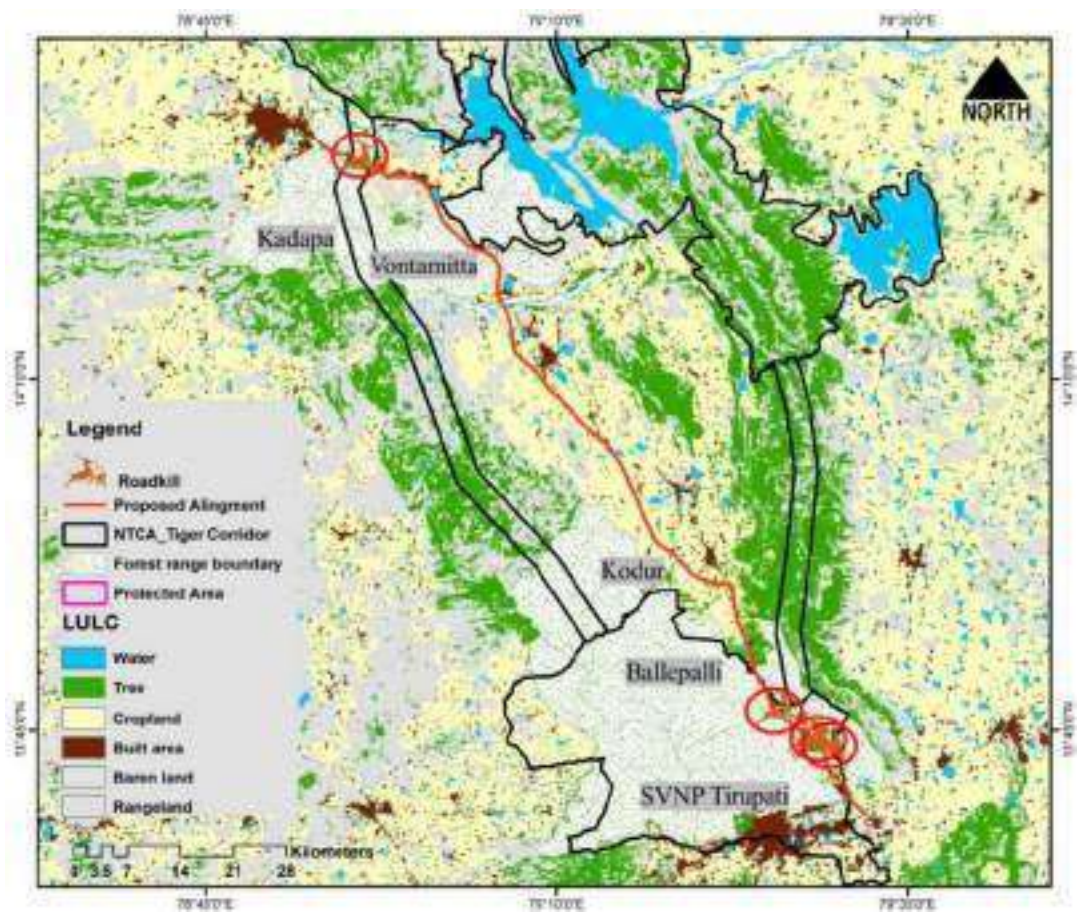


Figure 10: Map showing surveyed roads for documenting road kills.

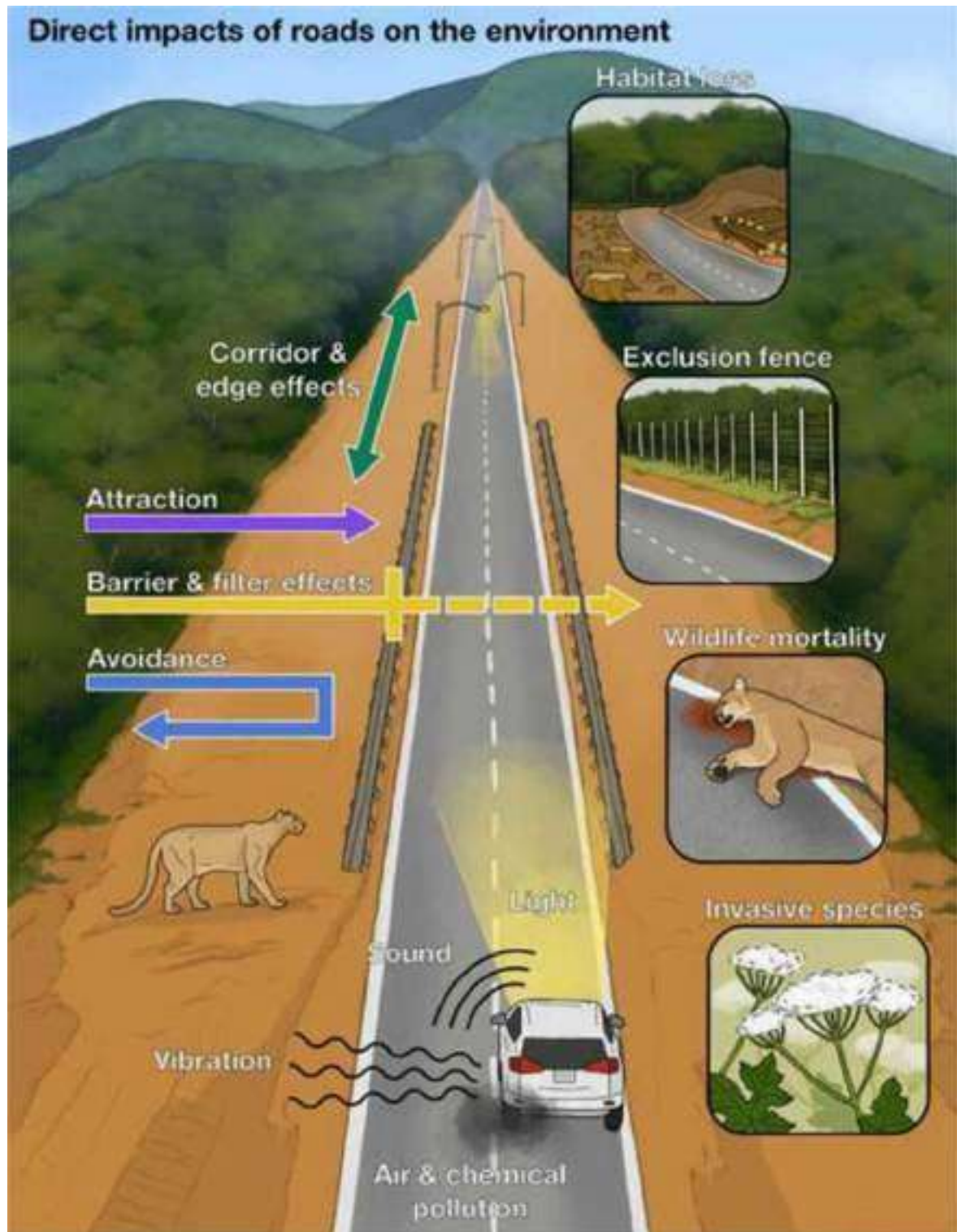


Figure 11: Impacts of roads on wildlife habitat. [Source:- Ament R. Clevenger A. and van der Ree R. 2023 . Addressing ecological connectivity in the development of roads, railways and canals].

The construction and operation of linear infrastructure such as roads, railways have a wide range of effects on wildlife, forested habitat in both undisturbed or human-dominated environments. Figure 11 illustrating the various impact can cause to wildlife and its habitat. In particular, the quality of habitat near linear transportation infrastructures often declines due to edge effects, which are physical and biological changes at the abrupt edges of clearings caused by these linear features. Such changes can alter microclimates, leading to an increase in edge-dwelling wildlife and a decrease in interior species abundance. Additionally, pollution from traffic noise, lighting, and chemicals can further reduce habitat quality, making areas unsuitable for certain organisms. This pollution may negatively affect native plants and lead to behavioral avoidance in affected species. Ensuring ecological connectivity is vital for wildlife populations' long-term management within protected and conserved areas, as it allows organisms to move freely through their environment.

Among the various impacts of transportation infrastructures on wildlife, the most visible and significant one is mortality from collisions with vehicles and trains. This threat affects a wide range of species and has severe consequences for populations, particularly for those that are rare, occur at low densities, or have low reproductive potential. Diurnal species or those with peak activity periods at dawn and dusk are particularly susceptible to collisions, as these times coincide with higher traffic volumes. Further Wildlife may also be attracted to transportation corridors due to habitat enhancement and foraging opportunities, but this attraction can lead to increased collisions with vehicles. Additionally, energy-dense food products spilled or discarded from moving vehicles can draw wildlife, further contributing to the collision risk. For species conservation and long-term survival, mitigating these negative impacts is crucial. Effective measures such as wildlife corridors, wildlife crossings, and reducing vehicle speeds in critical areas can help minimize wildlife mortality and improve overall connectivity in the landscape. Conservation efforts should focus on maintaining habitat quality, promoting functional connectivity, and implementing strategies to safeguard wildlife from the detrimental effects of transportation infrastructures.

Here in the study landscape despite the disturbances caused by the road, we observed a rich diversity of wildlife on both sides of the road. We also noticed animals crossing the road during the late evening, indicating that the landscape plays a crucial role in connecting the forested habitats on either side of the road. Taking into account these findings, it is essential to prioritize Conservation efforts to mitigate these risks and preserve the connectivity and biodiversity of the forested habitats adjacent to the road.

Species that feed on the surface of roads are more prone to vehicular collisions, and this risk is further heightened for birds flying at low altitudes, as well as Tufted Gray langurs, Bonnet Macaque and Spotted deer attracted to human food discarded near roadsides. Consequently, these animals are frequently killed while attempting to cross roads. Moreover, the regular feeding of animals by humans near road sides disrupts their natural feeding behavior, habituating them to frequent visits near roads and increasing their vulnerability to accidents. This situation also poses a potential threat for the spread of zoonotic diseases, especially in the aftermath of the COVID-19 pandemic. Therefore, it is crucial to maintain distance and preserve ecological balance. Additionally, it is important to note that road crossings by wildlife species are often associated with breeding behaviors, such as finding or following a mate.

Objective 3: Assessing, identifying and mapping possible animal and wildlife corridor in the study landscape.

As per the ToR it was necessary to identify and map the possible wildlife corridor in the study landscape to understand the anticipated impacts, if any, on the proposed new road alignment on existing wildlife corridors. We have modelled the wildlife corridors in the study landscape based on the circuit theory. The ‘presence’ locations of wildlife species documented through the trail/transect surveys and the camera trap locations along with forest department records that have captured wildlife species were used nodes of connectivity in a belt of designated forest located near the Chainage no. 2+000 to 7+500, 18+000 to 32+500, 54+000 to 59+000, 97+000 to 114+800 (Figure 9). Further to understand the possibilities of connectivity we separately modeled the connectivity corridor for herbivore and Carnivore separately between A and B forest habitat (under Kadapa Range), between C and D (under Vontamitta Range) and between E and F forest habitat (under Kodur, Ballapalli and SVNP Tirupati range), we have used this forest boundary as connectivity nodes (Figure 12).

The important aspect of mapping the wildlife corridor is to know about the existing resistance for the wildlife species in this study landscape. The landscape already has roads railway and human settlements that might act as barriers to animal movement and the forest patches are uneven and fragmented habitat. Hence, we have used existing roadways, railways settlements and topographic features (elevation) as resistance surfaces in the landscape for modelling the corridors. Whereas, we used Generalized Additive Model (GAM) delineating the suitable habitat of Carnivore and Herbivore species recorded in the study area during the survey were taken as conductance surface representing vegetation cover in the forest belt. For understanding connectivity in a landscape, we used animal presence locations recorded in this study as the nodes. We also separately modeled the Elephant occurrence to predict the best possible corridor using the same tools in SAHM package in R and ArcGIS 10.6.

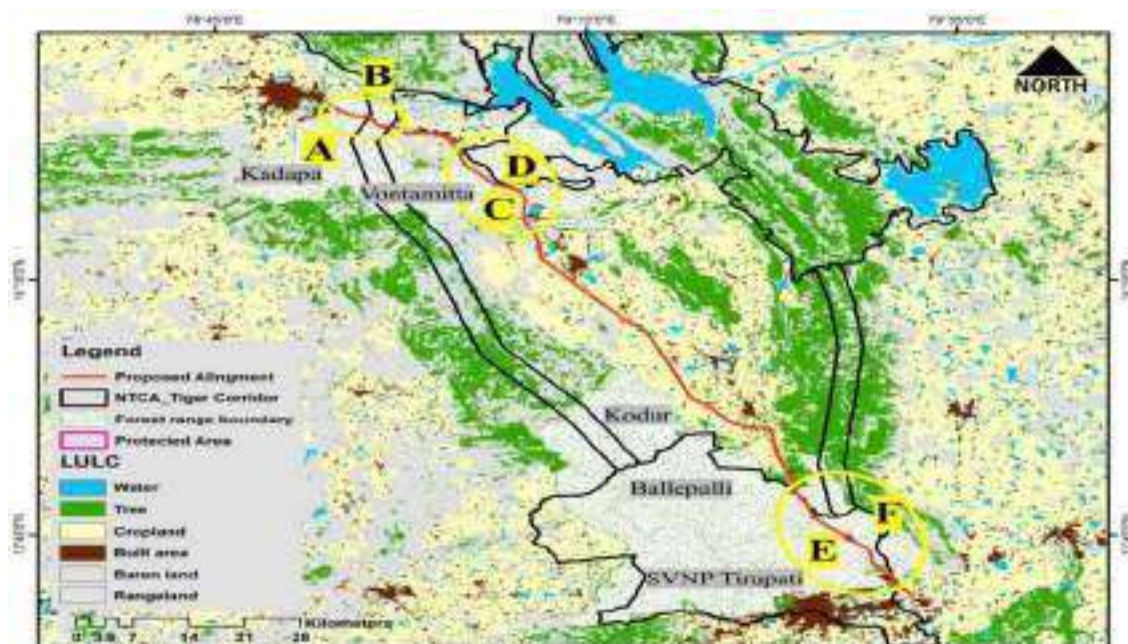


Figure 12: Map showing area examined under forest range for connectivity corridor

The cumulative current flow map indicates that the connectivity between A and B habitat (under Kadapa Range) (Figure 13) nodes are high, indicating higher structural connectivity. Hence, the probability of use by the animal is higher, which is because of the fact that much of this landscape is Southern dry mixed deciduous forest and dry deciduous scrub forest. The forested habitat near (Chainage no. 2+000 to 4+000 and Chainage no. 5+800 to 7+500) act as a biological corridor for the movement of animals in this landscape. Moreover, the habitat rich in herbivore species also attract carnivore to use these areas, thus also leading to strong structural connectivity. Here we have recorded Sloth Bear (*Melursus ursinus*), Four-horned Antelope (*Tetracerus quadricornis*), Spotted Deer (*Axis axis*), Dhole (*Cuon alpinus*), Common Leopard (*Panthera pardus*), Indian peafowl (*Pavo cristatus*), Wild boar (*Sus scrofa*), Black-naped hare (*Lepus nigricollis*) and Bonnet Macaque (*Macaca radiata*). Same we also confirmed from the forest department camera traps records. However, the presence of linear infrastructure (Road and Railway) bifurcates this forest landscape fragmented this forest habitat. The urgent need of Wildlife corridor is essential for long term survival of many threatened species present in this landscape.

Based on the cumulative current flow map, it is evident that there is a moderate level of connectivity between the C and D habitats in the Vontimitta forest range. Specifically, the connectivity near Chainage no. 18+000 to 25+600 and Chainage no. 29+000 to 32+500 (Figure 13) nodes is moderate. This indicates that there is moderate structural connectivity in the landscape, although it is influenced by the presence of linear infrastructure such as roads and railways, as well as human settlement, which have caused disturbances.

However, the probability of use by the animal may be higher because forested habitat act as a biological corridor for the movement of animals this may possess strong structural connectivity between Seshachalam Hills with Sri Penusila Narasimha Wildlife Sanctuary. Moreover, the dry deciduous scrub habitat is suitable for many herbivore species recorded, like Four-horned Antelope (*Tetracerus quadricornis*), Spotted Deer (*Axis axis*), Sambar (*Rusa unicolor*) further, which may attract the carnivore like Dhole (*Cuon alpinus*), Common Leopard (*Panthera pardus*) and Sloth Bear (*Melursus ursinus*) recorded during the field survey.

Further, we have also performed an intensive survey but didn't use the data collected to modelled species under the Rajampet forest Range Chainage no. 54+000 to 59+500 due to less no. of samples however we have surveyed the Venkatarajampeta - Nukkanapalli road, Pullampeta-Annasamudram Road, Pullampeta-Rachapalli Road near where we recorded Dhole (*Cuon alpinus*), Spotted Deer (*Axis axis*), Indian peafowl (*Pavo cristatus*), Wild boar (*Sus scrofa*), Small Indian Civet (*Viverricula indica*), Three-striped Palm Squirrel (*Funambulus palmarum*), Black-naped hare (*Lepus nigricollis*) and Bonnet Macaque (*Macaca radiata*).

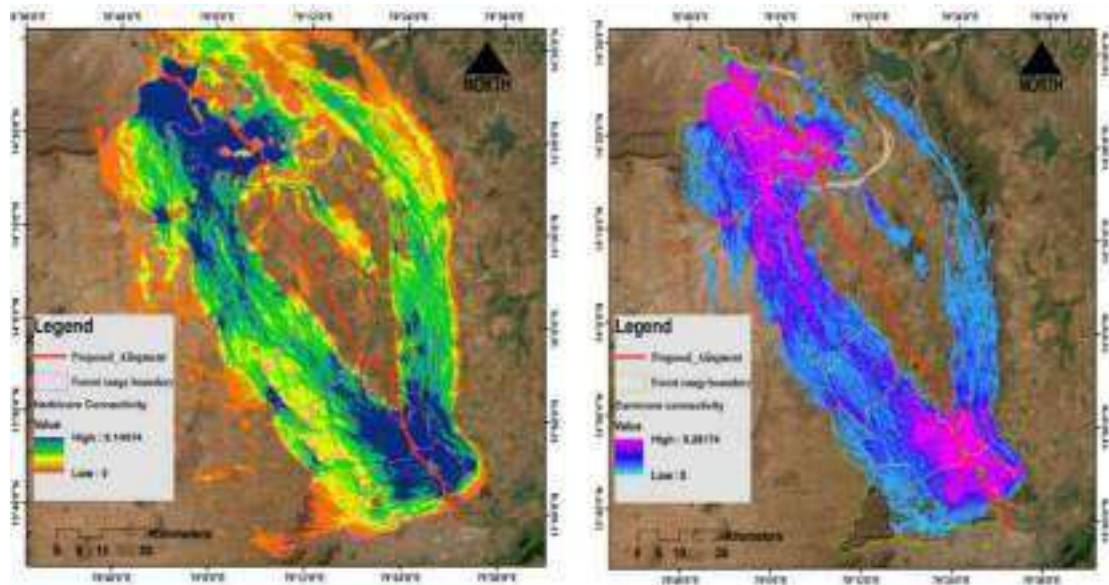


Figure 13: Depicts the Connectivity in the study landscape on both the side of the forest patch of proposed alignment.

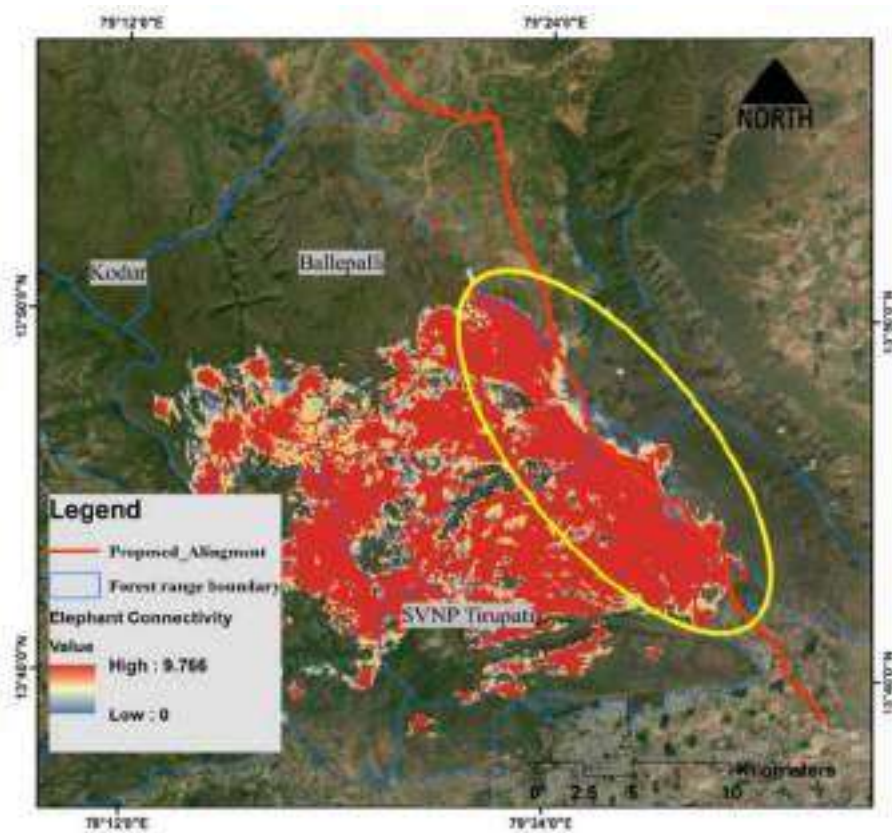


Figure 14: Depicts the Elephant Connectivity in the study landscape near the proposed alignment.

The cumulative current flow map indicates that the connectivity between E and F forest habitat under Kodur, Ballapalli and SVNP Tirupati range near Chainage no. 97+000 to 114+800 (Figure 13) nodes is high, indicating very high structural connectivity. The landscape possesses linear infrastructure, mainly road and railway, with improper fencing and wildlife crossing increasing the threat of road and railway kills. This landscape also shows strong possible connectivity between E and F for the Asiatic elephant (Figure 14). The frequent human-elephant conflict near the village under this range was recorded during the field. The probability of use of this landscape by the animal may be higher because forested habitat act as a biological corridor for the movement of animals in this may possess strong structural connectivity between Seshachalam Hills, which includes both the important protected areas like Sri Venkateswara National Park and Wildlife Sanctuary to Velikonda Hills.

Under Kodur forest Range near Chainage no. 65+000 to 75+000 and Chainage no. 97+000 to 101+500, Under Ballapalli forest Range near Chainage no. 77+500 to 103+000) and under SVNP Tirupati forest Range near Chainage no. 103+000 to 114+800 where we recorded human-elephant conflict of Asiatic Elephant (*Elephas maximus*) near the villages of Y.Kota, Gadela, V.R. Rachapalli, DevisettyPalli, Kodur west, Balireddypalli, Settigunta, and near the mamandur village, further from the sign survey we recorded Sloth Bear (*Melursus ursinus*) Four-horned Antelope (*Tetracerus quadricornis*), Spotted Deer (*Axis axis*), Sambar (*Rusa unicolor*), Indian Chevrotain (*Moschiola indica*) Dhole (*Cuon alpinus*), Common Leopard (*Panthera pardus*), Indian crested porcupine (*Hystrix indica*), Indian peafowl (*Pavo cristatus*), Wild boar (*Sus scrofa*), Small Indian Civet (*Viverricula indica*), Three striped Palm Squirrel (*Funambulus palmarum*), Black-naped hare (*Lepus nigricollis*), Grey Slender Loris (*Loris lydekkerianus*), (Rusty spotted cat (*Prionailurus rubiginosus*), Tufted Gray langur (*Semnopithecus priam*), Bonnet Macaque (*Macaca radiata*) and Indian grey Mongoose (*Urva edwardsii*). Further Indian Pangolin (*Manis crassicaudata*), Bengal Monitor lizard (*Varanus bengalensis*) also recorded from forest department records. Further the studied landscape also falls under the proposed NTCA Tiger corridor thus it is very essential to have suitable underpasses viaducts for proper wildlife movement in this forested landscape.

All roads, specifically the broad highways, may serve as barriers or filters to some animal movement. The taxons such as reptiles and amphibians are the most impacted vertebrate groups by road networks. Additionally, the road support infrastructure such as lobes and coves on the outer road side boundaries probably affect crossing locations and rates. Hence, there is a need to create more permeable infrastructure to reduce the demographic threats expected to be because of the barrier effects. Therefore, creation of movement support infrastructure will diminish the barriers effect near mentioned under the specific chainage no along with types (Table.2). We have recorded indirect and direct evidences of Sloth Bear (*Melursus ursinus*) Four-horned Antelope (*Tetracerus quadricornis*), Spotted Deer (*Axis axis*), Sambar (*Rusa unicolor*), Dhole (*Cuon alpinus*), Common Leopard (*Panthera pardus*), Golden Jackel (*Canis aureus*) Indian crested porcupine (*Hystrix indica*), Indian peafowl (*Pavo cristatus*), Wild boar (*Sus scrofa*), Small Indian Civet (*Viverricula indica*), Three striped Palm Squirrel (*Funambulus palmarum*), Black-naped hare (*Lepus nigricollis*), Bonnet Macaque (*Macaca radiata*) and Indian grey Mongoose (*Urva edwardsii*) near the chainage no. 2+000 to 4+000 and 5+800 to 7+800 under Kadapa Range thus creation of underpasses/viaducts with at least 3-4 meters (vertical clearance) and 30 meters/50

meters/100 meters wide (Horizontal clearance)for other animals on chainage no. 2+900, 3+880, 6+300, and 7+100 will be helpful in maintaining the structural connectivity in this landscape (Table.2). Further, this proposed road alignment also bifurcates the proposed NTCA Tiger Corridor in this landscape thus, the mentioned underpasses will ensure continuous gene flow via landscape connectivity for these species and thus promote the long term survival of these species.

Further, Under Vontimitta range also we recorded indirect and direct evidence as well as data collected from the forest department for the species of Sloth Bear (*Melursus ursinus*) Four-horned Antelope (*Tetracerus quadricornis*), Spotted Deer (*Axis axis*), Sambar (*Rusa unicolor*), Dhole (*Cuon alpinus*), Common Leopard (*Panthera pardus*), Indian crested porcupine (*Hystrix indica*), Indian peafowl (*Pavo cristatus*), Wild boar (*Sus scrofa*), Small Indian Civet (*Viverricula indica*), Three striped Palm Squirrel (*Funambulus palmarum*), Black-naped hare (*Lepus nigricollis*), Bonnet Macaque (*Macaca radiata*) and Indian grey Mongoose (*Urva edwardsii*) thus proposing underpasses/viaducts with at least 3-4 meter height (Vertical clearance) and 30 meters wide (Horizontal clearance) on the chainage no.19+600, 20+100, and 32+262 will ensure connectivity of these two landscapes fragmented by linear infrastructure and human settlement. Moreover, we also proposing a viaduct with a minimum height of 3-4 meters (Vertical clearance) and 200 meters wide (Horizontal clearance) will provide a open passage for wild animals for freely using the area near vontimitta lake as we recorded signs of animals that visit frequently for drinking purpose from the chainage no. 18+800 to 19+000.

We have strong evidences such as scat, pellet or pug marks and camera trap images of wildlife species such as Sloth Bear (*Melursus ursinus*) Four-horned Antelope (*Tetracerus quadricornis*), Spotted Deer (*Axis axis*), Sambar (*Rusa unicolor*), Indian Chevrotain (*Moschiola indica*) Dhole (*Cuon alpinus*), Common Leopard (*Panthera pardus*), Indian crested porcupine (*Hystrix indica*), Indian peafowl (*Pavo cristatus*), Wild boar (*Sus scrofa*), Small Indian Civet (*Viverricula indica*), Three striped Palm Squirrel (*Funambulus palmarum*), Black-naped hare (*Lepus nigricollis*), Grey Slender Loris (*Loris lydekkerianus*), (Rusty-spotted cat (*Prionailurus rubiginosus*), Tufted Gray langur (*Semnopithecus priam*), Bonnet Macaque (*Macaca radiata*), Indian grey Mongoose (*Urva edwardsii*), Indian Pangolin (*Manis crassicaudata*), Bengal Monitor lizard (*Varanus bengalensis*) near chainage no. 103+000 to 114+800, thus the creation of a proper viaducts for the Elephant corridor with at least 8-meter height (Vertical clearance) and 100 meters wide (Horizontal clearance) within the three selected chainage no.112+400, 109+300-109+400 and 104+000, which are suitable and adjacent to specific railway underpasses with good clearance for elephant corridors (Figure 14 and 15, Table.2). Further, we also identified the underpasses/iaducts with at least 3-4 meters (vertical clearance) and 30 meters/50 meters/100 meters wide (Horizontal clearance) for other animals on the chainage 98+900, 100+200, 105+300-105+400, 106+000-106+100, 107+000-107+100, 109+300-109+400, 109+578 110+300, 110+400, 112+400 and 114+000 under Kodur, Ballapalli and SVNP Tirupati range (Figure 13 and 16, Table.2). Further, the studied landscape also falls under the proposed NTCA Tiger corridor thus it is very essential to have suitable underpasses viaducts for proper wildlife movement in this forested landscape. The above-mentioned underpasses and viaducts will be useful in maintaining the structural connectivity in the landscape and also help in preserving the wildlife as well as connectivity in these forest habitats.

Further, we also suggest using electric fencing to minimize elephant-human conflict under the Kodur, Ballapalli and SVNP Tirupati range, thus from the chainage no. 97+000 to 114+000 with a clear opening in the underpass of the railway and road on both the side of the proposed alignment. This will ensure the protection of animal movement through an underpass and prevent unwanted road and railway kill and help in minimizing the human-wildlife conflict. Further the fencing should include the village and cropland, and forested habitat of SVNP Tirupati Range, thus also reducing the human-elephant conflict as shown in the Figure 14.



Figure 15: Photographs showing the identified railway underpasses for elephant corridor along adjacent proposed elephant underpass of the proposed alignment.



Figure 16: Example of an underpass below highway (Photo source: Google images).

Table:2: Construction of various intervention structures in the following Chainage no. in study area

Sl. No.	Division	Recommended Chainage		Type of Structure	Structure length in mts.
		From	To		
1	Kadapa	2.900	3.000	Underpass	100
2		6.600	6.660	Underpass	60
3		7.050	7.150	Underpass	100
4		18.800	19.030	Underpass	230
5		25.325	25.425	Underpass	100
6		30.000	30.100	Underpass	100
Total					690
7	Annamayya	32.237	32.287	Underpass	50
8		98.650	98.950	Underpass	300
9		100.000	100.300	Underpass	300
Total					650
10	Tirupati	103.850	104.150	Underpass	300
11		105.850	106.150	Underpass	300
12		109.850	110.150	Underpass	300
Total					900
Grand Total					2240

Note: Further, DFO Tirupati has also requested two additional Pedestrian / Vehicular Underpasses near 108.210 and Km 108.600 with a 12m opening span for pedestrian / vehicle movement to CBET centre, Mamandur.

Table 3: Cost estimate for construction of Animal Underpasses construction approved by CWLW

Sl. No.	Division	Recommended Chainage		Type of Structure	Structure length in mts.	Structure Cost in Crs.	RE Wall cost in Crs.	New Jersey Crash Barrier Cost in Crs	Negative Variation in Crs
		From	To			(A)	(B)		
1	Kadapa	2.900	3.000	Underpass	100	12.048	10.157	1.384	8.835
2		6.600	6.660	Underpass	60	7.229	10.157		8.835
3		7.050	7.150	Underpass	100	12.048	10.157		8.835
4		18.800	19.030	Underpass	230	27.710	10.157		8.835
5		25.325	25.425	Underpass	100	12.048	10.157		8.835
6		30.000	30.100	Underpass	100	12.048	10.157		8.835
7	Annamayya	32.237	32.287	Underpass	50	6.024	10.157	1.615	8.835
8		98.650	98.950	Underpass	300	43.806	0.000		11.635
9		100.000	100.300	Underpass	300	43.806	0.000		11.635
10	Tirupati	103.850	104.150	Underpass	300	43.806	0.000	1.615	11.635
11		105.850	106.150	Underpass	300	43.806	0.000		11.635
12		109.850	110.150	Underpass	300	43.806	0.000		11.635
Total					2240	308.185	71.099	2.999	120.02
(i) Net cost for Animal Underpass construction (A+B+C-D) in Crs.						262.263			
(ii) Cost for provision of Electric fencing from Km 96.000 to Km 114.000 covering in Annamayya and Tirupati Divisions in Crs.						4.28			
Grand Total (i) + (ii) in Crs.						266.543			



Chapter: 4

4. FOREST DIVERSION, TIGER CORRIDOR, WILDLIFE AND ESZ AREAS

4.1 FOREST AREAS

The project alignment is passing through the following Reserve Forests

S.No	Division	From Km	To Km	Total Length in Km	Reserve Forest	Range	Compartment No's	Total diversion area in Ha.
1	Kadapa	0.000	4.100	4.100	Kanamalaopalle	Kadapa	565	13.90
2		6.500	7.700	1.150	Kanamalaopalle	Kadapa	562	4.38
3		18.423	21.032	2.609	Vontimitta	Vontimitta	473 & 474	9.35
4		21.291	25.686	4.395	Vontimitta	Vontimitta	474 & 475	13.21
5		29.040	30.329	1.289	Patur	Vontimitta	463	3.85
Sub Total				13.59 Km				44.69
6	Annamayya	30.329	32.550	2.221	Patur	Rajampeta	462	6.81
7		97.000	100.775	3.775	Settigunta	Kodur	1104 & 1105	11.37
Sub Total				6.00 Km				18.18
8	Tirupati	102.400	107.300	4.900	Napier	Tirupati	169, 168 & 166	14.69
9		107.300	108.600	1.300	Recorded / Revenue	Tirupati	-	3.91
10		108.600	112.400	3.800	Napier	Tirupati	163 & 161	11.42
11		112.400	114.720	2.320	Krishnapuram	Tirupati	151	6.95
Sub Total				12.320 Km				36.97
Grand Total				31.91Km				99.84

4.2 WILDLIFE / ESZ AREAS

The project alignment is passing through the ESZ of Sri Penusila Wildlife Sanctuary under Y.S.R (T) Division and ESZ of Sri Venkateswara Wildlife Sanctuary in Annamayya and Tirupati Divisions respectively.

4.2.1 WILDLIFE AREA:

S.No	Division	From Km	To Km	Total Length in Km	Area in Ha	Remarks
1	Kadapa	-	-	-	-	Alignment is not passing through any WL Sanctuary as confirmed by respective DFOs
2	Annamayya	-	-	-	-	
3	Tirupati	-	-	-	-	
Total				-	-	

4.2.2 ESZ AREA:

S.No	Division	From	To	Width in mts	Length in Km	Area in Ha.	Type of land	Remarks
1	Kadapa	17.570	18.423	45	0.853	3.93	Non-Forest	ESZ of PNWLS Sanctuary
2		18.423	19.480	45	1.057	9.35	Forest	ESZ of PNWLS Sanctuary
3		19.480	20.880	30	1.400		Forest	ESZ of PNWLS Sanctuary
4		20.880	21.030	45	0.150	Forest	ESZ of PNWLS Sanctuary	
5		21.030	21.290	45	0.260	1.19	Non-Forest	ESZ of PNWLS Sanctuary
6		21.290	21.390	45	0.100	13.21	Forest	ESZ of PNWLS Sanctuary
7		21.390	25.680	30	4.290		Forest	ESZ of PNWLS Sanctuary
8		25.680	28.880	45	3.200	15.92	Non-Forest	ESZ of PNWLS Sanctuary
9		28.880	29.040	30	0.160	0.56	Non-Forest	ESZ of PNWLS Sanctuary
10		29.040	30.329	30	1.289	3.85	Forest	ESZ of PNWLS Sanctuary
11	Annamayya	30.329	32.470	30	2.141	6.81	Forest	ESZ of PNWLS Sanctuary
12		32.470	32.550	45	0.080		Forest	ESZ of PNWLS Sanctuary
13		32.550	32.640	45	0.090	0.41	Non-Forest	ESZ of PNWLS Sanctuary
14		78.800	79.490	30	0.690	2.07	Non-Forest	ESZ of SVWL Sanctuary
15		96.840	97.000	30	0.160	0.48	Non-Forest	ESZ of SVWL Sanctuary
16		97.000	100.775	30	3.775	11.37	Forest	ESZ of SVWL Sanctuary
17		100.775	101.62	30	0.845	2.54	Non-Forest	ESZ of SVWL Sanctuary
18	Tirupati	101.62	102.4	30	0.780	2.34	Non-Forest	ESZ of SVWL Sanctuary
19		102.4	114.72	30	12.320	36.97	Forest	ESZ of SVWL Sanctuary
Total					33.640	110.99		

Note : The above mentioned length and areas are calculated as per the layers of Sri Penusila Narasimha Wildlife Sanctuary and Sri Venkateswara Wildlife Sanctuary.

4.3 TIGER CORRIDOR:

S.No	Division	Reserve Forest	From	To	Width in mts	Length in Km	Area in Ha.
1	Kadapa	Kanamalaopalle	0.000	1.050	33	1.05	13.90
2			1.050	1.670	45	0.62	
3			1.670	2.050	30	0.38	
4			2.050	2.800	30	0.75	
5			2.800	3.870	30	1.07	
6			3.870	4.100	45	0.23	
7			6.500	7.700	45	1.20	
8		Vontimitta	18.423	19.480	45	1.06	9.35
9			19.480	20.880	30	1.40	
10			20.880	21.030	45	0.15	
11			21.290	21.390	45	0.10	13.21
12			21.390	25.680	30	4.29	
13		Patur	29.040	30.329	30	1.29	3.85
14	Annamayya	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Tirupati	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total						13.59	44.69



5. WILDLIFE CONSERVATION ACTION PLAN

In recent years, the ecological effects of roads on ecosystems and landscapes have extensively been recognized (Andrews, 1990; Bennett, 1991; Forman and Alexander, 1998; Spellerberg, 1998; Carr et al., 2002; Havlick, 2002; Trombulak and Frissell, 2002). We understand that the roads are the basic infrastructures for the country's development. However, it is also essential to consider the wildlife species inhabiting areas where such large scale linear infrastructures are planned. Hence, a proper assessment of the landscape with respect to landscape utilization by the wildlife species is pro-vital to ensuring long term viability of wildlife species. These linear infrastructure results in local extirpation of wildlife species if due considerations are not given to landscape assessment in terms of animal movements.

During our study, we discovered that the landscape under investigation exhibits remarkable biodiversity. It is predominantly characterized by vast stretches of continuous forested mountains, namely the Seshachalam Hills and Tirumala Hills. These mountain ranges encompass significant protected areas, including the Sri Venkateswara National Park and Wildlife Sanctuary, which are further connected with the Velikonda Hills, and further to Sri Penusila Narasimha Wildlife Sanctuary, and Sri Lankamalleswara Wildlife Sanctuary. The forested habitat in the area exhibits unique characteristics, with dry mixed deciduous forest and dry deciduous scrub forest, making it an ideal habitat for several significant species such

as Sloth Bear (*Melursus ursinus*), Four-horned Antelope (*Tetracerus quadricornis*), Spotted Deer (*Axis axis*), and Grey Slender Loris (*Loris lydekkerianus*) etc.

However, this natural habitat is fragmented by human-dominated landscapes comprising a patchwork of agricultural fields, human settlements and various linear infrastructures. This fragmentation occasionally leads to human-wildlife conflicts, as animals venture out in search of food or suitable mates. The provision of anthropogenic food sources can also disrupt their natural behavior patterns. To ensure the long-term survival and conservation of numerous threatened wildlife species, it is of utmost importance to establish secure and effective wildlife corridors that connect these forested landscapes and enable gene flow and connectivity. This can be achieved through the implementation of comprehensive management plans and the introduction of wildlife corridors between linear infrastructures and human settlements.

The forests range habitat with wildlife is only present in three segments: Forest under Kadapa range (Chainage no. 2000 to 7500); Vontimitta range (Chainage no. 18000 to 32500); and Kodur, Ballapalli and SVNP Tirupati range (Chainage no. 97000 to 114800) area of proposed alignment. The intensive road surveys in the study area have resulted in the documentation of many threatened species. However, to safeguard the biodiversity of the landscape, it is recommended to adopt a conservation action plan which is futuristic and data-driven. The conservation action plan should be based on a specific objective which is on priority considering the threats to wildlife species because of the proposed development project. The wildlife conservation action plan, in the present study aims to provide remedies or strategies for the long-term viability of wildlife species. These strategies should be implemented with the active support and supervision of the District Forest Officers of the area. The construction activities of the project could result in impacting the flora as well as the fauna of the area through the clearing of native vegetation (habitat), works around and within the forested habitat, noise, vibration, light impacts, disturbance or contamination of soil by construction material, barrier effects on wildlife (such as genetic isolation, increased completion, impacts of home ranges and territories of large territorial mammals which might be using the area occasionally), the spread of weeds, infestation of invasive species, road kills.

Hence, considering the above possible impacts on wildlife and biodiversity of the area based on the wildlife assessment in the study area, a set of few management strategies are recommended: -

1. Habitat improvement in selected segments of the proposed alignment:

The proposed alignment segment from Chainage no. 2000 to 7500, Chainage no. 18000 to 32500, and Chainage no.97000 to 114800 have been identified as crucial areas for potential wildlife movement. Therefore, it is advisable for the National Highway Authority to implement precautionary management strategies, in collaboration with the local Forest Department of Andhra Pradesh, to improve the habitat for wildlife species in these areas. Habitat improvement activities should focus on creating waterholes in the designated contour map (refer to Figure []), as well as planting native species of shrubs, herbs, and trees within a buffer 10 km radius of Chainage no. 2000 to 7500, Chainage no. 18000 to 32500, and Chainage

no. 97000 to 114800. However, it is important to ensure that the plantations prioritize the conservation of the natural flora of the landscape, avoiding the introduction of non-native plants. . For instance, caution should also be exercised to prevent the disruption of the local grassland or dry deciduous scrub forest as we observed the planting of Red Sander trees inside Sri Lankamalleshwara WLS of Jerdon Courser habitat, thereby affecting its habitat.

The aim should be to ensure water and food availability for the wildlife species in the landscape because linear structures results in fragmentation and degradation of habitat. Local plantation models with a composite of all three grasses, shrubs, and trees should be adopted for plantation in the area. In the case of trees and shrubs, preference should be given to local fruit-bearing species used by the wildlife species. Species such as Sambar, Four- horned Antelope, Indian Chevrotain and Spotter deer were the important ungulate in the landscape, In which Sambar and Chital is known to be involved in conflict with local communities by way of depredating on crops hence the mitigate such crops losses to the local communities plantation of suitable fodder species in designated forest lands will be helpful. Further Human-elephant conflicts are also frequent near the villages of Kodur, Ballapalli and SVNP Tirupati range by way of depredating on crops such as banana and mango plantation areas mainly.

The crop-raiding behavior of elephants not only poses a threat to the livelihood and security of affected farmers but also puts the conservation of elephants at risk. The frequent conflicts between elephants and farmers result in economic losses and often lead to retaliatory measures against these magnificent creatures. This vicious cycle perpetuates negative attitudes towards elephants and hampers conservation efforts. Therefore, it is crucial to develop effective strategies that address the root causes of human-elephant conflicts while ensuring the safety and well-being of both farmers and elephants. Thus Implementing scientifically approved measures, promoting habitat management, and fostering community engagement are key steps towards achieving harmonious coexistence and securing the future of elephants in these landscapes. Further habitat modification can be implemented within the forested habitat adjacent to agricultural areas by the creation of buffer zones or corridors with natural vegetation that provide alternative food sources for elephants, thereby reducing their dependence on crops

2. Conservation Action Plan for Schedule - I species found in the study area:

a. Management strategies for Asiatic Elephant in the study area :

General Description: The Asian elephant (*Elephas maximus*) is characterized by its smaller size compared to the African bush elephant and is known for having the highest body point on the head. It possesses a distinctive trunk, which is an elongation of the nose and upper lip, containing numerous muscles used for various functions such as breathing, feeding, communication, defense, and more. Asian elephants exhibit sexual dimorphism, with males being larger in size and stature compared to females. This difference is evident in their height, body size, and bulkiness, as well as in the presence of tusks, which are usually absent in females. Age estimation in both male and female elephants is determined through various factors such as shoulder height, body length, skull size, and the presence of skin folds (Vidya et al. 2014). Asian elephants inhabit a

range of habitats, including plains, forests (dry mixed deciduous and dry deciduous scrub) and cultivated lands. They exhibit social behavior, living in herds led by the oldest female who guides the group in search of food and water. Their diet consists primarily of grasses, leaves, roots, bark, and other plant materials. Asian elephants are polygynous, and mating occurs throughout the year. The species faces significant threats primarily due to human activities such as hunting for ivory, deforestation, and agricultural expansion, which contribute to the loss and fragmentation of their habitat in this landscape. The Asian elephant is classified as Endangered (EN) by the IUCN Red List, with a declining population trend

Management Plan: Threats faced by elephants is a huge loss to our environment, as Asian elephants have a huge impact on the ecosystem of their habitat. The impact of the threats faced by Asian elephants extends beyond the individual level and has significant consequences for the environment and ecosystem. These magnificent creatures play a crucial role in shaping and maintaining their habitat. As herbivores, elephants contribute to the dispersal of seeds, which aids in the regeneration of forests and promotes biodiversity. Their feeding behavior also influences vegetation structure and composition, leading to changes in plant communities. Additionally, elephants create water sources by digging holes and wallows, benefiting various other species in the ecosystem. These water sources serve as vital watering holes for numerous animals during periods of drought, supporting their survival. Furthermore, their movement patterns and foraging activities help maintain open areas within forests, promoting habitat diversity and providing opportunities for other wildlife species.

Human-elephant conflicts are a recurring challenge in the vicinity of Kodur, Ballapalli, and SVNP Tirupati range, particularly due to crop depredation in areas dominated by banana and mango plantations. The conflict arises as elephants venture into these agricultural zones, often resulting in significant damage to crops. This not only causes economic losses for local farmers but also exacerbates tensions between humans and elephants. It is important to address this issue through strategic management strategies that aim to minimize human-elephant conflicts and protect the livelihoods of the affected communities. By implementing measures to mitigate crop raiding incidents, such as the use of deterrents, barrier methods, or innovative techniques, we can create a more harmonious coexistence between humans and elephants. Additionally, raising awareness among local communities about elephant behavior and providing guidance on appropriate preventive measures can contribute to reducing conflicts and promoting peaceful interactions.

Elephants heavily rely on their sense of olfaction during foraging activities (Plotnik and de Waal, 2014; Schmitt et al., 2018). The aromatic properties of chili peppers (*Capsicum*) belived to be potential repellent and deterrent for elephants (Le Bel et al., 2015; Karidozo and Osborn, 2015). These could include using establishing a buffer of chili pepper plants around their fields, regularly applying chili pepper grease to string or metal fences. However one could also burn chili pepper briquettes on frequent interval during the raiding season of specific crops this could act as repellent for elephant. Another effective method to deter elephants from crop raiding is the use of beehives as a natural barrier. Elephants have a strong aversion to bees, and by placing beehives along the

perimeters of fields, the presence of bees acts as a deterrent, significantly reducing crop raiding incidents. However, it is important to note that regular management of the beehives is crucial to ensure the success of this strategy. Other methods include proper Electric fencing as well as railway fencing along the stretch on both the side of the proposed road alignment from chainage no. 97000 to 114000 including the agricultural lands in villages mentioned above under Kodur, Ballapalli and SVNP Tirupati ranges thus could minimize the crops raiding (Figure 17). However, it is also important to note that these electric fencing will open on the proposed underpasses chainages mentioned thus by maintaining the wildlife corridor as well as the mentioned elephant underpass functioning successfully.

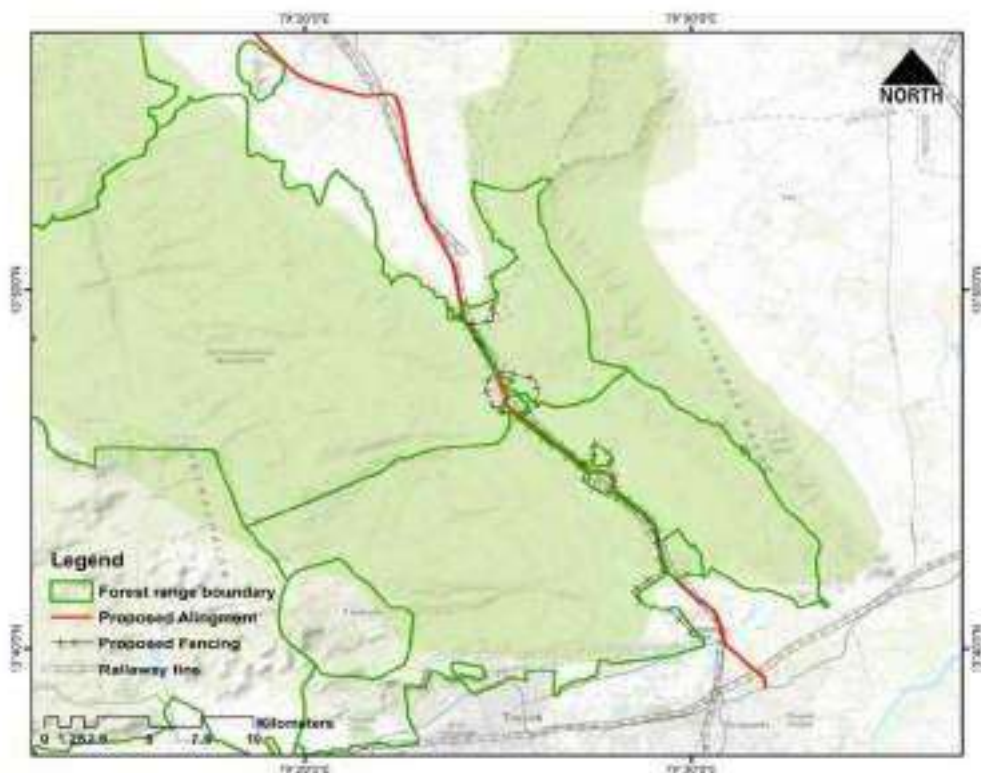


Figure 17: Map showing the proposed fencing alignment along road side

One of the reason for human-elephant conflict could be due to the scarcity of water during summer, compounded by its availability near human habitation. For this reason, we suggest the construction of a few more water resources in the interior forest areas and the development and protection of important water sources. Posting of Forest Department watchers at some of the important sites during summer is recommended as poachers of other wildlife tend to camp around waterholes during summer.

Introduction of habitat enrichment plots consisting of preferred food plants such as bamboo and grass needed to establish by the Forest Department. The plantation of bamboo species, known for its rapid growth and high nutritional value, will provide a sustainable food source for elephants. Bamboo shoots and leaves are a vital part of their diet, and by

establishing bamboo plantations in strategic locations within or near elephant habitats, we can help ensure a readily available and abundant food supply, thereby diverting their attention away from agricultural lands and towards more suitable feeding grounds. Collaborating with local communities, forest departments, and conservation organizations will be crucial in identifying appropriate sites, preparing the land, and maintaining the plantations. This approach not only helps conserve the Asian elephant population but also fosters coexistence between elephants and local communities, ensuring a more harmonious relationship between humans and wildlife.

Further Tirupati area experiences frequent human-elephant conflicts also due to the movement of local people to the Lord Venkateswara or Balaji temple via the forest road, which cannot be prevented due to its association with religious activities. Additionally, constructing fencing along the road within the forest is not feasible as it could hinder the movement of elephants and other wildlife. Moreover, the construction of artificial structures is not viable as the road passes through an elephant habitat. In such circumstances, it is crucial to implement eco-friendly conservation measures that prioritize the coexistence of humans and elephants. One effective approach could be the implementation of early warning systems, which utilize innovative technology such as sensor-based systems, camera traps, and drone monitoring to detect elephant presence and alert local communities in advance. This allows people to take necessary precautions and avoid potential conflicts.

Furthermore, promoting community-based conservation initiatives, such as the establishment of village-level task forces or elephant conservation committees, can facilitate better understanding and cooperation between local communities and forest officials.

b. Management strategies for felidae species (Tiger, Common Leopard) in the study area:

General Description: The study landscape is home to two prominent large cat species, namely the Tiger (*Panthera tigris*) and Common Leopard (*Panthera pardus*), with the leopard population being relatively abundant throughout the entire area. It is important to note that the proposed alignment of the project passes through the designated NTCA Tiger Corridor, which has been reported to be used by tigers based on interactions with forest staff. To further assess the presence of structural connectivity, a tiger corridor model was developed, confirming its existence. However, it is crucial to understand the functional aspects and intensity of corridor usage through long-term studies. Our intensive camera trapping study conducted in the forested segment of the alignment revealed the presence of tiger prey species, including sambar, Spotted deer, and Four-horned antelope. Hence, consider the presence of the tiger and its prey species there is a need to develop strategies for their long-term viability in the landscape.

Management Plan: To minimize the impacts of developmental activities and mitigate human-wildlife conflict caused by felid/cat species in the landscape, strategic conservation strategies can be implemented. It is important to focus on habitat improvement and protection, particularly in areas adjacent to native forests with a dense canopy, while avoiding plantation activities in scrublands. Creation of waterholes at strategic locations

within designated forest lands and ensuring proper management of existing water bodies will help maintain the natural water flow

Strategic management of these species in this study landscape requires a comprehensive approach that addresses habitat conservation, protection from threats, and community involvement. Emphasize the preservation of large continuous forest patches, which are crucial for maintaining viable populations. Implement habitat management practices, including regular anti-poaching patrols, fire management, and prevention of illegal logging/poaching and encroachments, to ensure the integrity and connectivity of these habitats.

However, the focus also needs to give on improving the prey availability by managing herbivore population. This can be achieved through habitat restoration, plantation of fodder species for the sustenance of prey species, awareness programs among the local communities, the presence of wildlife corridors in this landscape, and scientific studies on prey abundance, distribution and habitat preferences (as very few studies have been conducted in this landscape) thereby help in identifying the population status and help in better conservation and management of the species. However, these species also involve in human wildlife conflict in this landscape thus community-based early warning systems, construction of watch towers in forest habitat adjacent to human habitations, proper fencing in livestock sheds and others. Engaging the local communities in conservation efforts through capacity building, education, and livelihood development programs to foster coexistence and reduce retaliatory killings. Further regular monitoring and research programs for understanding population dynamics. Long-term research studies on the behavior, ecology, and genetics of tigers and leopards should also be conducted to inform conservation strategies and adaptive management approaches. By implementing this strategic management plans we can contribute significantly to the conservation of tiger and leopard populations, ensuring their long-term viability in this landscape.

c. Management strategies for Sloth bear (*Melursus ursinus*) found in the study area

General description: The Sloth bear (*Melursus ursinus*) is one of the important species endemic to Indian sub-continent only. As a large carnivore, it displays omnivorous feeding habits, consuming a diverse diet of insects, fruits, and small prey. Its specialized feeding behavior includes myrmecophagy, where it actively seeks out and consumes various insects such as termites, honeybees, beetles, grubs, and ants. The availability of food resources, including fruits, berries, and flowers, influences its diet, and it can adapt to survive on dead and decaying flesh of animals during periods of food scarcity. The eastern ghats region serves as a significant stronghold for the distribution of sloth bears, with their presence spanning across the forested areas of the Deccan Plateau biogeographic zones. There landscape holds a significant population of sloth bears which needs effective conservation and planning. Therefore, it is crucial to undertake strategic management plan to preserve and enhance their habitat. This includes implementing habitat improvement activities, ensuring the protection of their habitats, and establishing long-term monitoring programs to assess and manage the population of sloth bears in the landscape.

d. Management strategies for Lorisidae family species found in the study area: General Description: The Grey Slender loris (*Loris lydekkerianus*) is a cryptic, solitary, and

nocturnal primate species found in scrub forests along the Eastern Ghats Mountain ranges in this study landscape. This small and slender primate possesses distinct features such as large forward-facing eyes for precise depth perception, long slender limbs, a well-developed index finger, absence of tail, and prominent ears with thin, rounded, and hairless edges. They have a varied diet, including insects, leaves, flowers, slugs, and occasionally bird eggs. They have peculiar habits such as urine washing of their face and limbs, believed to provide protection against toxic insects they consume. They prefer dense thickets, thorny bushes, and bamboo clumps, which offer protection from predators and a suitable habitat to find insects, their primary food source. Unfortunately, the current population of Grey Slender lorises is declining, and their distribution is limited to remnant forest fragments and plantations in the study landscape. However, the species is listed as Near Threatened by the IUCN and receives the legal protection under the Wildlife (Protection) Act of India, 1972.

The Grey Slender loris (*Loris lydekkerianus*) has been observed in close proximity to agricultural land and the forested habitat of SVNP Tirupati range during nocturnal surveys. This brings them into vulnerable situations, as they are in close proximity to human settlements, increasing the risk of illegal trapping, predation by feral dogs, electrocution from live wires, and road accidents. These could pose significant threats to the survival of the species in the area.

Conservation efforts should focus on protecting and expanding the habitat of Grey Slender lorises, including the inclusion of important forest fragments in the Protected Area network, implementation of strict regulations against illegal trapping and trade, and raising awareness about their ecological significance and vulnerability (Nekaris et al., 2020; Molur et al., 2017). This will help ensure the survival and long-term sustainability of this endangered primate species.

Management Plan: Habitat loss due to Forest fragmentation, illegal trapping for local traditional medicines and for illegal trading, predation by feral dogs near human settlement, electrocution and road kill accidents are recognized as major threats to its survival. Loris populations in human-dominated landscapes are a significant conservation concern. However, fencing the cultivated landscape and interspersed with trees plantation along roads may act as barrier near the roads and with proper wildlife underpasses or overpasses can serve as significant corridors between unconnected forest patches. Further interventions are also required in these forests to prevent further degradation of the habitat and enhance canopy contiguity for loris movement among the forested habitat. We found this species in a forest within 300 meter buffer along the proposed alignment under SVNP Tirupati Range thus, a long-term conservation and management plan shall be adopted in the working plans of the forest range. However, long term field sampling and behavioral studies are urgently required (by Government institutions such as WII and ZSI) in this landscape to understand the proper status and distribution as well as habitat requirement of the species in this landscape.

e. **Management Strategies for Wild dog (*Cuon alpinus*) found in study area. General description:** The Indian wild dog, also known as the dhole (*Cuon alpinus*), is a rare and vulnerable species according to the IUCN classification and is listed as a schedule-I species under the Indian Wildlife Protection Act of 1972. This canid species is found in the forests of central, south, and southeast India, covering a significant portion of the country from north

to south. This species among the poorly studied carnivore species losing ground throughout its range because of habitat degradation, decrease in its prey population and increasing anthropogenic disturbances in its habitat. Many studies revealed the fact wild dogs have disappeared from its historic distribution range in India. Interestingly, within the Eastern Ghats region, the Indian wild dogs exhibit relatively abundant populations compared to other regions such as the Western Ghats and central India. This highlights the ecological significance of the Eastern Ghats landscape for the species conservation. Therefore, it is crucial to implement conservation measures that ensure the long-term viability of the Indian wild dog in the present landscape.

Management Plan: In the present landscape, the conservation efforts should focus on addressing the habitat quality, estimation of prey populations via studies on targeted species in the landscape, improving habitat quality for maintaining connectivity in the identified corridors, as well as awareness programs about the species among the local communities and capacity building of the local forest frontline staff towards their population monitoring for conservation and management for their long term survival.

f. Management Strategies for Indian Pangolin (*Manis crassicaudata*) found in study area

General descriptions: These solitary, primarily nocturnal animals are easily identified by their entire armour of scales. When a pangolin is startled, it will cover its head with its front legs, exposing its scales to any prospective predator. It will curl up fully into a ball if handled or seized, and the spiky scales on the tail can be utilised to lash out. In addition to their unique scales and defensive behaviors, pangolins possess several other characteristics. They have a long, sticky tongue, which they use to capture their primary food source, ants and termites. Their diet is exclusively insectivorous, and they have been observed consuming thousands of ants and termites in a single day. Pangolins have specialized digestive systems that allow them to efficiently process their insect diet. Pangolins are well adapted for climbing trees and have strong claws that aid in digging burrows. They are also excellent swimmers, using their long tails as rudders. Pangolins have relatively poor eyesight but compensate with a keen sense of smell and hearing, which helps them locate their prey and navigate their surroundings. Pangolins, often known as scaly anteaters due to their favoured food, are the world's most trafficked mammal, with demand predominantly in Asia. Pangolin scales are used in traditional medicine and folk medicines to cure a variety of diseases ranging from asthma to rheumatism and arthritis. Unfortunately, these remarkable creatures face severe threats from illegal hunting and trafficking. The demand for pangolin scales and body parts in traditional medicine and the illegal wildlife trade has driven their populations to the brink of extinction. It is essential to raise awareness about the conservation needs of pangolins and enforce stringent measures to combat illegal trade to ensure their survival. The skins used to produce leather products such as boots, bags, and belts are also in demand throughout the Americas. All eight pangolin species are protected by national and international regulations, but this hasn't stopped the vast international illegal trade in pangolins, which has expanded in recent years due to increased demand. The Indian Pangolin is designated as Endangered (EN) on the International Union for Conservation of Nature's (IUCN) red list of wildlife.

Management strategy: To effectively address the critical challenges to pangolin survival, it is crucial to develop comprehensive conservation plans and initiatives. The current loss of pangolin habitat due to encroachment into woodlands and peripheral areas for agriculture and infrastructure development, along with habitat fragmentation caused by linear infrastructure, necessitates urgent action. Despite being one of the most elusive and understudied small mammals, it is essential to enhance our understanding of pangolin conservation status, ecology, and habitat dynamics. Measures must be taken to halt pangolin poaching and illegal trade, while also focusing on identifying and managing suitable pangolin habitats for conservation purposes. Enhance anti-poaching efforts through increased patrols, improved surveillance, and collaboration with law enforcement agencies. Strictly enforce wildlife protection laws and impose severe penalties for poaching and illegal wildlife trade. Collaborate with international organizations, customs agencies, and other countries to disrupt and dismantle illegal pangolin trafficking networks. Improve border control measures and promote interagency cooperation to curb the illegal trade. Further Engaging local communities in pangolin conservation by providing alternative livelihood options that are sustainable and not reliant on the exploitation of pangolins. Promote community-based conservation initiatives and involve local communities in decision-making processes. Conduct scientific research to fill knowledge gaps about pangolin ecology, behavior, and population dynamics. This will help to understand the status and distribution of the species for conservation and adaptive management strategies.

g. Management strategies for Four-horned antelope (*Tetracerus quadricornis*):

General descriptions: The four-horned antelope, despite being mostly solitary, occasionally forms small groups consisting of three to five individuals, including adults and sometimes juveniles. This enigmatic antelope has a varied diet that includes grasses, herbs, bushes, foliage, flowers, and fruits. Due to their frequent need for water, they tend to stay in close proximity to water sources. The breeding behavior of the four-horned antelope has received limited research attention, and information about their sexual maturity age and mating season remains poorly understood. Four-horned antelopes show a preference for habitats with dense grass cover or thickets while actively avoiding human settlements. Although they were once widely distributed throughout India's deciduous woodlands, they now exist in fragmented and isolated populations. The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) has classified the four-horned antelope as a Vulnerable species, highlighting the need for conservation efforts to ensure its survival.

Management strategy: To address the conservation needs of the four-horned antelope, a comprehensive conservation plan should be implemented. The expansion of agricultural activities leading to habitat loss and the threat of trophy hunting due to the appeal of their unique four-horned skull and horns are major concerns for the species. It is crucial to gain a better understanding of the antelope's ecology outside protected areas and to address anthropogenic pressures on its habitat. Conservation efforts should include conducting awareness activities with forest-dependent local communities to promote habitat improvement measures and engage them in discussions with resource user groups such as livestock herders and fuelwood collectors. Community awareness programs should also be organized to educate the younger generation about the importance of conservation. In severely disturbed habitats, where the antelope populations persist, the role of forest fires in

meeting their habitat requirements should be recognized and managed accordingly. Water scarcity is another critical issue in the antelope's habitat. De-silting waterholes and working with local residents to minimize grazing pressure in crucial areas can help alleviate this problem. Regular meetings with the Forest Department should be held to assess project development progress and seek assistance in combating illegal hunting and other concerns. It is important to identify and engage key stakeholders, including user groups, local leaders, prominent individuals, and elected officials, in discussions on sustainable resource use while concurrently conserving the antelope's habitat. This approach ensures that the needs of both local communities and the species are addressed effectively.

h. Management Strategies for Sambar (*Rusa unicolor*) found in study area

General description: The Sambar (*Rusa unicolor*) is an important prey species for Tiger, recognized for its shaggy, dark brown coat and impressive antlers. It is the largest deer species in the country, characterized by its robust three-tined antlers and long, acutely angled brow line. With a wide-ranging habitat, the Sambar can be found in various forest types, including mixed deciduous forests, arid and dry forests, shola grasslands, pine and oak forests, and evergreen forests. They are particularly fond of moist habitats with undulating terrain and often rest along river and stream banks during the daytime. Despite their large size, Sambar deer exhibit remarkable agility and silence while moving through forests. When faced with predators such as Dhols, they display their ability to adapt by taking to shallow water and splashing loudly with their hooves to confuse their attackers. Alarm signals include stamping of feet or raising of hooves. **Management Plan:** In this landscape major threats for Sambar are habitat fragmentation, expansion of agricultural land, changes in forest vegetation, unsuitable plantations, presence of linear infrastructure bifurcating the forested habitat and hunting for meat consumption by locals. To ensure the conservation of this species, it is crucial to adopt sustainable development practices and implement effective management strategies. One important aspect is the regulation of roadways and railways passing through animal corridors, ensuring that they are properly planned to minimize disruption to wildlife movement. Construction of animal underpasses and safe crossing zones on roads can facilitate the unimpeded movement of Sambar and other animals. Further, community awareness programs play a vital role in reducing hunting pressure on Sambar populations. By educating local communities about the importance of conservation and the ecological role of Sambar in their landscape will be helpful in changing the attitudes of locals toward the species and may result in controlling hunting of the species.

i. Management strategies for Phasianidae family species in the study area: General description: In the study area two species were recorded of this family, The Indian peafowl (*Pavo cristatus*) and Grey-jungle fowl (*Gallus sonneratii*) is one of the well-known and common avifauna of India and also in the study area. It ranges from the Himalayas to the seashore districts of India. Both the Indian peafowl and Grey jungle fowl are primarily ground feeders and are often observed foraging individually, although occasionally mixed groups have been observed. They exhibit a preference for shaded areas during the daytime to avoid high temperatures and are active feeders early in the morning and before sunset. Their diet consists mainly of berries, drupes of wild figs, grains, and cultivated crops, although they also consume insects, small reptiles, and small mammals. These species display generalist traits and are adaptable to various habitats as long as there is food, water availability, and trees for roosting. They have shown resilience in human-altered landscapes and are often found in

close association with human settlements. The Indian peafowl and Grey jungle fowl play a significant ecological role in their habitats. They contribute to seed dispersal in forested areas and act as biocontrol agents by feeding on insects, snakes, and small mammals that can cause crop damage. They also help control invasive weed species like *Lantana camara* and *Ziziphus oenoplia*. These birds hold cultural and mythological significance in India, with the Indian peafowl being considered sacred due to its association with Hindu deities.

Conservation and management strategy: The strategies should help in minimizing the impacts of linear infrastructure, anthropogenic activities as well as to mitigate crop losses by the species. The creation of waterholes at specific locations within designated forest lands, along with effective management of existing water bodies, is crucial for maintaining a continuous flow of rainwater and ensuring water availability for the birds. Habitat improvement measures can be implemented by planting species of fruits and berries in areas affected by developmental activities. Additionally, creating small tree groves near water bodies will provide suitable resting and roosting sites for the birds. Increasing the density and abundance of trees and other plants in the vicinity will also enhance insect populations, which form an important part of the peafowl's and jungle fowl's diet, as well as benefiting other bird species. Furthermore, the implementation of awareness programs aimed at educating local communities about the ecological importance and conservation significance of these species will contribute to their protection and long-term viability.

j. Management strategies for Indian Star Tortoise (*Geochelone elegans*):

General Description: During the study period, we observed Indian Star tortoises in close proximity to the forest along the road alignment (Figure 18). The scarcity of water during the summer months from April to June poses a significant challenge, prompting these tortoises to migrate to other areas in search of water sources. Unfortunately, this migration often requires them to navigate roads and highways, putting them at risk of accidents. The Indian Star tortoise (*Geochelone elegans*) has a distribution range that includes Pakistan's Sindh province, as well as India and Sri Lanka. These tortoises typically inhabit various dry vegetation types, such as scrublands, grasslands, desert edges, and agricultural landscapes comprising fields, hedgerows, and plantations (de Silva, 2003; Fyfe, 2007). They are known to exhibit a highly generalized habitat preference, adapting to diverse environmental conditions (Moll, 1989; de Silva, 2017).

Management Plan: The Indian Star tortoise (*Geochelone elegans*) is not only an ecologically significant species but also a legally protected one, listed as a Schedule I species under the Wildlife Protection Act of 1972. However, it faces threats from illegal pet trade, habitat fragmentation, and road mortality. To conserve the Indian Star tortoise, it is crucial to raise awareness about its conservation status and discourage people from keeping them as pets. Public outreach programs, educational campaigns, and community engagement initiatives can play a vital role in promoting the protection of this species. The involvement of the forest department in spreading awareness and conducting regular patrols to prevent poaching is essential for effective conservation efforts (Debata et al., 2019). Addressing the issue of road mortality is another critical aspect of the management plan. Installation of warning signs along roads and highways (Figure 18), particularly in areas where the tortoises are known to cross, can alert drivers and locals about the presence of these vulnerable animals (Pike et al.,

2019). Additionally, the construction of culverts or underpasses at regular intervals can provide safe passage for the tortoises and minimize the risk of road accidents (Grilo et al., 2018).



Figure 18: A picture of Indian Star Tortoise recorded in in the study landscape.



Figure 19: Picture showing an example of tortoise signage as well as fencing on the roadside to prevent movement.

3. Soil and water conservation:

In the forested habitat of the study area, soil and water conservation measures play a crucial role in biodiversity conservation and preventing land degradation. Implementing effective strategies can help maintain the integrity of the ecosystem and support wildlife populations. One important approach is the construction of contour trenches in areas that we observed in the field of forested habitats (Figure 20). Contour trenches slow down the flow of water, reducing erosion and facilitating water infiltration, which helps in conserving soil and preserving moisture content. These trenches can be strategically placed along the contour lines to maximize their effectiveness in capturing and retaining water. Further construction of check dams to slow down the flow of water, promote sediment deposition, and recharge groundwater. By capturing runoff water and preventing its rapid flow, Check dams play a crucial role in retaining water during monsoon seasons and thus contribute to increasing soil moisture and preventing soil erosion.

Further the creation of waterholes in designated forest lands can be beneficial during water scarcity. These waterholes should strategically be constructed to ensure accessibility for wildlife and filled during periods of low rainfall, serving as important water sources for various species. Some of the locations where such waterholes can be created are marked in the map (Figure 20).

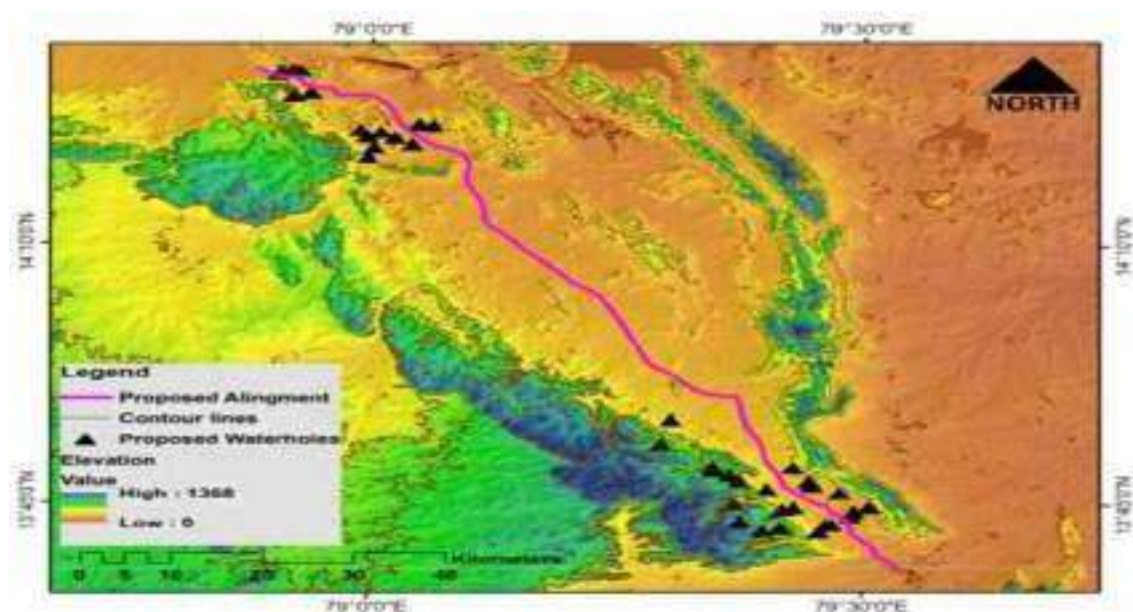


Figure 20: Picture showing Contour Map and proposed waterholes location.

4. Forest fire management:

Considering the landscape's high susceptibility to naturally occurring forest fires, it is imperative to implement a stringent fire management strategy. One crucial strategy is the development of a comprehensive fire management plan that includes a fire management calendar at the range level. This plan should outline specific actions to be taken during

different seasons to prevent and control fires. Creating and maintaining fire lines is vital to prevent the spread of large-scale fires, and regular patrols should be conducted to ensure their integrity. Raising awareness among the local communities about fire prevention and safety measures is critical. Installing forest fire vulnerability signage in strategic locations can help educate people about the risks and precautions they should take to minimize fire incidents. Furthermore, establishing an early warning system using fire towers, remote sensing technologies, and community reporting can enable swift detection of fire outbreaks, facilitating rapid response and minimizing the damage caused by fires.

Further it also needs to ensure that the front-line staff should be equipped with modern firefighting tools such as fire-resistant clothing, boots, and personal protective equipment (PPE). Additionally, providing them with handheld fire extinguishers, fire beaters, and backpack water pumps can significantly aid in fire suppression efforts. These equipments should be properly maintained and strategically positioned within the landscape for quick access during emergencies during the fire seasons (March -May). Establishing an efficient communication network among the front line staff, range officers, and control rooms to enable quick response and coordination during fire incidents. Implementing real-time fire monitoring systems, such as remote sensing technologies and early warning systems, can help detect and locate fire outbreaks promptly.

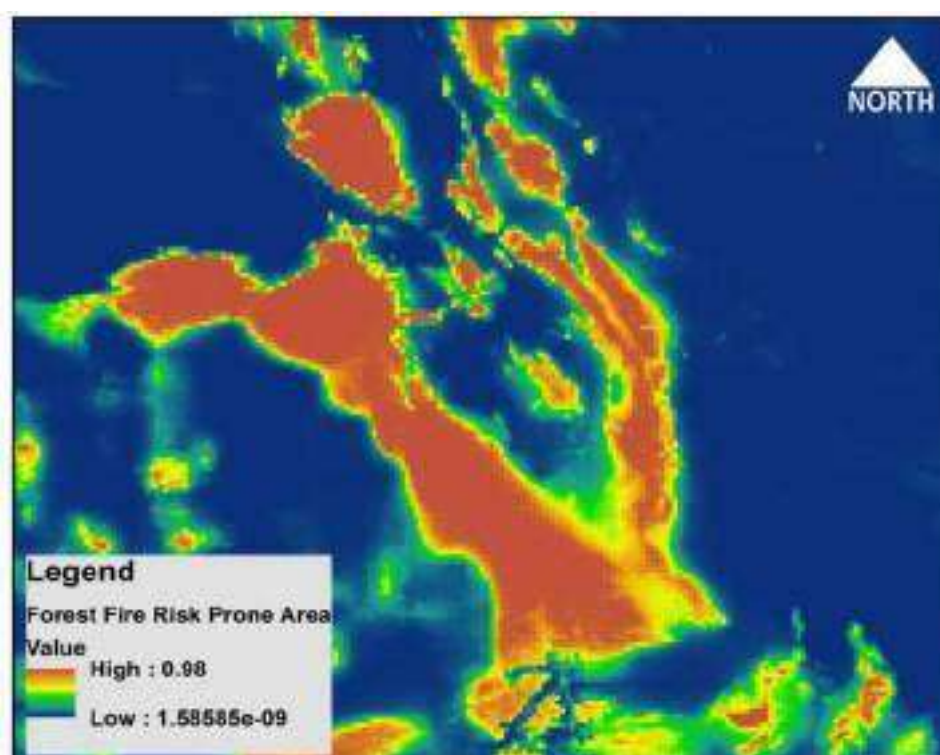


Figure 21: Forest fire risk map for the intensive study site

5. Management plan for Endemic Red Sander:

The forested habitat comprises one of the endemic and rare plant species the Red Sanders (*Pterocarpus santalinus*) highly valuable and endangered species distributed mainly in the Southern Eastern Ghats of India forming a distinct Dry red sanders-bearing forested habitat. It is primarily restricted to specific regions, including the Rayalaseema area encompassing the Seshachalam hills, Nallamalla hills and Veligonda hills (Rao, 1998; Jadhav et al., 2001). These regions serve as important strongholds for the conservation of Red Sanders in Andhra Pradesh, emphasizing the need for targeted management and conservation efforts

To effectively manage the conservation of red sanders population in the forested habitat under the Kadapa, Vontimitta, Kodur, Ballapalli and SVNP Tirupati Range, where a proposed road alignment will not only impact the species and result in the felling of individuals, it is crucial to implement appropriate management strategies. Implement measures to protect and preserve the remaining habitat, that falls outside the proposed alignment by establishing buffer zones and strict enforcement of forest laws and continuous monitoring. Establishing a robust monitoring program to assess the health and population dynamics of red sanders in the affected areas. Monitor the response of red sanders populations to road construction and associated activities during construction works. This information will help guide adaptive management strategies and identify any potential negative impacts. Further, concerned forest divisions should involve in the counting of individuals of trees in the impact area. So that can NHAI provide sufficient funds for their restoration as well as translocation wherever possible in the study landscape. Prioritize the translocation of red sanders individuals as per the possibility that falls under the road alignment. Implementing reforestation programs to restore suitable habitats for red sanders in areas of the forested habitat in the mentioned ranges and ensuring long-term monitoring and management of the restored habitats will be helpful in conserving this species.

The frequent human-wildlife conflict in the Tirupati forest range, coupled with illegal trading and felling of Red Sander wood, poses significant challenges for conservation efforts. The endemic nature of the forested habitat and the presence of valuable Red Sander plants attract poachers and wildlife smugglers, leading to the poaching of various threatened species such as Sambar, Civet Cat, Indian Pangolin, and Spotted Deer for meat consumption, as reported by the forest department. To address these issues effectively, strategic conservation and management methods are required. Enhance law enforcement efforts to combat illegal poaching, logging, smuggling, and trading of Red Sanders as well as animals. This involves improving monitoring and surveillance systems, increasing the capacity of enforcement by forest department and implementing strict penalties for violators. Enhancing the effectiveness of anti-poaching units through improved training, equipment, and patrol strategies can help combat illegal wildlife activities (Duffy et al., 2019). This includes strengthening law enforcement efforts, increasing surveillance, and implementing intelligence-based operations to target poachers and wildlife smugglers. Conduct community-based conservation programs to engage and empower local communities in wildlife conservation efforts. Share best practices, knowledge, and resources with international partners to enhance conservation efforts and build capacity. Habitat restoration in degraded red sanders habitat by reforestation enrichment planting, and sustainable management

practices to enhance the growth and regeneration of Red Sanders. In addition to the existing threats, the endemic Red Sanders (*Pterocarpus santalinus*) in the landscape is also vulnerable to recurrent forest fire events. These fires pose a significant risk to the survival and regeneration of the species. Therefore, it is crucial to develop and implement proper fire mitigation plans to minimize the impact of wildfires on Red Sanders populations.

6. Monitoring and Evaluation:

The implementation of the management strategies proposed in the plan should be accompanied by a robust monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework to ensure their effectiveness. The M&E framework will serve as a comprehensive tool for assessing and measuring the outcomes of the management plan's objectives in biodiversity conservation. Regular monitoring should be conducted to assess the compliance of construction activities with environmental provisions and standard specifications. This responsibility lies with the local Forest Department in collaboration with the National Highway Authority of India. They should conduct systematic monitoring of the project to verify the implementation and results of wildlife management activities recommended in the conservation action plan. During the operation phase, the project authorities should take responsibility for mitigation monitoring. This involves monitoring and evaluating the measures implemented to mitigate the potential negative impacts on wildlife and their habitats. To ensure the long-term effectiveness of the management plan, a midterm impact review should be conducted every five years. This review will assess the progress and outcomes of the suggested strategies, allowing for adjustments and improvements if needed. In addition, to ensure an unbiased evaluation, the project management authority should consider hiring a third-party evaluation or consultant. Their role will be to assess and report on the compliance and effectiveness of the activities recommended in the conservation action plan.

4.1. Budgetary allocation for implementing the conservation action plan

The wildlife conservation action plan has been designed considering the impacts of the proposed alignment on the landscape biodiversity. The actions suggested in the plan need to be implemented by two agencies, i.e., the project authorities (National Highway Authority of India) and the District Forest Office of Kadapa, Annamayya and Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh.

Activities to be done by NHAI

The details of the activities that need to be implemented by the NHAI are given below:

1. Creation of Wildlife Underpasses on the identified chainages in Table no 2 on the proposed alignment with minimum disturbance in the forested habitat, thus providing safe passage for large mammals and preserving the scrubland habitat. This recommended underpass should have at least 3-4m height (Vertical clearance) and 30/50/100 m wide (Horizontal clearance) and length equal to the width of the proposed road and should be rectangular in shape.

2. All the construction near the forest landscape should be done under the supervision of concerned forest officials in a short duration, thus to the successful functioning of wildlife corridors without any disturbances. Also, sound and light barriers should also be installed on the viaduct as well as all the mentioned structure under the forested landscape.
3. NHAI should compensate the felling of Red Sander in the proposed alignment also needs to bear the expenses for proper translocation of this species and other important plant species
4. Proper fencing from Chainage no. 96+000 to 114+000 with standard height need to be done along the forested habitat to prevent any illegal felling and smuggling of red sander as well as other wildlife.
5. Installation of signage about conservation of wildlife and forest fire do's and don'ts.
7. Signages for the speed limit at necessary locations as well as signages about forest fire prevention should also be installed on the roadsides along the speed limit signages.
8. The forest department should install electric fencing as well as iron rail used metallic fencing this will prevent elephants and other animals from crossing road along the stretch on both sides of the proposed road alignment from chainage no. 96.000 to 114.000, including the agricultural lands in villages mentioned above under Kodur, SVNP Balapalli and Tirupati ranges thus could minimize the crops raiding.

The budget for implementing the above shall be included in the planned project by the NHAI.

Activities to be done by District Forest Office, Kadapa, Annamayya and Tirupati

The management activities that need to be implemented by the DFOs are below: -

1. Habitat improvement in selected segments of the proposed alignment. Area base habitat management including habitat improvement through adopting agroforestry plantation models, plantation of bamboo species, grasses for elephants, aonla at the agro-forestry interface, promotion of fruit-bearing plants such as Black plum (*Syzygiumcumini*), Ber (*Zizypusmauritiana*), Tamarind (*Tamarindus indica*) Indian almond (*Terminalia catappa*), and large canopy trees like Neem (*Azadirachta indica*), Fig (*Ficus religiosa*) in the study landscape with sustainable plantation so that dry deciduous scrubland habitat remain intact for habitat improvement for the wildlife species. Further creation of check dams can help in water scarcity during the summer season. Reforestation and translocation of Red Sander and post-translocation monitoring for long-term survival of the species need in this landscape
2. Conservation and management activities for the schedule-I species (Sloth Bear, Tiger, Common Leopard, Four-horned Antelope, Sambar, Dhole, Bengal monitor lizard, Indian star tortoise, Indian Peafowl, Shikra, Indian Gray Hornbill, Grey Jungle fowl, etc as per the plan suggested.

3. Soil and water conservation strategies in selected sites should be based on the topography of the area. Best practices such as creation of water holes, construction of check dams, Contour trenches and at least each rainwater harvesting structure in the concerned range in the designated forest land. These strategies should be adopted by following the principles of integrated watershed management. Moreover, the site selection shall be done based on an understanding of the land slope, landscape contour, existing waterways, and roads so that the runoff is effectively managed. For example, in Rajasthan State of India “Chauka System” found to be effective in channelizing runoff, recharging soil moisture, augment ground water, and enhancing land productivity and biodiversity conservation.
4. To prevent and controlling forest fires in the landscape the concerned District Forest Officer should create new fire lines as well as maintain the existing fire lines and other structures ahead of fire season. Furthermore, awareness shall be created among the communities about the impacts of fire and the do’s and don’ts to mitigate fires. Further, signage should be installed in most vulnerable sites. In case of the proposed alignment road such types of signage shall be installed after an interval of 5km in the areas near to forests to prevent accidental fires. Further management strategies are stated above for long term monitoring and conservation of the biodiversity in the landscape.
5. Construction of watch towers on the forested landscape adjacent to agricultural land for early warning and awareness to prevent human-elephant conflict.
6. Further watch towers should also be constructed for early warning forest fire with a guard post for quick reaction with the above-mentioned firefighting tools for monitoring and protection.
7. Further forest department should also encourage local communities to have beehives cultivation around the agricultural land adjacent to forest habitat along with forest department funding as provided for management by NHAI under this project.
8. Training programmes for the local communities for rural enterprise development, wildlife monitoring training programmes for the Forest Department frontline staff, and capacity enhancement of the Forest Division through procurement of equipment’s necessary for monitoring and animal handling to mitigate human-wildlife conflicts., forest fire management, Human wildlife conflict mitigation measures as discussed for each species in the landscape.
9. Research studies to understand the population distribution and population dynamics of the conservation priority wildlife species in the landscape by involving national levels government institutions such as WII and ZSI.
10. Monitoring and Evaluation of the progress towards achieving the management recommendations as well as the impacts of the strategies through hiring a third-party agency once in five years. Further regular monitoring of the proposed construction along the forested landscape thus prevents the protection for wildlife species.

ADDITIONAL BUDGET OUTLAY

Budget outlay approved by Chief Wildlife Warden dated 16.08.2024

S. No.	Measures	Kadapa Division	Annamayya Division	Tirupati Division
1	Habitat improvement and protection in selected segments	200.00	430.00	135.00
2	Conservation and management activities for the schedule-I species- Protection related	65.00	47.00	0.00
3	Soil and water conservation strategies	150.00	74.00	215.00
4	Forest fires management in the landscape	120.00	37.00	90.00
5	Training and awareness programmes, Capacity building, media coverage for public awareness etc.,	40.00	10.00	35.00
6	Constructions of Watch towers along with a guard post for monitoring and protection.	30.00	10.00	55.00
7	Community livelihood measures	45.00	0.00	20.00
8	Monitoring of Wildlife (Camera traps) and Evaluation	50.00	12.00	20.00
9	Research and monitoring studies with respect to conservation priority species in the landscape.	20.00	100.00	0.00
10	Forest protection and Management	50.00	0.00	0.00
11	Vehicles for monitoring	140.00	200.00	126.00
12	Administrative Expenditure	91.00	10.00	20.00
13	Infrastructure Development	0.00	0.00	45.00
14	Man Animal Conflict Mitigation	0.00	0.00	35.00
15	Maintenance of Water Tanker	0.00	0.00	10.00
16	Improvement of Communication network such as installation of Wireless equipment and maintenance etc.,	0.00	10.00	25.00
17	Rescue and monitoring injured wild animals in SVZP	0.00	0.00	15.00
18	Creation and maintenance of pathways i.e., from Mamandur –Tirumala, Mamndur – Kallviletikona & Brahmadevuni Gundam	0.00	0.00	55.00
19	Formation of view lines	0.00	0.00	55.00
20	Construction of Base Camp and Wages to Protection watcher	80.00	100.00	80.00
	Total:	1081.00	1040.00	1036.00

GLIMPSES OF FIELD ACTIVITIES DURING THE STUDY



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Annexure

Annexure 1: Checklist of Mammalian fauna of the studied landscape of Andhra Pradesh.

S.No	Family	Common Name	Scientific Name	IUCN Status	WPA
1	Bovidae	Four horned Antelope	<i>Tetracerus quadricornis</i>	VU	Schedule I
2	Canidae	Golden Jackel	<i>Canis aureus</i>	LC	Schedule I
3	Canidae	Asiatic Wild Dog	<i>Cuon alpinus</i>	EN	Schedule I
4	Cercopithecida	Bonnet Macaque	<i>Macaca radiata</i>	VU	Schedule I
5	Cercopithecida	Tufted Gray langur	<i>Semnopithecus priam</i>	NT	Schedule I
6	Cervidae	Spotted Deer	<i>Axis axis</i>	LC	Schedule I
7	Cervidae	Sambar	<i>Cervus unicolor</i>	VU	Schedule I
8	Elephantidae	Asian Elephant	<i>Elephas maximus</i>	EN	Schedule I
9	Eupleridae	Indian grey Mongoose	<i>Urva edwardsii</i>	LC	Schedule I
10	Felidae	Tiger	<i>Panthera tigris Prionailurus</i>	EN	Schedule I
11	Felidae	Rusty spotted cat	<i>Prionailurus rubiginosus</i>	LC	Schedule I
12	Felidae	Common Leopard	<i>Panthera pardus</i>	EN	Schedule I
13	Hipposideridae	Schneider's Leaf-nosed bat	<i>Hipposideros speoris</i>	LC	Not listed
14	Hystriidae	Indian Crested Porcupine	<i>Hystrix indica</i>	LC	Schedule I
15	Leporidae	Black Naped Hare	<i>Lepus nigricollis</i>	LC	Schedule I
16	Lorisidae	Grey Slender Loris	<i>Loris lydekkerianus</i>	NT	Schedule I
17	Manidae	Indian Pangolin	<i>Manis crassicaudata</i>	EN	Schedule I
18	Muridae	House Rat	<i>Rattus rattus</i>	LC	Not listed
19	Sciuridae	Three striped palm Squirrel	<i>Funambulus</i>	LC	Not listed
20	Suidae	Indian Wild Boar	<i>Sus scrofa</i>	LC	Schedule II
21	Tragulidae	Indian Chevrotain	<i>Moschiola indica</i>	LC	Schedule I
22	Ursidae	Sloth Bear	<i>Melursus ursinus</i>	VU	Schedule I
23	Viverridae	Small Indian Civet	<i>Viverricula indica</i>	LC	Schedule I
24	Viverridae	Masked Palm Civet	<i>Paguma larvata</i>	LC	Schedule I

Annexure 2: Species list of Avian fauna, Reptiles, Amphibians, Butterflies, and dominated plants documented during the present survey in the study landscape.

Avian Fauna				
Sl.No	Common Name	Family	IUCN Status	WPA Schedule
1	Black- shouldered Kite	Accipitridae	LC	Schedule II
2	Black Kite	Accipitridae	LC	Schedule II
3	Brahminy Kite	Accipitridae	LC	Schedule I
4	Shikra	Accipitridae	LC	Schedule I
5	Oriental Honey Buzzard	Accipitridae	LC	Schedule II
6	White-eyed Buzzard	Accipitridae	LC	Schedule I
7	Changeable Hawk Eagle	Accipitridae	LC	Schedule I
8	Tawny Eagle	Accipitridae	LC	Schedule I
9	Booted Eagle	Accipitridae	LC	Schedule I
10	Bonelli's Eagle	Accipitridae	LC	Schedule I
11	Black Eagle	Accipitridae	LC	Schedule I
12	Osprey	Accipitridae	LC	Schedule I
13	Common iora	Agithinidae	LC	Schedule II
14	Ashy crowned sparrow lark	Alaudidae	LC	Schedule II
15	White throated Kingfisher	Alcedinidae	LC	Schedule II
16	Small blue Kingfisher	Alcedinidae	LC	Schedule II
17	Ruddy Shelduck	Anatidae	LC	Schedule II
18	Oriental Darter	Anhingidae	LC	Schedule II
19	Grey Heron	Ardeidae	LC	Schedule II
20	Purple Heron	Ardeidae	LC	Schedule II
21	Indian pond heron	Ardeidae	LC	Schedule II
22	Black- crowned Night Heron	Ardeidae	LC	Schedule II
23	Striated Heron	Ardeidae	LC	Schedule II
24	Cattle Egret	Ardeidae	LC	Schedule II
25	Great Egret	Ardeidae	LC	Schedule II
26	Intermediate Egret	Ardeidae	LC	Schedule II
27	Little Egret	Ardeidae	LC	Schedule II
28	Indian grey hornbill	Bucerotidae	LC	Schedule I
29	Smal Minivet	Campephagi dae	LC	Schedule I
30	Red- wattled Lapwing	Charadriidae	LC	Schedule II
31	Yellow-wattled Lapwing	Charadriidae	LC	Schedule II
32	Painted Stork	Ciconidae	NT	Schedule II
33	Asian Open- billed	Ciconiidae	LC	Schedule II
34	Grey-breasted Prinia	Cisticoldae	LC	Schedule II
35	Plain Prinia	Cisticoldae	LC	Schedule II
36	Ashy Prinia	Cisticolidae	LC	Schedule II
37	Jungle Prinia	Cisticolidae	LC	Schedule II
38	Common Tailorbird	Cisticolidae	LC	Schedule II

Avian Fauna				
Sl.No	Common Name	Family	IUCN Status	WPA Schedule
39	Eurasian Collared-Dove	Columbidae	LC	Schedule II
40	Spotted Dove	Columbidae	LC	Schedule II
41	Emerald Dove	Columbidae	LC	Schedule II
42	Blue Rock Pigeon	Columbidae	LC	Schedule II
43	Indian Roller	Coraciidae	LC	Schedule II
44	Rufous treepie	Corvidae	LC	Schedule II
45	Pied Cuckoo	Cuculidae	LC	Schedule II
46	Indian Hawk- Cuckoo	Cuculidae	LC	Schedule II
47	Indian Cuckoo	Cuculidae	LC	Schedule II
48	Grey- bellied Cuckoo	Cuculidae	LC	Schedule II
49	Indian Drongo Cuckoo	Cuculidae	LC	Schedule II
50	Asian Koel	Cuculidae	LC	Schedule II
51	Green billed Malkoha	Cuculidae	LC	Schedule II
52	Sirkeer Malkoha	Cuculidae	LC	Schedule II
53	Greater Coucal	Cuculidae	LC	Schedule II
54	Black Drongo	Dicruridae	LC	Schedule II
55	Ashy Drongo	Dicruridae	LC	Schedule II
56	White-bellied Drongo	Dicruridae	LC	Schedule II
57	Greater Racket- tailed	Dicruridae	LC	Schedule II
58	Crested Treeswift	Hemiprocnidae	LC	Schedule II
59	Pheasant - tailed Jacana	Jacanidae	LC	Schedule II
60	Bronze- winged Jacana	Jacanidae	LC	Schedule II
61	Long tailed shrike	Laniidae	LC	Schedule II
62	River Tern	Laridae	LC	Schedule I
63	Brown headed Barbet	Megalaimidae	LC	Schedule II
64	Coppersmith Barbet	Megalaimidae	LC	Schedule II
65	Green bee-eater	Meropidae	LC	Schedule II
66	Blue tailed bee-eater	Meropidae	LC	Schedule II
67	Tree Pipit	Motacillidae	LC	Schedule II
68	Paddyfield Pipit	Motacillidae	LC	Schedule II
69	Forest Wagtail	Motacillidae	LC	Schedule II
70	Yellow Wagtail	Motacillidae	LC	Schedule II
71	Grey Wagtail	Motacillidae	LC	Schedule II
72	Large Pied Wagtail	Motacillidae	LC	Schedule II
73	Puff throated Babbler	Muscicapidae	LC	Schedule II
74	Common Babbler	Muscicapidae	LC	Schedule II
75	Large Grey Babbler	Muscicapidae	LC	Schedule II
76	Yellow- eyed Babbler	Muscicapidae	vu	Schedule II
77	Jungle Babbler	Muscicapidae	LC	Schedule II
78	Grey-headed Flycatcher	Muscicapidae	LC	Schedule II
79	White browed Fantail	Muscicapidae	LC	Schedule II
80	Indian Paradise Flycatcher	Muscicapidae	LC	Schedule II

Avian Fauna				
Sl.No	Common Name	Family	IUCN Status	WPA Schedule
81	Black-naped Monarch Flycatcher	Muscicapidae	LC	Schedule II
82	Tickell's Blue Flycatcher	Muscicapidae	LC	Schedule II
83	Pied Bushchat	Muscicapidae	LC	Schedule II
84	Oriental Magpie-Robin	Muscicapidae	LC	Schedule II
85	Indian Robin	Muscicapidae	LC	Schedule II
86	Blue Rock Thrush	Muscicapidae	LC	Schedule II
87	White-rumped Shama	Muscicapidae	LC	Schedule II
88	Thick-billed Flowerpecker	Nectariniidae	LC	Schedule II
89	Tickells Flowerpecker	Nectariniidae	LC	Schedule II
90	Purple -Rumped sunbird	Nectariniidae	LC	Schedule II
91	Purple Sunbird	Nectariniidae	LC	Schedule II
92	Black-Headed Oriole	Oriolidae	LC	Schedule II
93	House Sparrow	Passeridae	LC	Schedule II
94	Baya Weaver	Passeridae	LC	Schedule II
95	Indian- Silver bill	Passeridae	LC	Schedule II
96	White-rumped Munia	Passeridae	LC	Schedule II
97	Black headed Munia	Passeridae	LC	Schedule II
98	Scaly breasted Munia	Passeridae	LC	Schedule II
99	Great Cormorant	Phalacrocoracidae	LC	Schedule II
100	Little Cormorant	Phalacrocoracidae	LC	Schedule II
101	Grey Francolin	Phasianidae	LC	Schedule II
102	Red Spurfowl	Phasianidae	LC	Schedule II
103	Grey Junglefowl	Phasianidae	LC	Schedule I
104	Indian Peafowl	Phasianidae	LC	Schedule I
105	Blyth's Reed Warbler	Phylloscopidae	LC	Schedule II
106	Greenish Warbler	Phylloscopidae	LC	Schedule II
107	Black rumped Flameback	Picidae	LC	Schedule II
108	Little Grebe	Phylloscopidae	LC	Schedule II
109	Rose- ringed Parakeet	Psittacidae	LC	Schedule II
110	Plum-headed Parakeet	Psittacidae	LC	Schedule II
111	Yellow-throated Bulbul	Pycnonotidae	vu	Schedule II
112	White-browed Bulbul	Pycnonotidae	LC	Schedule II
113	Yellow-browed Bulbul	Pycnonotidae	LC	Schedule II
114	Red-whiskered Bulbul	Pycnonotidae	LC	Schedule II
115	Red-vented Bulbul	Pycnonotidae	LC	Schedule II
116	White-breasted waterhen	Rallidae	LC	Schedule II
117	Common Moorhen	Rallidae	LC	Schedule II
118	Purple Swampphen	Rallidae	LC	Schedule II
119	Common Coot	Rallidae	LC	Schedule II
120	Common Sandpiper	Scolopacidae	LC	Schedule II

Avian Fauna				
Sl.No	Common Name	Family	IUCN Status	WPA Schedule
121	Spotted Owlet	Strigidae	LC	Schedule I
122	Common myna	Sturnidae	LC	Schedule II
123	Black- Headed Ibis	Threskiornithidae	LC	Schedule II
124	Common Hoopoe	Upupidae	LC	Schedule II
125	Oriental White-eye	Zosteropida	LC	Schedule II

Class - Reptilia					
Sl. No	Family	Common Name	Scientific Name	IUCN Status	WPA Status
1	Elapidae	Common Krait	<i>Bungarus caeruleus</i>	NT	Not listed
2	Elapidae	Indian Cobra	<i>Naja naja</i>	NT	I
3	Elapidae	Slender Coral Snake	<i>Calliophis melanurus</i>	NT	Not listed
4	Colubridae	Green Vine Snake	<i>Oxybelis fulgidus</i>	NT	Not listed
5	Colubridae	Buffstriped keelback	<i>Amphiesma stolatum</i>	NT	Not listed
6	Colubridae	Indian Cat snake	<i>Boiga trigonata</i>	LC	Not listed
7	Colubridae	Smooth Water Snake	<i>Enhydris enhydris</i>	NT	Not listed
8	Colubridae	Common Wolf Snake	<i>Lycodon capucinus</i>	LC	Not listed
9	Colubridae	Streaked Kukri Snake	<i>Oligodon taeniolatus</i>	NT	Not listed
10	Colubridae	Common Kukri Snake	<i>Oligodon arnensis</i>	NT	Not listed
11	Colubridae	Indian Rat Snake	<i>Ptyas mucosa</i>	NT	I
12	Colubridae	Bronze back Tree Snake	<i>Dendrelaphis tristis</i>	LC	Not listed
13	Colubridae	Checkered Keelback	<i>Fowlea piscator</i>	LC	I
14	Colubridae	Common Trinket Snake	<i>Coelognathus helena</i>	NT	Not listed
15	Colubridae	Black-headed Snake	<i>Sibynophis ubpunctatus</i>	NT	Not listed
16	Uropeltidae	Elliot's Shield tail	<i>Uropeltis ellioti</i>	NT	Not listed
17	Boidae	Indian sand Boa	<i>Eryx johnii</i>	LC	II
18	Boidae	Rough - scaled sand Boa	<i>Eryx conicus</i>	NT	II
19	Boidae	Indian Rock Python	<i>Python molurus</i>	NT	I
20	Viperidae	Russell's Viper	<i>Daboia russelii</i>	NT	I
21	Viperidae	Saw- Scaled viper	<i>Echis carinatus</i>	NT	II
22	Typhlopidae	Brahminy Worm Snake	<i>Indotyphlops braminus</i>	NT	Not listed
23	Varanidae	Bengal Monitor Lizard	<i>Varanus bengalensis</i>	VU	Not listed
24	Chamaeleonidae	Indian Chameleon	<i>Chamaeleo zeylanicus</i>	VU	Not listed
25	Agamidae	Common Garden Lizard	<i>Calotes versicolor</i>	NT	Not listed
26	Agamidae	Forest Calotes	<i>Monilesaurus rouxii</i>	NT	Not listed
27	Gekkonidae	Bark Gecko	<i>Hemidactylus leschenaultii</i>	LC	Not listed
28	Gekkonidae	Blotched-House Gecko	<i>Hemidactylus triedrus</i>	LC	Not listed
29	Gekkonidae	Brook's Gecko	<i>Hemidactylus brookii</i>	LC	Not listed
30	Gekkonidae	Northern House Gecko	<i>Hemidactylus flaviviridis</i>	LC	Not listed
31	Scincidae	Common Skink	<i>Lampropholis guichenoti</i>	NT	Not listed
32	Scincidae	Common Dotted Garden Skink	<i>Riopa punctata</i>	LC	Not listed

Class - Amphibia					
Sl.No	Family	Common Name	Scientific Name	IUCN Status	WPA Schedule
1	Ranidae	Indian Burrowing Frog	<i>Sphaerotheca breviceps</i>	LC	Not listed
2	Ranidae	Indian Pond Frog	<i>Euphlyctis hexadactylus</i>	LC	II
3	Ranidae	Indian Cricket Frog	<i>Minervarya agricola</i>	LC	Not listed
4	Microhyl idea	Marbled Balloon Frog	<i>Uperodon systoma</i>	LC	Not listed
5	Microhyl idea	Sri Lankan painted frog	<i>Uperodon taprobanicus</i>	LC	Not listed
6	Microhyl idea	Indian Balloon Frog	<i>Uperodon globulosus</i>	LC	Not listed
7	Bufonidae	Asian common Toad	<i>Duttaphrynus melanostictus</i>	LC	Not listed

Class-Insecta (Butterflies)				
Sl. No	Common Name	Scientific Name	IUCN Status	WPA Schedule
Family: Papilionidae				
1	Common Rose	<i>Pachliopta aristolochiae</i>	LC	Not listed
2	Lime Butterfly	<i>Papilio demoleus</i>	Not listed	Not listed
3	Common Banded Peacock	<i>Papilio crino</i>	LC	II
4	Blue Mormon	<i>Papilio polymnestor</i>	LC	Not listed
5	Common Bluebottle	<i>Graphium sarpedon</i>	LC	II
6	Tailed Jay	<i>Graphium agamemnon</i>	LC	Not listed
Family: Pieridae				
7	Common Emigrant	<i>Catopsilia pomona</i>	Not listed	Not listed
8	Mottled Emigrant	<i>Catopsilia pyranthe</i>	NE	Not listed
9	Common Grass Yellow	<i>Eurema hecabe</i>	Not listed	Not listed
10	Small Grass Yellow	<i>Eurema brigitta</i>	LC	Not listed
11	Three Spot Grass yellow	<i>Eurema blanda</i>	Not listed	Not listed
12	Common Jezebel	<i>Delias eucharis</i>	Not listed	Not listed
13	Common Gull	<i>Cepora nerissa</i>	EN	II
14	White Orange Tip	<i>Ixias marianne</i>	Not listed	Not listed
15	Yellow Orange Tip	<i>Ixias pyrene</i>	Not listed	Not listed
16	Crimson Tip	<i>Colotis danae</i>	Not listed	Not listed
17	Small Orange Tip	<i>Colotis etrida</i>	Not listed	Not listed
18	Pioneer Or Caper White	<i>Anaphaeis aurota</i>	LC	Not listed
19	Common Wanderer	<i>Pareronia valeria</i>	Not listed	Not listed
Family: Nymphalidae				
20	Common Evening Brown	<i>Melanitis leda</i>	Not listed	Not listed
21	Dark Evening Brown	<i>Melanitis phedima</i>	Not listed	Not listed
22	Common Fivering	<i>Ypthima baldus</i>	Not listed	Not listed
23	Tawny Coster	<i>Acraea violae</i>	Not listed	Not listed
24	Common Castor	<i>Ariadne merione</i>	Not listed	Not listed
25	Common Leopard	<i>Phalanta phalantha</i>	Not listed	Not listed
26	Common Sailer	<i>Neptis hylas</i>	Not listed	Not listed
27	Lemon Pansy	<i>Junonia lemonias</i>	Not listed	Not listed
Sl. No	Common Name	Scientific Name	IUCN Status	WPA Schedule

28	Peacock Pansy	<i>Junonia almana</i>	LC	Not listed
29	Blue Pansy	<i>Junonia orithya</i>	LC	Not listed
30	Yellow Pansy	<i>Junonia hierta</i>	Not listed	Not listed
31	Chocolate Pansy	<i>Precis iphita</i>	NE	Not listed
32	Grey Pansy	<i>Junonia atlites</i>	Not listed	Not listed
33	Danaid Eggfly	<i>Hypolimnas misippus</i>	LC	II
34	Great Eggfly	<i>Hypolimnas bolina</i>	Not listed	Not listed
35	Plain Tiger	<i>Danaus chrysippus</i>	LC	Not listed
36	Striped Tiger	<i>Danaus genutia</i>	Not listed	Not listed
37	Common Indian Crow	<i>Euploea core</i>	LC	Not listed
38	Common Threering	<i>Ypthima asterope</i>	Not listed	Not listed
39	Long-branded Bushbrown	<i>Mycalesisvisala visala</i>	Not listed	Not listed
	Family: Lycaenidae			
40	Common Pierrot	<i>Castalius rosimon</i>	Not listed	Not listed
41	Zebra Blue	<i>Leptotes plinius</i>	LC	Not listed
42	Lesser Grass Blue	<i>Zizina otis</i>	LC	Not listed
43	Common Line Blue	<i>Prosotas nora</i>	LC	Not listed
44	Gram Blue	<i>Euchrysops cnefus</i>	LC	Not listed
45	Large Oak blue	<i>Arhopala amantes</i>		Not listed
46	Common Cerulean	<i>Jamides celeno</i>	Not listed	Not listed
47	Forget-Me-Not	<i>Catochrysops strabo</i>	Not listed	Not listed
48	Pea Blue	<i>Lampides boeticus</i>	LC	Not listed
49	Lime Blue	<i>Chilades lajus</i>	Not listed	Not listed
50	Dark grass blue	<i>Zizeeria karsandra</i>	Not listed	Not listed
51	Indian Cupid	<i>Everes lacturnus</i>	NE	Not listed
52	Plain Cupid	<i>Chilades pandava</i>	Not listed	Not listed
53	Line blue	<i>Prosotas bhutea</i>	Not listed	Not listed
	Family: Hesperidae			
54	Common Banded Awl	<i>Hasora chromus</i>	LC	Not listed
55	Small-Branded Swift	<i>Pelopidas mathias</i>	Not listed	Not listed
56	Brown Awl	<i>Badamia exclamationis</i>		Not listed

Trees species		
Sl.NO.	Common name	Scientific name
1	Sella	<i>Albizia odoratissima</i>
2	Pedda Jana	<i>Grewia rotundifolia</i>
3	Uti	<i>Maba buxifolia</i>
4	Guthi	<i>Polyathia cerasoides</i>
5	Musti	<i>Strychnos nux-vomica</i>
6	Aari	<i>Bahunia racemosa</i>
7	Vellama	<i>Anogeissus latifolia</i>
8	Etha	<i>Phoenix loureiroi</i>
9	Udaga	<i>Alangium salvifolium</i>
10	Usri	<i>Phyllanthus emblica</i>
11	Forest Lemon	<i>Atlantia monophylla</i>
12	Yerra ali	<i>Memecylon edula</i>
13	Bandaru	<i>Adina cardifolia</i>
14	Uti	<i>Maba buxifolia</i>
15	Palla	<i>Manikara hexandra</i>
16	Ippi	<i>Madhuca latifolia</i>
17	Pachari	<i>Dalbergia lanceolaria</i>
18	Neridi	<i>Cassia glauca</i>
19	Tooki	<i>Diospyos melanoxylon</i>
20	Thandra	<i>Terminalia bellirica</i>
21	Chigara	<i>Albizia amara</i>
22	Nara yeoi	<i>Hardwickia binnata</i>
23	Sundra	<i>Acacia sundra</i>
24	Neem	<i>Azadirachta indica</i>
25	Gobathada	<i>Helicteres isora</i>
26	Battaganapa	<i>Mitragyna parvifolia</i>
27	Neriddi	<i>Dolichandrone atrovirens</i>
28	Errachandanam	<i>Pterocarpus santalinus</i>
29	Billudu	<i>Chloroxylon swietenia</i>
30	Erri bikki	<i>Gardenia resinifera</i>
31	Gotti	<i>Zizyphus xylocarpus</i>
32	Regi pandu	<i>Zizyphus mauritiana</i>
33	Jama	<i>Psidium guajava</i>
34	Tamarind	<i>Tamarindus indica</i>
35	Sara	<i>Buchnanania axilaris</i>
36	Nalla thumma	<i>Acacia arabica</i>
37	Maddi	<i>Terminalia arjuna</i>
38	Kanuga	<i>Pongamia pinnata</i>
39	Bikki	<i>Gardenia latifolia</i>
40	Jammi chettu	<i>Prosopis cineraria</i>
41	Seema Chintakaya	<i>Pithecellobium dulce</i>

Herbs and Shrubs			
Sl.No	Family	Common name	Scientific name
1	Malvaceae	Benda	<i>Abelmoschus esculentus</i>
2	Malvaceae	Tuttiri	<i>Abutilon crispum</i>
3	Malvaceae	Thuthura Benda	<i>Abutilon indicum</i>
4	Euphorbiaceae	Chinni	<i>Acalypha fruticosa</i>
5	Euphorbiaceae	Palavi pulasari	<i>Acalypha wikesiana</i>
6	Amarantaceae	Uttareni	<i>Achyranthes aspera</i>
7	Acanthaceae	Adda saramu	<i>Adhatodavasica</i>
8	Apocynaceae	Pedda Kalivi	<i>Carissa carandas</i>
9	Apocynaceae	kalivi	<i>Crarissaspinarum</i>
10	Euphorbiaceae	Yellarii	<i>Broyniarhamnoides</i>
11	Fabaceae	Tella Eswari	<i>Crotalaria pulcherrima</i>
12	Euphorbiaceae	Verribeera	<i>Drypetessepiaria</i>
13	Rutaceae	Gonji	<i>Glycosmis pentaphylla</i>
14	Oleaceae	Peddamalla	<i>Jasminum rigidum</i>
15	Linaceae	Madanaginga	<i>Linum usitatissimum</i>
16	Verbenaceae	Akshintapoolu	<i>Lantana camara</i>
17	Verbenaceae	Gobbuchettu	<i>Lantana indica</i>
18	Mimosaceae	Undra	<i>Mimosa rubicaulis</i>
19	Lamiaceae	Kukkatulasi	<i>Ocimumamericanum</i>
20	Lamiaceae	Ramatulasi	<i>Ocimumgratissimum</i>
21	Euphorbiaceae	Kuppinta	<i>Acalypha indica</i>
22	Asteraceae	Guntakalagaraku	<i>Acanthospermumhispidum</i>
23	Fabaceae	Neeti jeelugu	<i>Aesochynomene aspera</i>
24	Amarantaceae	Yerra boddigaddi	<i>Allmanianodiflora</i>
25	Amarantaceae	Chirikoora	<i>Amarantuspolygamus</i>
26	Amarantaceae	Thotakoora	<i>Amarantus tricolour</i>
27	Amarantaceae	Chilaka thotakoora	<i>Amarantusviridis</i>
28	Commelinaceae	Vennamudda	<i>Comelina bengalensis</i>
29	Tiliaceae	Parinta koora	<i>Corchorus aestuans</i>
30	Apiaceae	Kotimera	<i>Coriandriumsatiivum</i>
31	Convolvulaceae	Uppusenaga	<i>Cressa cretica</i>
32	Fabaceae	Januma	<i>Crotalaria juncea</i>
33	Solanaceae	Ummetta	<i>Datura innoxia</i>
34	Solanaceae	Nalla umetha	<i>Datura metel</i>
35	Violaceae	Ratna purusha	<i>Hybanthus ennapermus</i>
36	Convolvulaceae	TootoKoora	<i>Ipomea aquatica</i>
37	Loranthaceae	Bandanika	<i>Loranthus longiflorus</i>
38	Fabaceae	Vempalli	<i>Tephrosia procumbens</i>
39	Euphorbiaceae	Dologandi	<i>Tragia cannabina</i>
40	Asteraceae	Ballapumokka	<i>Trideax procumbens</i>

Proposals recommended by the Standing Committee of the National Board for Wild Life involving Sri Penusila Narasimha Wildlife Sanctuary

S.No.	Name of the Proposal	Inside/Outside	Number and date of the SCNBWL meeting	Area involved (in ha.)
1.	Diversion of 1016 ha of forestland from Sri Penusila Narasimha Wildlife Sanctuary for Somasila Dam, Andhra Pradesh.	Inside	Recommended in the 17 th Meeting of the SCNBWL held on 22nd December, 2009	1016
2.	Proposal for construction of Vontimitta Lift Irrigation Scheme in the Sri Penusila Narasimha Wildlife Sanctuary, Andhra Pradesh. FP/AP/WATER/51/2015	Inside	Recommended in the 36 th Meeting of the SCNBWL held on 4th November, 2015	0.984
3.	Diversion of 33.459 ha of forest land from Sri Penusila Narasimha Wildlife Sanctuary for rehabilitation and upgradation of NH-565 from km 361/327 to 420.800 (Dornala T-Junction to Penchalakona Section) in the State of Andhra Pradesh to two lanes with paved shoulders under NHDP-IV, Kadapa FP/AP/ROAD/22175/2016	Inside	Recommended in the 42 nd Meeting of the SCNBWL held on 15th May 2017	33.459

Proposals recommended by the Standing Committee of the National Board for Wild Life involving Sri Venkateswara Wildlife Sanctuary

S.No.	Name of the Proposal	Inside/Outside	Number and date of the SCNBWL meeting	Area involved (in ha.)
1.	Proposal for use of 32.25 ha of land from the tiger corridor connecting Nagarjunasagar Srisaïlam Tiger Reserve) with Sri Venkateswara Wildlife Sanctuary in Nandyal and Giddalur division for execution of various engineering works for doubling railway line between Guntur and Guntakal stations, Andhra Pradesh. FP/AP/RAIL/147706/2021	Outside	Recommended in the 75 th Meeting of the SCNBWL held on 17th November, 2023	32.25

Proposals recommended by the Standing Committee of the National Board for Wild Life involving Sri Venkateswara National Park

S.No.	Name of the Proposal	Inside/Outside	Number and date of the SCNBWL meeting	Area involved (in ha.)
1.	Proposal for use of 40.86 ha of forest land from tiger corridor connecting NagarjunaSagar Tiger Reserve (NSTR) and Sri Venkateswara National Park for development of Expressways, Economic Corridors and inter corridors under Bharatmala Pariyojana Phase- II (Lot-10): Bengaluru- Kadapa- Vijayawada Economic Corridor: NH544G (KM 0.000 to KM 342.500) in the state of Andhra Pradesh. WL/AP/ROAD/453233/2023	Outside	Recommended in the 78 th Meeting of the SCNBWL held on 22nd February, 2024	40.86

Factsheet Central filled by Deputy Director

Project Name: Proposal for diversion of 0.75 ha of forestland for construction of Jeepable Bridge (Only light vehicles) at Seijosa - Pakke Tiger Reserve, Span- 260 mtrs under RIDF XXIX, in Pakke Kessang District of Arunachal Pradesh	Proposal Number: WL/AR/ROAD/459661/2024
State: ARUNACHAL PRADESH	Single Window Number: SW/169663/2024

1	Proposal Name	Proposal for use of 0.18 ha of forest land from buffer zone of Pakke Tiger Reserve for construction of Jeepable Bridge (Only light vehicles) at Seijosa-Pakke Tiger Reserve, Span- 260 mtrs under RIDF XXIX, in Pakke Kessang District, Arunachal Pradesh.
2	Name of the protected area involved	Pakke Tiger Reserve
3	Proposal Number	WL/AR/ROAD/459661/2024
4	State Name	ARUNACHAL PRADESH
5	Whether the proposal is sub-judice	No
6	Area of the protected area(Ha)	87195
7	Area proposed for diversion / De-notification	0.18
8	Total Diverted Area from Protected Area	6.18
9	Status of ESZ if any	Final Notification of ESZ Pakke WLS & TR was issued on 6th May, 2024.
10	Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life	Subject to implementation of Mitigation Plan, Biodiversity Assessment Plan and other conditions required for the project

	(Protection) Act, 1972	
11	Whether linear/non-linear	Linear
12	Whether EC obtained	No
13	Name of the application Agency	Public Works Department
14	Date of submission	23/01/2024
15	Total number of trees to be felled	0
16	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	Yes
17	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	The construction of jeepable bridge on Pakke river at Seijosa will provide easy accessibility to Pakke Tiger Reserve from Seijosa Administrative headquarter of Pakke WLS & TR Division. This Bridge will be all-weather entry point for staffs of PTR and tourist visiting Pakke Tiger Reserve, within the territorial Jurisdiction of Arunachal Pradesh Hence this will not only enhance the protection measure of the Park, but will also encourage ecotourism in and around PTR in turn boosting local economy. Although the movement of animal in the project site could not be denied. According Mitigation Plan has been prepared.
18	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Pakke Tiger Reserve in Arunachal Pradesh, India is home to Tigers, leopards, clouded leopards, jungle cats, wild dogs, jackals, Himalayan black bears, elephants, gaur, and sambar Birds: White-winged wood duck, Oriental bay owl, wreathed hornbill and great hornbill etc
19	Violation (if any) done by the User Agency in the past?	No
20	Type of forest	Tropical semi-evergreen Forest
21	Proposed	The proposal is for construction of a bridge. Mitigation plan attached.

	Mitigation Measures	
22	Recommendation of the state board for wildlife	Proposal was recommended by State Board for Wild Life in the 2nd meeting held on 28th February, 2024.
23	Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden	Recommended
24	Conditions imposed by Chief Wild Life Warden	Proposal is recommended subject to implementation of Mitigation Plan, Animal Passage Plan.
25	Comments of NTCA	<p>NTCA vide letter no.7-110/2024-NTCA dated 9th December, 2024 has recommended the proposal subject to the following mitigation measures:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Build low-impact, eco-friendly safety walls along the bridge approaches to prevent wildlife from wandering onto the road, reducing the risk of accidents and ensuring their safety. 2. No trees should be felled during the construction of this bridge. If any rare/endangered plants are removed from the site, they should be transplanted temporarily or permanently. 3. Barrier/checkposts to be established on entry/exit of bridge to regulate vehicle movement and entry in the tiger reserve. 4. Ensure periodic maintenance of the bridge and any associated wildlife mitigation structures to prevent future ecological damage. 5. Existing drainage culverts should be retrofitted to facilitate wildlife crossings by animals. Construction work should be permitted during the daytime and avoid sensitive periods like breeding seasons of key species. 6. No labour camps should be established inside the tiger reserve. Use noise-dampening equipment and avoid bright construction lights at night to minimize disturbance to wildlife. Construction materials should be procured from outside the Tiger Reserve. 7. Construction debris should be disposed away from the Tiger Reserve and any waterbodies by the User Agency. The alignment of the bridge and construction activities should not disrupt any natural water channel. Use of heavy machinery should be controlled in a way to maintain acceptable soil, water and

vegetation quality.

8. CWLW, Arunanchal Pradesh should monitor the compliance of the conditions stipulated in this report at various phases of the project implementation.

26	Comments of Ministry	List of proposals recommended by the Standing Committee in the Pakke Tiger Reserve is attached. The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.
27	Uploaded Document	mitigation plan and recommended proposals 459661_compressed.pdf



Govt. of Arunachal Pradesh
Office of the Divisional Forest Officer
Pakke WLS & Tiger Reserve
Seijosa

F.No. PSD/24/2020/749

Dtd. Seijosa the 16th Oct'2024

To

The PCCF (WL & BD) & CWLW
Govt. of Arunachal Pradesh
Itanagar

Sub: - Mitigation Plan/Measures submitted against construction of Jeepable Bridge (Only light vehicle) at Seijosa-Pakke WLS & Tiger Reserve, Span - 260 metres under RIDF XXIX in Pakke Kessang District of Arunachal Pradesh - reg.

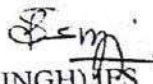
Ref: - Your No. CWL/D/21/(454)2024/1696 dtd. 18/09/2024.

Sir,

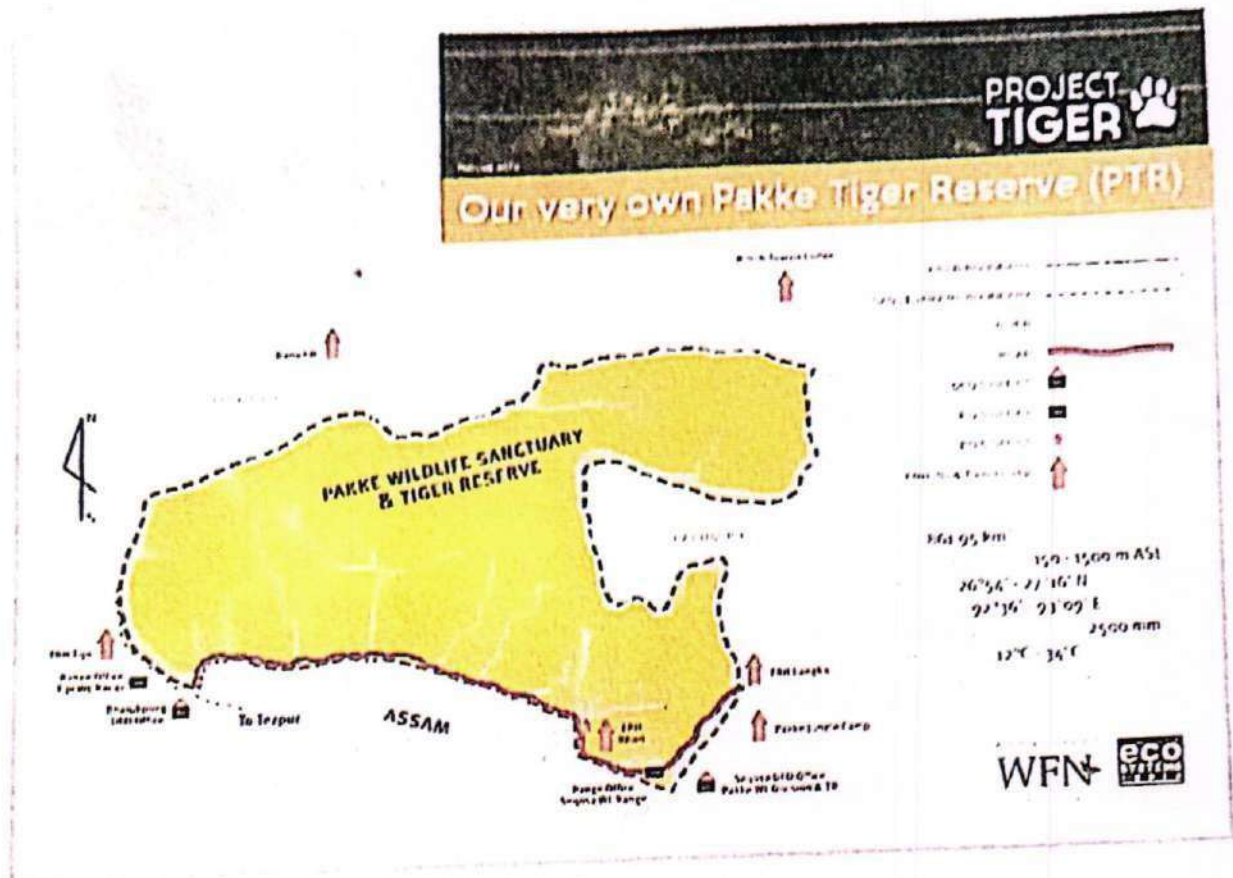
With reference to your above cited communication on the subject, I am resubmitting here with Mitigation Plan in complete form comprise of the impact of the project on flora and fauna of the region, measures to eradicate or minimize the adverse effects along with financial outlay and detail estimate for your doing further needful please.

Encl: - As stated above.

Yours faithfully,


(SATYAPRAKASH SINGH) IPS
Divisional Forest Officer
Pakke WLS & Tiger Reserve
Divisional Forest Officer
Pakke W.L.S. & Tiger Reserve
Seijosa (A.P.)

CONSERVATION VALUE OF PROTECTED AREA



Location

Pakke WLS & Tiger Reserve is located in the Pakke Kessang district of Arunachal Pradesh. It is surrounded by the Tenga Reserve Forest to the North, Doimara Reserve Forest on the West, Nameri National Park & Tiger Reserve (Assam) on the South and some agricultural land as well as Papum Reserve Forest on the East.

Constitution

Pakke Wildlife Sanctuary was declared as Tiger Reserve in the year 2002 vide the Govt of Arunachal Pradesh Forest Department's Notification No. CWL/D/26/94/1742-1971, dated 23/4/2002 with the approval of Govt. of India No. F No. 1-10/98-PT dated 11/2/2000.

Extent (Area statement and legal status)

The total area of the Pakke Tiger Reserve is 861.95 km². The status of the forest is a Tiger Reserve as per Notification No. FOR, CWL/D/26/94/1742-1791 dated 23rd April 2002 but it is

still managed under the name of Pakke Wildlife Sanctuary. This management plan is being drawn up for a trial period of 10 years (2013 to 2023) to uphold the status of Project Tiger. Given the presence of large carnivores like the tiger (*Panthera tigris*), clouded leopard (*Neofelis nebulosa*) and leopard (*Panthera pardus*) in Pakke WLS, and recognizing the importance of protecting the landscape to secure wildlife populations and maintain ecological security, Pakke Wildlife Sanctuary was declared as Tiger Reserve viz. "Pakke Tiger Reserve" and notified by the State Govt. vide No. CWL/D/26/94/1742-1971, dated 23/4/2002 with the approval of Govt. of India No. F No. 1-10/98-PT, dated 11/2/2000.

The given area has also been declared and notified as part of Kameng Elephant Reserve by the State Govt. vide no. CWL/D/7/2001/2868-2943, dated 19/6/2002 with the approval of Govt. of India No. 7-210 (PE) Dated 4/3/2002.

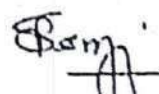
CONSERVATION VALUE

Pakke Tiger Reserve occupies about 20% of the total geographical area of the Pakke Kessang, District, Arunachal Pradesh. It is extremely bio-diverse and is bound by the Kameng River in the West, Pakke River in the East and on the Southern part of the reserve lies the Nameri National Park & Tiger Reserve, Assam. The altitude ranges from 100 m along its southern boundary to 2040 m.

Pakke Tiger Reserve has 103 mammal species among which 6 are endangered: Tiger, Leopard, black Panther, Hog deer, Asian elephant, Fishing cat, Wild dog and Chinese pangolin, 296 bird species including the Critically Endangered White rumped-vulture, the Endangered White-winged wood duck and the Vulnerable Rufous-necked hornbill.

PTR also has 31 species of amphibians including *Pterorana khare* which is the first record from an area other than its type locality since its description in 1986 and 45 reptile species (13 lizard species, 26 snake species and 6 turtle species).

This protected area is among the largest continuous block of tropical forests in the country and is extremely important in maintaining contiguity within the North-East Indian forests and has a vital role in maintenance of water and climatic regime of the region.



(SATYAPRAKASH SINGH) IFS
Divisional Forest Officer
Pakke WLS & Tiger Reserve
Seijosa

Divisional Forest Officer
Pakke WLS & Tiger Reserve
Seijosa (A.P.)

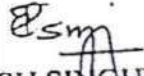
POSITIVE & NEGATIVE IMPACT OF THE PROJECT ON FLORA AND FAUNA

Positive Impact: -

- It will strengthen the management & protection measures of the tiger reserve due to easy and swift movement of staffs & officers of PTR inside the reserve.
- It will help in growing ecotourism, which will not only provide a meaningful livelihood opportunity to the locals but will also help the division to spread awareness among locals. This in turn will help in reducing the biotic pressure on the tiger reserve.

Negative Impact: -

- During Construction work of the bridge, it may cause disturbance to the wild animals.
- Movement of wildlife from the tiger reserve to the nearby Papum RF might get adversely impacted due to habitat fragmentation to some extent.
- It might increase possibility of illegal trespassing of the locals & poachers inside the park even during Monsoon season.


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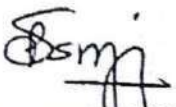
**MITIGATION MEASURES
FOR
PROJECT PROPOSAL FOR DIVERSION OF 0.75 HA FOREST LAND FOR
CONSTRUCTION OF JEEPABLE BRIDGE AT SEIJOSA- PAKKE TIGER RESERVE
Span – 260 mtrs under RIDF XXIX, in Pakke Kessang District of Arunachal Pradesh
(Project ID: - SW/169663/2024 on PARIVESH Portal)**

Name of the Project : - Proposal for diversion of 0.75 Ha forest land for Construction of Jeepable Bridge at Seijosa-Pakke Tiger Reserve, span – 260 mtrs under RIDF XXIX, in Pakke Kessang district of Arunachal Pradesh

Location : - Seijosa

District : - Pakke Kessang (A.P.)

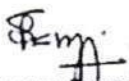
1. The height of the bridge should not be less than 5 mtrs for easy passage of wild animals especially for the largest wild animal present in the area i.e. elephant, as the area is also a part of Kameng Elephant Reserve.
2. Construction of decorative entry gate at the starting point of the bridge as per detail estimate/plan enclosed as annexure-I.
3. Construction of Check gate with guard room at the entry point of the bridge as per detail estimate/plan enclosed as annexure-II.
4. Wages of Check gate keeper as per estimate enclosed as annexure-III.
5. Erection of signages & hoarding at strategic location as per detail estimate enclosed as annexure-IV.
6. Construction of watch tower at both end of the bridge for monitoring of animals as per the detail estimate enclosed as annexure-V.
7. Monitoring of execution of the project at Divisional level so as to ensure minimum disturbance to the flora and fauna as per detail estimate enclosed as annexure-VI.


 (SATYAPRAKASH SINGH) IFS
 Divisional Forest Officer
 Pakke W.L.S. & Tiger Reserve
 Divisional Forest Officer
 Pakke W.L.S. & Tiger Reserve
 Seijosa
 Seijosa (A.P.)

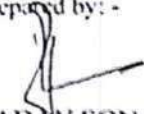
FINANCIAL OUTLAY (CONSTRUCTION OF JEEPABLE BRIDGE OVER PAKKE RIVER CONNECTING PAKKE TIGER RESERVE)					
Sl. No	Description of works	Qty.	Rate	Amount	Remarks
01.	C/o of heavy duty decorative iron gate with decorative design with CC pillars for embedding of MS iron structure at entry point of the bridge and MS angle railing in both sides up to the starting point of the bridge towards Pakke Tiger Reserve	01 unit	10,00,000/-	10,00,000/-	As per plan & specification
02.	Maint. cost for 03 years @ 10% of total cost of Sl.No. 01	3 years	1,00,000/-	3,00,000/-	
03.	C/o & erection check gate with semi permanent type single storied guard room construction with RCC frame structure (Column with footing, plinth, lintel and roof beams) full brick walls in plinth and all external walls, half brick wall for internal walls, timbers doors, windows frame, panel door, shutters, glazed window shutters, AC sheet ceiling with timber ceiling joints, timber roof truss, purlins and other members, 0.45 mm thick JSW CGI sheet roofing, interior, distemping and waterproofing cement painting for external wall including attach lavatory (standard plinth height 60 cm and floor height 3 mtr. Up to ceiling level) as per plan & specification	01 unit	12,00,000/-	12,00,000/-	As per plinth area
04.	Maint. cost for 03 years @ 10% of total cost of Sl.No. 03	3 years	1,20,000/-	3,60,000/-	
05.	Wages of check gate keeper – 2 Nos. @ 12,000/- pm x 60 months (For 05 years)	120 Nos.	12,000/-	14,40,000/-	As per norms
06.	Making of signages & hoarding of size – 08 ft x 6 ft fitting with MS Iron post and embedded with plain aluminium sheet I/c writing of caption and fitting fixing all complete at strategic location	10 Nos.	50,000/-	5,00,000/-	Along the bridge starting to ending point
07.	Maint. cost for 03 years @ 10% of total cost of Sl.No. 06	3 years	50,000/-	1,50,000/-	
08.	C/o Hill type watch tower with half brick wall as per plan & specification with pre-fabricated iron structures fitted over RCC post, iron pre-fabricated staircase, railing, truss, purlins etc. with CC flooring. Tata Shakti .45 mm CGI sheet roofing with GI ridging & AC board ceiling all complete as per plan and specification along with Erection of three stranded wire EB fencing around the watch tower	02 unit	10,00,000/-	20,00,000/-	As per plinth area
09.	Maint. cost for 03 years @ 10% of total cost of Sl.No. 08	3 years	2,00,000/-	6,00,000/-	
10.	Monitoring of execution of the project at Divisional level so as to ensure minimum disturbance to the flora and fauna as Mitigation measures	L.s.	5,00,000/-	5,00,000/-	During execution and after completion
Grand total =				80,50,000/-	


(Rupees Eighty lakh fifty thousand) only

Submitted by: -


 (SATYAPRAKASH SINGH) IFS
 Divisional Forest Officer
 Pakke W.L.S. & Tiger Reserve
 Seijosa (A.P.)

Prepared by: -


 (YADAV SONAR)
 PA to FD


 PCCF (WL & BD) & CWLV
 Arunachal Pradesh
 Itanagar

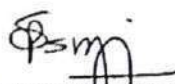
Annexure-I

Estimate for construction decorative heavy duty Iron gate at entry point of the bridge as Mitigation measures

Sl.No.	Particulars of works	Qty	Rate	Amount	Remarks
01.	C/o of heavy duty decorative iron gate with decorative design with CC pillars for embedding of MS iron structure at entry point of the bridge and MS angle railing in both sides up to the starting point of the bridge towards Pakke Tiger Reserve	01 unit	9,00,000/-	9,00,000/-	As per cost analyzed
02.	TDS & GST @ 2% each			36,000/-	
03.	1% labour cess			3,600/-	
04.	Royalty on RBM – a) Aggregate – 8 cum @ 104/- b) Sand – 5 cum @ 65/-			832/- 325/-	
05.	1.5% contingency			13,500/-	
06.	Transportation charge			25,000/-	
07.	Cost of POL for monitoring of works			20,743/-	
			Total =	10,00,000/-	
08.	Maint. cost for 03 years @ 10% of total cost	3 years	1,00,000/-	3,00,000/-	
			G/Total =	13,00,000/-	

Rupees Thirteen lakhs only

Submitted by: -


(SATYAPRAKASH SINGH) IFS
Divisional Forest Officer
Pakke WLS & Tiger Reserve
S. Divisional Forest Officer
Pakke W.L.S. & Tiger Reserve
Elilosa (A.P.)

Prepared by: -


(YADAV SONAR)
PA to FD

Annexure-II**Estimate for construction check gate with guard room at entry point of the bridge as Mitigation measures**

Sl.No.	Particulars of works	Qty	Rate	Amount	Remarks
01.	C/o & erection check gate	01 unit	1,50,000/-	1,50,000/-	
01.	C/o & erection check gate with semi permanent type single storied guard room construction with RCC frame structure (Column with footing, plinth, lintel and roof beams) full brick walls in plinth and all external walls, half brick wall for internal walls, timbers doors, windows frame, panel door, shutters, glazed window shutters, AC sheet ceiling with timber ceiling joints, timber roof truss, purlins and other members, 0.45 mm thick JSW CGI sheet roofing, interior, distemping and waterproofing cement painting for external wall including attach lavatory (standard plinth height 60 cm and floor height 3 mtr. up to ceiling level) as per plan & specification	01 unit	9,50,000/-	9,50,000/-	As per analyzed cost
02.	TDS & GST @ 2% each			44,000/-	
03.	1% labour cess			4,400/-	
04.	Royalty on RBM – a) Aggregate – 20 cum @ 104/- b) Sand – 15 cum @ 65/-			2,080/- 975/-	
05.	1.5% contingency			16,500/-	
06.	Transportation charge			15,000/-	
07.	Cost of POL for monitoring of works			17,045/-	
			Total =	12,00,000/-	
08.	Maint. cost for 03 years @ 10% of total cost	3 years	1,20,000/-	3,60,000/-	
			G/Total =	15,60,000/-	

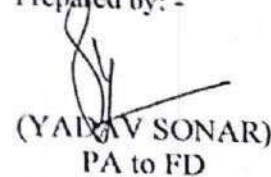
Rupees Fifteen lakhs sixty thousand only

Submitted by: -

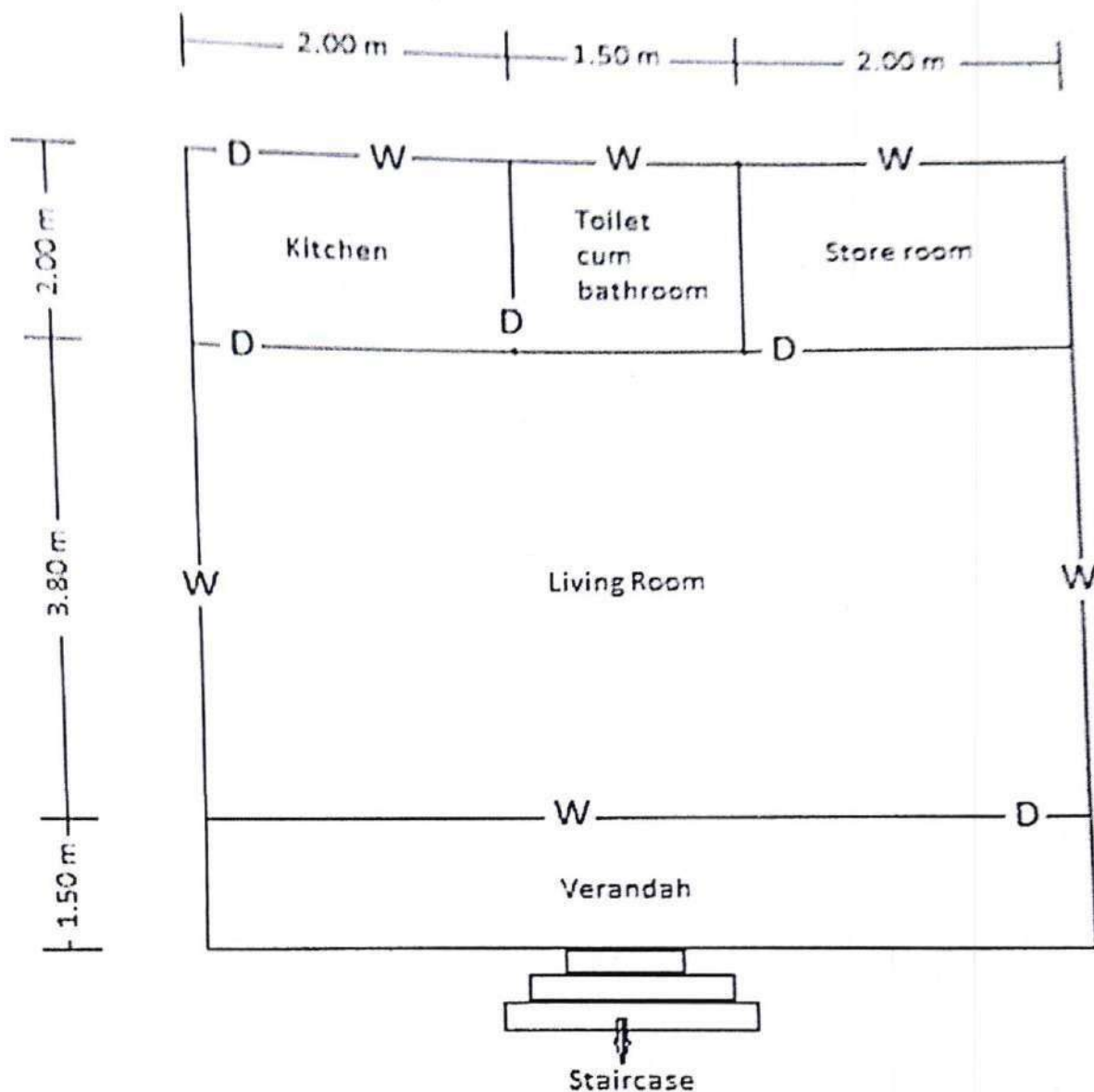


(SATYAPRAKASH SINGH) IFS
Divisional Forest Officer
Pakke WLS & Tiger Reserve
Divisional Forest Officer
Pakke W.L.S. & Tiger Reserve
Sejosa (A.P.)

Prepared by: -



(YASHV SONAR)
PA to FD



PLAN & SPECIFICATION OF GUARD ROOM

PLINTH AREA = 7.30 M X 5.50 M = 40.15 SQM

Submitted by: -

(SATYAPRAKASH SINGH) IFS
 Divisional Forest Officer
 Pakke W.L.S. & Tiger Reserve
 Seelajosa (A.P.)

Prepared by: -

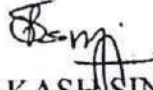
(YADAV SONAR)
 PA to FD

Annexure-III**Detail estimate for wages of check gate keeper for 05 years as Mitigation measures**

Sl.No.	Particulars of works	Qty	Rate	Amount	Remarks
01.	Wages of check gate keeper -- 2 Nos. @ 12,000/- pm x 60 months (For 05 years)	120 Nos.	12,000/-	14,40,000/-	As per present norms
			Total =	14,40,000/-	

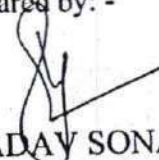
Rupces Fourteen lakh forty thousand only

Submitted by: -



(SATYAPRAKASH SINGH) IFS
Divisional Forest Officer
Pakke WLS & Tiger Reserve
Seijosa
Pakke W.L.S. & Tiger Reserve
Seijosa (A.P.)

Prepared by: -



(YADAV SONAR)
PA to FD

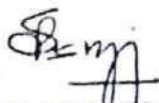
Annexure-IV

Detail estimate for making & erection of signages & hoarding as Mitigation measures

Sl.No	Particulars of works	Qty	Rate	Amount	Remarks
01.	Making of signages & hoarding of size - 08 ft x 6 ft fitting with MS Iron post and embedded with plain aluminium sheet I/c writing of caption and fitting fixing all complete at strategic location	10 Unit	45,000/-	4,50,000/-	As per present market rate
02.	Transportation charge	L/s	50,000/-	50,000/-	
			Total =	5,00,000/-	
03.	Maint. cost for 03 years @ 10% of total cost	3 years	50,000/-	1,50,000/-	
			G/Total=	6,50,000/-	

Rupees Six lakh fifty thousand only

Submitted by: -



(SATYAPRAKASH SINGH) IFS
Divisional Forest Officer
Pakke WLS & Tiger Reserve
Seltosa
Pakke W.L.S. & Tiger Reserve
Seltosa (A.P.)

Prepared by: -



(YADAV SONAR)
PA to FD

Annexure-V

Detail estimate for construction of watch tower i/e erection of EB fencing at both ends of the bridge as Mitigation measures

Sl.No.	Particulars of works	Qty	Rate	Amount	Remarks
01.	C/o Hill type watch tower with half brick wall as per plan & specification with pre-fabricated iron structures fitted over RCC post, iron pre-fabricated staircase, railing, truss, purlins etc. with CC flooring. Tata Shakti .45 mm CGI sheet roofing with GI ridging & AC board ceiling all complete as per plan and specification.	9 m ³	75,000/-	6,75,000/-	As per cost analyzed
02.	Erection of three stranded wire EB fencing around the watch tower	Ls	Ls	2,20,000/-	
02.	TDS & GST @ 2% each			35,800/-	
03.	1% labour cess			3,580/-	
04.	Royalty on RBM – c) Aggregate – 18 cum @ 104/- d) Sand – 18 cum @ 65/-			1,872/- 1,170/-	
05.	1.5% contingency			13,425/-	
06.	Transportation charge			35,000/-	
07.	Cost of POL for monitoring of works			15,000/-	
			Total =	10,00,847/-	
			Say =	10,00,000/-	
	Cost of one unit @ 10,00,000/- x 2 unit	2 unit	10,00,000/-	20,00,000/-	
08.	Maint. cost for 03 years @ 10% of total cost	3 years	2,00,000/-	6,00,000/-	
			G/Total=	26,00,000/-	

Rupees Twenty six lakhs only

Submitted by: -

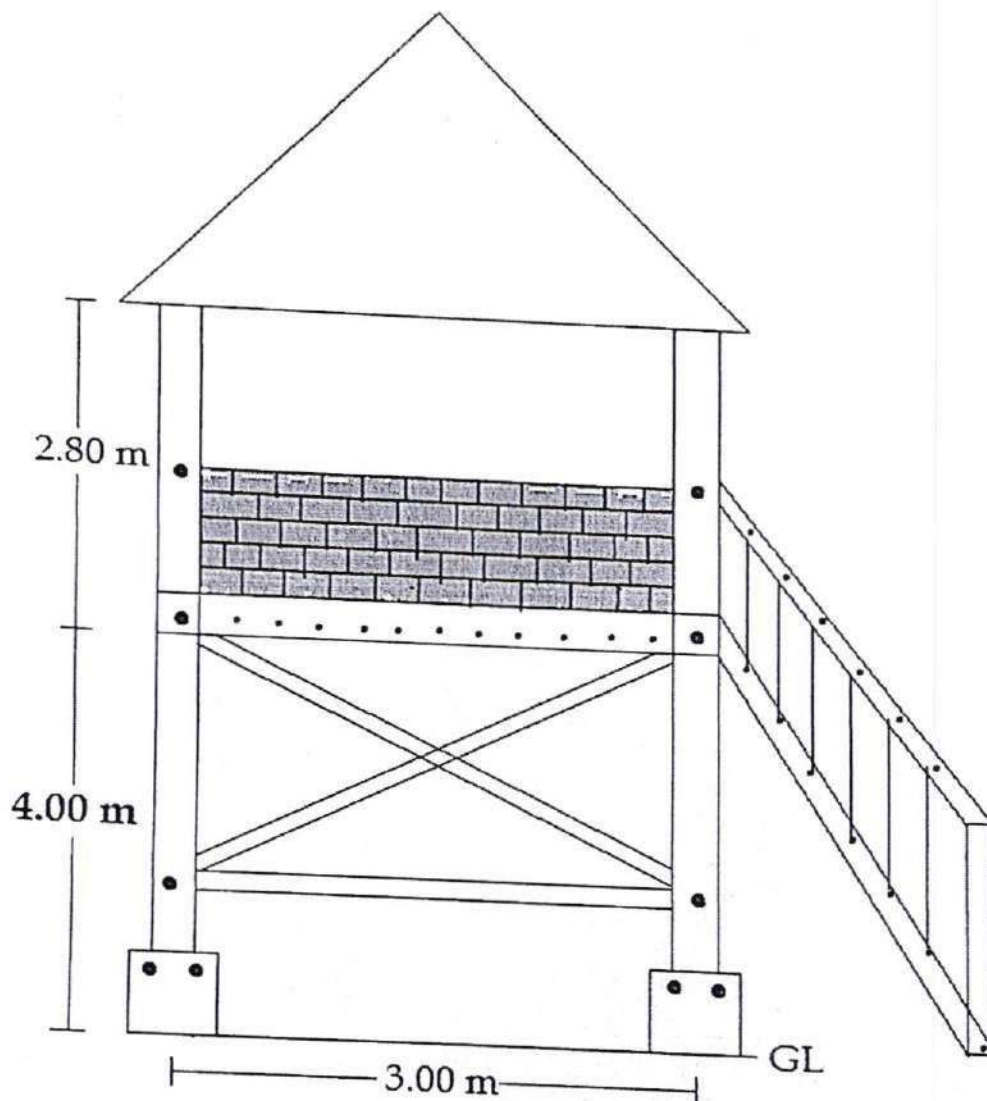


(SATYAPRAKASH SINGH) IFS.
Divisional Forest Officer
Pakke WLS & Tiger Reserve
Sejjosa
Pakke W.L.S. & Tiger Reserve
Sejjosa (A.P.)

Prepared by: -



(YADAV SONAR)
PA to FD



PLAN OF WATCH TOWER – 9.00 Sqmtr.

DIMENSION: - CGI TATA SHAKTI – 0.45 mm Thickness, Twisted Iron – 12 mm for Post, 10 mm for Beam/Lintel, Iron Bar – 06 mm Ring, Timber – ‘A’ Class.

Submitted by: -

(SATYAPRAKASH SINGH) IFS
Divisional Forest Officer
Pakke WLS & Tiger Reserve
Sejosa
Divisional Forest Officer
Pakke W.L.S. & Tiger Reserve
Sejosa (A.P.)

Prepared by: -

(YADAV SONAR)
PA to FD

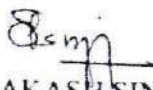
Annexure-VI

Estimate for Monitoring of execution of the project at Divisional level so as to ensure minimum disturbance to the flora and fauna as Mitigation measures

Sl.No.	Particulars of works	Qty	Rate	Amount	Remarks
01.	Cost of POL for evaluation and monitoring of project during execution and after completion	L.s.	L.s.	5,00,000/-	As per present norms
			Total =	5,00,000/-	

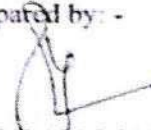
Rupees Five lakhs only

Submitted by: -



(SATYAPRAKASH SINGH) IFS
Divisional Forest Officer
Pakke WLS & Tiger Reserve
Sejosa
Divisional Forest Officer
Pakke W.L.S. & Tiger Reserve
Sejosa (A.P.)

Prepared by: -



(YADAV SONAR)
PA to FD

PROPOSALS RECOMMENDED BY SC-NBWL INVOLVING PAKKE TIGER RESERVE, ARUNACHAL PRADESH

S. No	Name of the proposal	Date of Clearance	Area in Ha
1.	Proposal for wild life clearance for use of 63.13 ha of forestland from Pakke Tiger Reserve for construction of Rilo (Pakke Kesang) to Seijosa 132 kV transmission line section (from Ap-17/2 to Ap-109) in East Kameng district by Power Grid Corporation of India, Arunachal Pradesh State	Recommended by SC NBWL in its 58th Meeting held on 3rd July 2020.	63.13
2.	Proposal for use of 6.18 ha of forest land from Pakke Tiger Reserve for Flood Protection Work near General ground at Up-Stream side of Decorai Irrigation Project at Seijosa in PakkeKessang District, Arunachal Pradesh. FP/AR/Others/122946/2021	Recommended by SC NBWL in its 72nd Meeting held on 25th April, 2023	6.18
Total			69.31

Proposal No: WL/KL/ROAD/401933/2022

1	Proposal Name	Proposal for use of 134.1 ha (9.526 ha forest land and 124.574 ha non-forest land) for construction of 4/6 Lanning of Palakkad - Kozhikode of NH-966(Greenfield) from Km.0.000 to Km.121.006 (Total length 121.006Km) at an aerial distance of minimum 5.70 km and maximum 7.30 km from nearest boundary of Silent Valley National Park in its default 10 km Eco-sensitive Zone in Palakkad, Kerala under Bharatmala Parajoya in favour of NHAI.
2	Name of the protected area involved	Silent Valley National Park
3	Proposal Number	WL/KL/ROAD/401933/2022
4	State Name	KERALA
5	Whether the proposal is sub-judice	No
6	Area of the protected area(Ha)	8952
7	Area proposed for diversion / De-notification	134.1
8	Total Diverted Area from Protected Area	0
9	Status of ESZ if any	ESZ proposal is pending with the State Government.
10	Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972	The project will not cause any removal of any forest produce from the Protected Area, also the proposal will not remove/destroy or damage habitat of any wildlife. Hence there is no impact in the Protected Area in terms of Section 29 & Section 35 (6) of Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 or any amendment to it.
11	Whether linear/non-linear	Linear
12	Whether EC obtained	No
13	Name of the	National Highways Authority of India

	application Agency	
14	Date of submission	01/10/2022
15	Total number of trees to be felled	0
16	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	Yes
17	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	The proposed alignment is outside the draft ESZ of Silent Valley National Park and no endangered species of flora or fauna is found along the proposed alignment.
18	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Silent Valley National Park is home to Indian elephants, lion-tailed macaque, tiger, gaur, leopard, wild boar, panther, Indian Civer and Sambhar etc.
19	Violation (if any) done by the User Agency in the past?	No
20	Type of forest	Moist deciduous/Semi-evergreen/Evergreen forests of Western Ghats
21	Proposed Mitigation Measures	The amount proposed by the user agency to implement biodiversity conservation and to mitigate human-wildlife conflict (both recurring & non-recurring) of Rs.88.880 crores as envisaged in the recommendation shall be remitted under State CAMPA account before the commencement of work. The animal passage plan submitted by the User Agency is attached.
22	Recommendation of the state board for wildlife	Proposal was recommended by State Board for Wild Life in the 4th meeting held on 23rd October, 2024.
23	Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden	Recommended
24	Conditions imposed by Chief Wild Life Warden	The Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal subject to the following conditions: 1. Animal passage plan submitted by the user agency shall be implemented in totality.

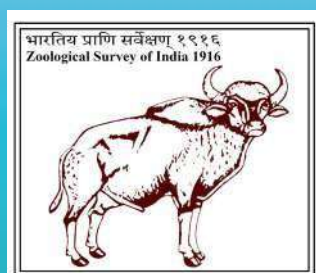
2. The proposed area for diversion from the territorial Division shall be utilized only for the purpose for which the User Agency sought the same but not for any other commercial purpose.
3. The User Agency shall obtain necessary Forest Clearance in pursuance with the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.
4. The amount proposed by the user agency to implement biodiversity conservation and to mitigate human-wildlife conflict (both recurring & non-recurring) - Rs.88.880 crore as included in the table in the recommendation letter uploaded in 10.1 shall be remitted into the State CAMPA account before the commencement of work.
5. The user agency should inform the commencement of the work. The diversion work shall be executed under the supervision of Kerala Forest Department.
6. The user agency should invariably demarcate the proposed land for diversion with any suitable permanent stones/pillars. After demarcation only, the works should be commenced.
7. The user agency should not resort to the excavation of the surrounding forest land for collection of the earth to be used. If such excavation is found during the work period or later, the user agency will be charged with suitable provisions of relevant Acts.
8. The user agency shall ensure that no fire-wood collection, fishing and hunting take place during the construction phase.
9. The user agency shall obey any other conditions stipulated by Kerala Forest Department as per the prevailing Acts & Rules.
10. The user agency will be solely responsible for every violation of which attract the provisions of the Kerala Forest Act, 1961; the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 and the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.
11. The working hours shall be limited between sunrise and sunset.
12. As part of road construction, no permission will be allowed for construction of temporary shed, cooking food or labour camps etc. inside the forest.
13. No construction material should be procured from the forest for construction. The debris should be disposed outside the forest area.
14. Care should be taken to ensure that no incident of fire occurs in the forests.
15. No explosives/chemicals shall be used in the forests.

		16. Any other conditions specified by the Circle Heads/Divisional Forest Officer/Wildlife Warden concerned shall be compiled with.
25	Comments of NTCA	NA
26	Comments of Ministry	The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.
27	Uploaded Document	animal_passage_plan_final_210224_compressed.pdf

Animal Passage Plan for Palakkad-Kozhikode NH-966 (Greenfield) Highway

FINAL REPORT SUBMITTED TO

NATIONAL HIGHWAYS
AUTHORITY OF INDIA
CHANDRA NAGAR, PALAKKAD-678 028



ZOOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA
SOUTHERN REGIONAL CENTRE
CHENNAI-600 091

FEBRUARY, 2024

Animal Passage Plan for Palakkad-Kozhikode NH-966 (Greenfield) Highway

Submitted to

National Highways Authority of India

Chandranagar, Palakkad

Kerala-678 007

By

Zoological Survey of India

Southern Regional Centre

Chennai, Tamil Nadu-600 028

February, 2024

Acknowledgments: Zoological Survey of India sincerely acknowledge the Kerala Forest Department for the field support and providing other valuable information especially on human-wildlife conflict. We also thank Officers and staff of National Highways Authority of India, Palakkad Project Office for providing all the necessary maps and documents for conducting this study.

Study Team

1. Dr. Dhriti Banerjee, Director, ZSI, Kolkata, Principal Investigator.
2. Dr. K. A. Subramanian, Sci-E, ZSI, SRC, Chennai, Co-investigator and nodal officer.
3. Dr. V. D. Hegde, Sci-E. WGRC, ZSI, Kozhikode, Co-investigator
4. Dr. Basudev Tripathy, Sci-E. WRC, ZSI, Pune, Co-investigator
5. Dr. Lalit Kumar Sharma, Sci-E. ZSI, Kolkata, Co-investigator
6. Dr. Girish Kumar, Sci-D. WGRC, ZSI, Kozhikode, Co-investigator
7. Dr. Jafer Palot, Sci-B. WRC, ZSI, Pune, Co-investigator
8. Dr. P.M. Sureshan, Emeritus Scientist, WGRC, ZSI, Kozhikode, Co-investigator
9. Prof. Jomy Augustine, Botanist.
10. Dr. C.P. Shaji, Independent Fish expert
11. Mr. Saeed Anvar Ali M V, Research Biologist, SRC, ZSI, Chennai
12. Mr. Dej Vignesh, Research Biologist, SRC, ZSI, Chennai
13. Mr. Ravi Kiran, Research Biologist, SRC, ZSI, Chennai
14. Mr. Gija, A. Abraham, Research Biologist, SRC, ZSI, Chennai
15. Mr. Viswanathan, SRF, WGRC, ZSI, Kozhikode
16. Ms. Kamila, SRF, WGRC, ZSI, Kozhikode
17. Ms. Husna, SRF, WGRC, ZSI, Kozhikode
18. Mr. Saurav Bhattacharjee, SRF, ZSI, Kolkata

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3. Details of forest area	04
4. Major activities in the execution of the project...05	
5. Potential impacts on wildlife	05
6. Proposed safe guards for wildlife/animal passage...07	

ANIMAL PASSAGE PLAN

1. Introduction

A greenfield highway from Palakkad to Kozhikode with a total length of 121.006Km under Bharat Mala programme is proposed by NHAI, Govt. of India. The proposed greenfield highway aims for a rapid road connectivity between Palakkad and Kozhikode districts, Kerala. Government of India's 'Green Highways Policy 2015' and The National Green Highways Mission under the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) aims to develop green corridors along the National Highways for sustainable environment and inclusive growth. These proposed green corridors not only aim to improve the environment of the highways but also contribute towards conservation of local biodiversity and contribute towards achieving the national goals of afforestation as per the National Forest Policy, 1988.

The proposed highway in Palakkad, Malapuram and Kozhikode districts in Kerala state. The proposed 4/6 lane greenfield highway is under Bharatmla Pariyojana has a total length of 121.006 Km. The highway starts from 10°46'30.53"N, 76°42'6.25"E at NH-544 at Marutharod Village, Palakkad and end at 11°14'16.19"N, 75°50'30.19"E of NH-66 Olavanna Village, Kozhikode. The proposed alignment passes through paddy fields, homesteads, plantations of various types, forests, default 10km ecosensitive zone and close to the buffer zones Silent Valley National Park. The alignment also crosses the rivers Kalpathypuzha (a tributary of Bharatapuzha) Kunthipuzha and Chaliyar (Map-1). The Chainage 0.000 Km to about 65.000 Km is along the foot hills of the Western Ghats.

The Western Ghats running parallel to the west coast of India is one of the global biodiversity hotspots with unique assembly of flora and fauna. When the

highways pass through biodiversity rich areas such as forested landscape, they threaten the population and even survival of many species of flora and fauna. Linear developmental projects such as highways has been overlooked and often under evaluated for their role in depleting biodiversity and local populations of threatened species.

Studies have also shown that the highways play a significant role in spreading of invasive alien species of plants and animals. Further, several species of wild animals get killed due to road accidents in highways which traverse through forested areas. Globally, roads are significant contributors to landscape fragmentation leading to habitat and population depletion. They also form major barrier to natural movement of animals. Road also brings wild animals close to human habitation thereby increasing the human wildlife conflicts.

Detailed studies on biodiversity and wildlife by Southern Regional Centre, Zoological Survey of India has shown that:

1. There are 256 species of flowering plants in the alignment region and 520 species in the buffer zone of Silent Valley National Park.
2. Animal diversity is represented by 45 species of mammals, 269 species of birds, 57 species of reptiles, 43 species of amphibians, 136 species of butterflies and several invertebrate species.
3. Many species of fauna reported from the landscape are endemic to the Western Ghats, protected under different Schedules of Wildlife (Protection) Amendment Act, 2022 and listed as threatened under IUCN Redlist.
4. There is high incidence of elephant and other wildlife movement in the proposed road chainage from 8 to 62 Km (Akathethara to Kottappadam)

and there are several incidences of human-elephant and human-wildlife conflict.

5. The proposed alignment may temporarily impact biodiversity of the project area, increase human-elephant interaction and disturb movement of animals due to construction activities.

To minimize impact on biodiversity and wildlife, and facilitate passage of animals and wildlife, a wildlife/animal passage plan is prepared with following objectives.

Objective

1. To prepare a wildlife/animal passage plan for the landscape along the highway alignment.

2. Project Location and Technical Details

The project location and technical details are provided in table-1.

Table-1. Details of the project

Project Name	4/6 Lanning of Palakkad - Kozhikode of NH-966(Greenfield) from Km.0.000 to Km.121.006 (Total length 121.006Km) in the state of Kerala
Proposal No.	Forest Proposal: FP/KL/ROAD/402212/2022 Wildlife Clearance for ESA: WL/KL/ROAD/401933/2022 Environmental Clearance: IA/KL/NCP/261224/2022
Project Proponent	NHAI

Project Cost	INR10,814.40 Crores
Project area inside PA	NIL
Project area inside forest land	9.5290ha

3. Details of forest area

The details of the 9.5290 ha of forest area for diversion are provided in table-2. The project area is not in any sanctuary and national park. However, the road alignment pass through default 10km ecosensitive zone of Silent Valley National Park.

Table-2. Details of forest land diversion.

Project Name :- Construction of 4/6 lanning of Palakkad to Kozhikode of NH-966 (Greenfield Highway) from Km.0.00 to Km.121.006
(Total Length 121.006 Km.) in the state of Kerala under Bharatmala Pariyojana on HAM mode

Forest Land Diversion Area Statement														
S.No	Village Name	Name of the Taluka	Name of the District	Name Of Forest Division	Design Chainage		Length		Details of Forest Diversion land					
					From	To	Mtr.	Km.	Survey No./ Gat No.	Area in Sqm.	Area in Ha.			
1	Malampuzha I	Pallakad	Pallakad	Palakkad	7150	7300	150	0.150	36	5373	0.5373			
											Total	5373	0.5373	
2	Akaterthara				7620	8060	440	0.440	187	16846	1.6846			
					8060	8080	20	0.020						
					8150	8580	430	0.430	165	20844	2.0844			
					8750	8800	50	0.050						
					9018	9150	132	0.132	156	3535	0.3535			
											Total	41225	4.1225	
3	Puthuppariyaram -I							11950	12050	100	0.100	86	3224	0.3224
												Total	3224	0.3224
					17400	17500	100	0.100	231	2369	0.2369			
					17500	17625	125	0.125	229	4001	0.4001			
					17620	17715	95	0.095	232	4031	0.4031			
					17715	17760	45	0.045	233	1021	0.1021			
					17800	17913	113	0.113	36	2186	0.2186			
					17913	18115	202	0.202	35	3550	0.3550			
					18115	18120	5	0.005	34	10	0.0010			
									Total	17168	1.7168			
					Total Package I			2.007		66990	6.699			
5	Kottopadam I	Mannarkad	Pallakad	Mannarkad	51960	52640	680	0.680	71	28300	2.8300			
					Total Package II			0.680	Total	28300	2.8300			
					Grand Total I & II			2.687		95290	9.5290			

Date: 20-04-2023
Place: Pallakad



परियोजना निदेशक / Project Director
भारतीय राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग प्राधिकरण
National Highways Authority of India
पालककोड / Palakkad

4. Major activities in the execution of the project

Major activities in the construction of the highway is provided in table-3.

Table-3. Major activities in the construction of highway

A.	Main Carriageway construction : Earthwork ,Flexible pavement layer
B,	Service road construction : earthwork , Flexible pavement layer
C.	Construction of Major/Minor Bridges ,culverts ,Flyover, Viaduct, Underpass, Overpass
D.	Soil retaining structures like retaining wall , RE wall , Toe wall
E.	Soil Nailing , breast wall retaining wall at cut section
e.	Construction of lined drain and un-lined drain
f.	Road side furniture like kilometre stone , hectometre stone , crash barrier, road studs, sign boards, road marking, Boundary wall etc.
g.	Project facilities like Toll plaza ,Truck lay-bye .
g.	Noise barrier at Forest diversion location

5. Potential impacts on wildlife

Forty-five species of mammals are reported in the landscape.

Among these 19 species are terrestrial, highly mobile and frequently found outside forest areas. has Major terrestrial mammals observed in the landscape which may be impacted by the highway.

Table-4: Major terrestrial mammal species in the landscape.

Sl.No.	Species	Common English name	IUCN Status	WPA Schedules
1.	<i>Elephas maximus</i> Linnaeus, 1758	Asian Elephant	EN	I
2.	<i>Manis crassicaudata</i> Geoffroy, 1803	Indian Pangolin	EN	I
3.	<i>Cuon alpinus</i> (Pallas, 1811)	Indian Wild Dog	EN	I
4.	<i>Semnopithecus hypoleucos</i> Blyth, 1841	Black-footed Gray Langur	VU	I

5.	<i>Macaca radiata</i> (Geoffroy, 1812)	Bonnet Macaque	LC	I
6.	<i>Bos gaurus</i> Smith, 1827	Gaur	VU	I
7.	<i>Lepus nigricollis</i> Cuvier, 1823	Black Napped Hare	LC	I
8.	<i>Rusa unicolor</i> (Kerr, 1792)	Sambar Deer	VU	I
9.	<i>Melursus ursinus</i> (Shaw, 1791)	Sloth Bear	VU	I
10.	<i>Viverricula indica</i> (Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1818)	Small Indian Civet	LC	I
11.	<i>Paradoxurus hermaphroditus</i> (Pallas, 1777)	Common Palm Civet	LC	I
12.	<i>Herpestes edwardsii</i> (Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1818)	Indian Grey Mongoose	LC	I
13.	<i>Felis chaus</i> Schreber, 1777	Jungle Cat	LC	I
14.	<i>Prionailurus bengalensis</i> Kerr, 1792	Leopard Cat	LC	I
15.	<i>Panthera pardus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Leopard	NT	I
16.	<i>Sus scrofa</i> Linnaeus, 1758	Wild Boar	LC	II
17.	<i>Moschiola indica</i> Gray, 1852	Indian Chevrotain	LC	I
18.	<i>Axis axis</i> (Erxleben, 1777)	Spotted Deer	LC	II
19.	<i>Muntiacus malabaricus</i> Lydekker, 1915	Barking Deer	LC	I

Table-5: Impact on Wildlife and mitigation measures

Causes for Impacts	Nature of impact	Severity of impact	Impact on Human wildlife conflict	Mitigation Measures	Mitigation time frame	Implementation
The highway once constructed may act as a barrier to the movement of fauna in the landscape and may	Long term	High	High	Construction of under passes, via ducts and elevated road. Installation of sound and light barriers. Active monitoring	More than 10 years	KFD with support of NHAI

also increase road kills.				by forest department through proposed RRT camps. Erection of electric fences and watch towers. Rescue and rehabilitation of strayed wild animals by RRT. Road signages on wildlife movement.		
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6. Proposed safe guards for wildlife/animal passage

Biodiversity and wildlife studies in the landscape highlight that the landscape is frequently used by animals especially the mega fauna like elephants. The road alignment may create a physical barrier in the landscape and hinder the movement of wide-ranging species. Further, it may form as barrier to gene flow in the population. Hence the highway design needs to incorporate structural features to facilitate movement of wildlife including small vertebrates and invertebrates in the landscape and to minimize road kills.

6.1. Highway design in the wildlife areas:

In the wildlife areas, considering the frequent movement of animals, it is suggested to have elevated roads, viaducts, culverts and underground tunnels as much as possible considering the topography and geology of the landscape. Elevated sections are especially recommended for stretches of the alignment passing through reserve and vested forests. The height and gradient of the viaduct should be considered to minimize vehicle engine sound and pollution. Currently, the design has 42 via ducts, 175 culverts and one dedicated wildlife

passage. The details of viaducts and under passes is provided in the tables-6 &7, figures 1-5 and maps 1-3.

Table-6: Structures along the highway alignment for facilitating movement of wildlife and domestic animals.

Structure	0-70Km	71-121Km	Total
Culvert	113	62	175
Minor Bridge	29	5	34
Major Bridge	7	4	11
Via Duct	17	25	42
Animal Over Pass	1	0	1

Table-7. Viaducts and Wildlife Passage in Forest Areas

Sl. No	Forest diversion		Village Name	Structure	Structure Chainage (Km)		Length (m)	Specification
	From	To			From	To		
1	7+150	7+300	Malampuzha I	MIB	6+947		20	1Nos X 20m (width)
2	7+620	9+150	Akathethara	VIADU CT	8+020	8+170	150	5Nos X30m (width)
				VIADU CT	8+520	8+760	240	8Nos X30m (width)
				CULVERT	9+100		2	1No X2m (width)X2m (height)
3	11+950	12+050	Puthuppariyaram-I	VIADU CT	11+685	11+895	210	7Nos X30m (width)
4	17+400	18+120	Mundur-II	VIADU CT	17+730	17+820	90	3NosX30m (width)
				VIADU CT	17+930	18+290	360	12NosX30m (width)
5	51+960	52+640	Kottapadam -I	WILDLIFE OVER PASS	52+040	52+090	50	1nos x 50m (width)

The via ducts and culverts incorporated in the existing design are proposed to increase landscape connectivity for unhindered movement of small wildlife (small mammals, reptiles, amphibians, ground dwelling birds and

Fig.2. Design of Minor Bridge

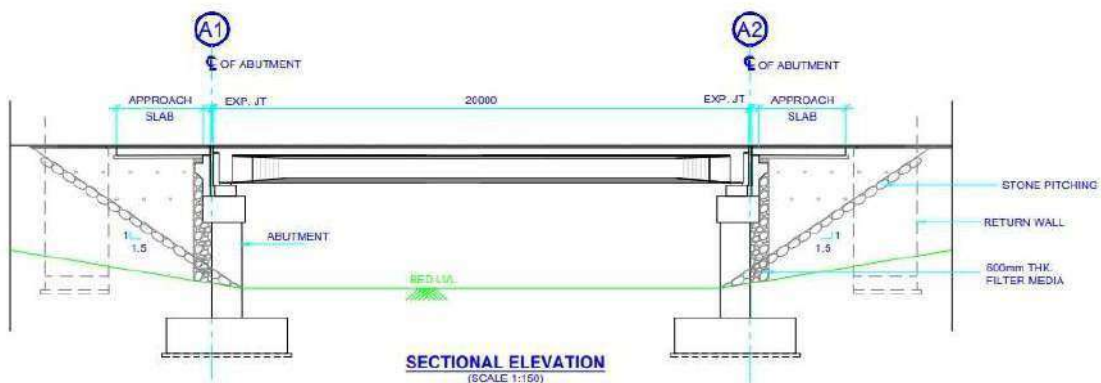


Fig.3. Design of Major Bridge

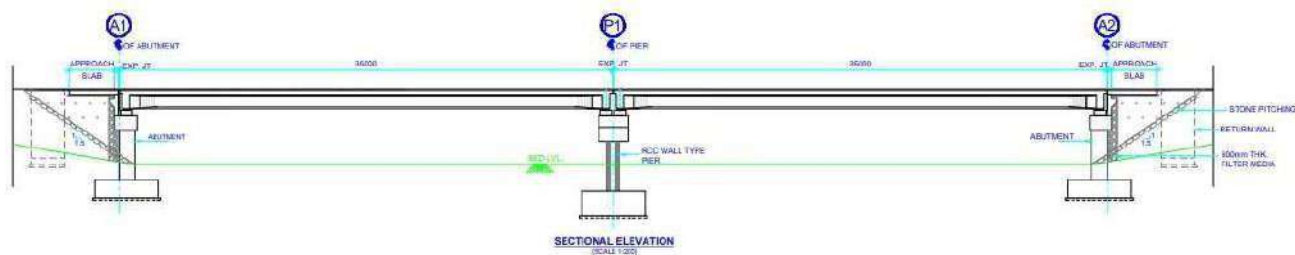


Fig-4. Design of Viaduct

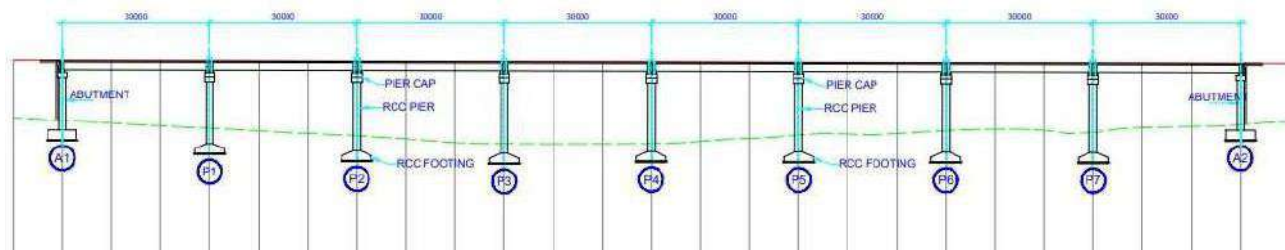
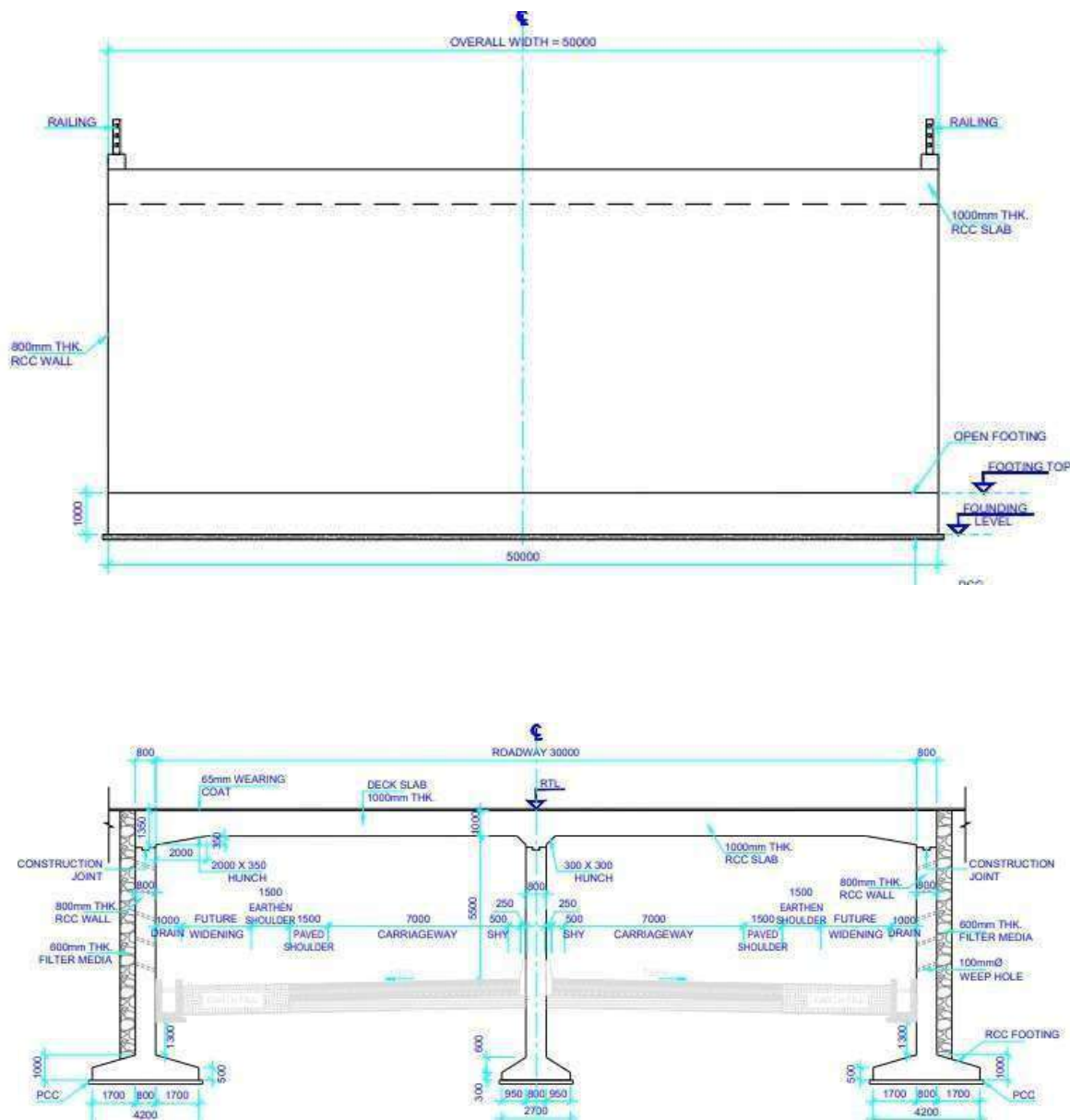


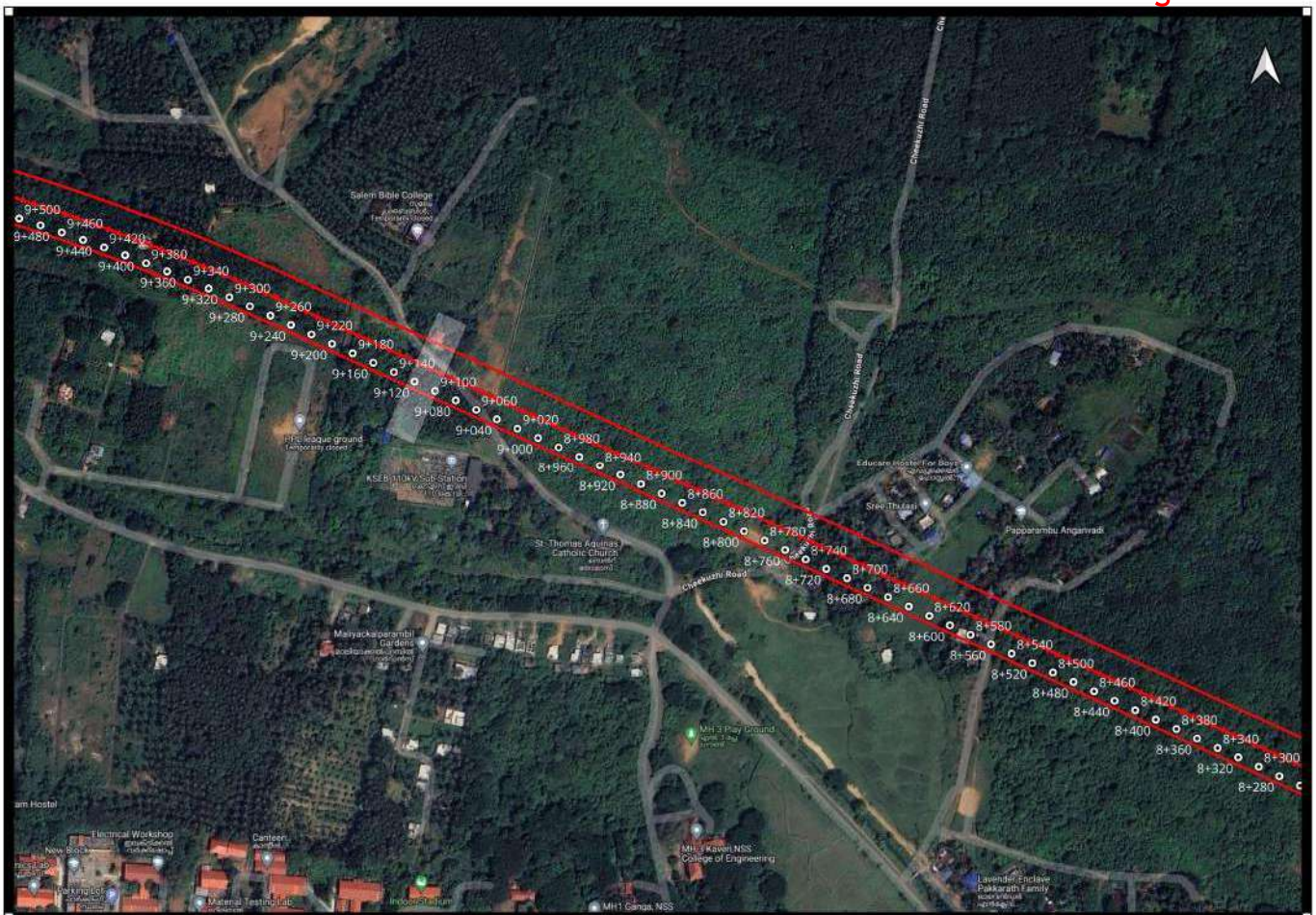
Fig.5. Animal Overpass



Viaducts: Chainage 8+020-8+170 & 8+520-8+760



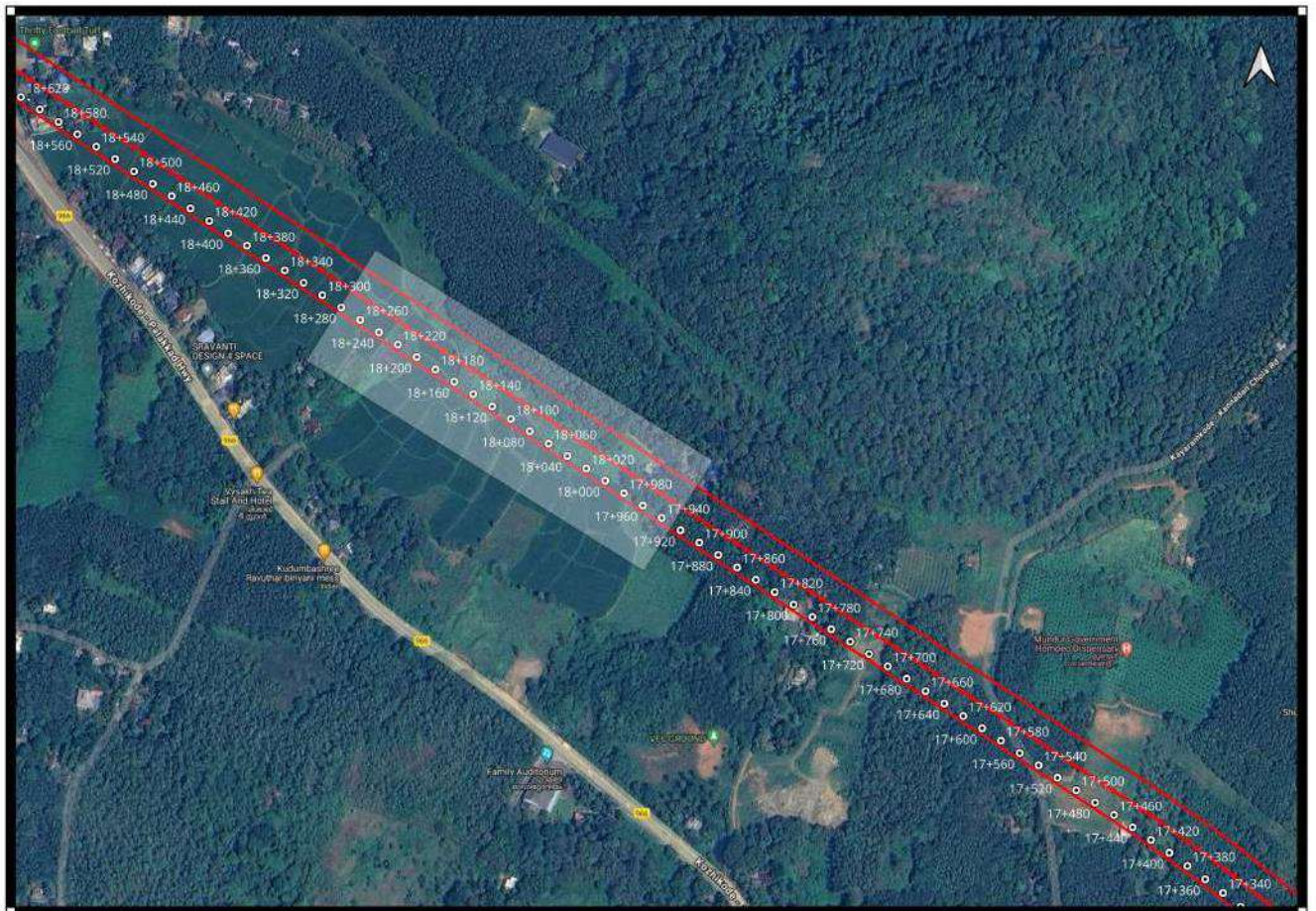
Culvert: Chainage 9+100



Viaducts: Chainage 17+730-17+820




Viaducts: Chainage 17+930-18+290



Animal Over Pass: Chainage 52+040-52+090



A wide, calm river flows through a lush, green forested landscape. The water is still, reflecting the surrounding trees and the overcast sky. The banks are densely covered with tropical vegetation, including palm trees. The overall scene is serene and natural.

**ZOOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA
SOUTHERN REGIONAL CENTRE
CHENNAI-600 091**

Proposal No: WL/MP/ROAD/465293/2024

1	Proposal Name	Proposal for use of 4.5 ha from Kanha-Nagzira-Tadoba-Indrawati Tiger corridor for upgradation of Kachcha Road to bituminous from km45 of T- 20 to Kattiparkala road under RCPLWEA Scheme by MPRRDA, Balaghat District. Madhya Pradesh.
2	Name of the protected area involved	Kanha Tiger Reserve
3	Proposal Number	WL/MP/ROAD/465293/2024
4	State Name	MADHYA PRADESH
5	Whether the proposal is sub-judice	No
6	Area of the protected area(Ha)	205179
7	Area proposed for diversion / De-notification	NA
8	Total Diverted Area from Protected Area	NA
9	Status of ESZ if any	Final ESZ notification 12th March, 2021, The Eco-sensitive Zone covers the entire notified buffer area of Kanha Tiger Reserve around Kanha National Park. The Eco-sensitive Zone shall be to an extent of zero kilometres (due to interstate boundary) to 30 kilometres around the boundary of Kanha National Park.
10	Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972	The proposed road area falls within the Kanha-Nagzira Tadoba-Indravati corridor in south Balaghat Forest Division. 253 trees are proposed for felling in the project area. Hence, section 29 of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 is attracted in this case.
11	Whether linear/non-linear	Linear
12	Whether EC	No

	obtained	
13	Name of the application Agency	ANIL KUMAR GARHWAL
14	Date of submission	07/03/2024
15	Total number of trees to be felled	253
16	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	Yes
17	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	<p>Under the RCPLWEA scheme in the Naxal-affected area, the construction/upgradation work of the 8.50 km long road from km.45T-02 to Kattiparkala of package number MP .01812 in Lanji development block of Balaghat district is proposed to be done under the Forest (Protection) Act, 1980. 6.705 ha of forest land is being affected in the construction of the said road. The construction of the road is proposed to eradicate the Naxal problem. Also, the villages located in the remote area will have the facility of transportation which will enable them to take health benefits during the rainy season of other adverse seasons. The construction of the road will facilitate the forest division officers and field staff in patrolling and protection of the forest and wild animals. The construction/upgradation work of the said road will facilitate the tribals and villagers living them in commuting and accidents will be reduced and the movement of the villagers will be easy, which will lead to their social, cultural and economic development.</p>
18	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Kanha Tiger Reserve is home to Royal Bengal Tiger and Hard Ground Barasingha etc.
19	Violation (if any) done by the User Agency in the past?	No
20	Type of forest	Reserve forest
21	Proposed Mitigation	06 slab culverts, 6 Speed brakers and 30 Signboards are proposed within tiger corridor.

	Measures	
22	Recommendation of the state board for wildlife	Proposal was recommended by State Board for Wild Life in the 27th meeting held on 27th September,2024.
23	Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden	Recommended
24	Conditions imposed by Chief Wild Life Warden	<p>The Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal subject to the following conditions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No labourer will be allowed to stay inside the forest area. 2. Construction work will not be permitted after sun set and before sunrise. 3. All the construction materials should be carried out from the forest area.
25	Comments of NTCA	<p>NTCA vide letter no.7-107/2024-NTCA dated 11th November, 2024 has recommended the proposal subject to the following mitigation measures:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. User agency, in consultation with the Forest Department, should construct speed breakers / rumble strips and install warning signboards at areas sensitive for wildlife crossings. 2. The width of the road should not exceed the width of a typical forest road. 3. Underpasses/overpasses should be constructed at wildlife crossing points for uninterrupted movement of wild animals. 4. No trees should be felled during the construction of this road although vegetation should be cleared to improve visibility along the road to avoid accident with wild animals. 5. Existing drainage culverts should be retrofitted to facilitate wildlife crossings by animals. 6. Construction work should be permitted during daytime. No labour camps should be established inside the tiger reserve. 7. Construction materials should be procured from outside the Tiger Reserve/forest area. Construction debris should be disposed away from the Tiger Reserve/forest area by the User Agency. 8. The alignment of the road and construction activities should not disrupt any natural water channel. 9. CWLW, Madhya Pradesh should monitor the compliance of the conditions stipulated in this report at various phases of the project implementation.

26	Comments of Ministry	The List of project proposals involving Kanha Tiger Reserve recommended by the Standing Committee is attached. The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.
27	Uploaded Document	kanha tr list.pdf

Proposal No: WL/MP/ROAD/468549/2024

1	Proposal Name	Proposal for use of 6.318 ha (4.858 ha of forestland + 1.46 ha non-forest land) from buffer zone of Kanha Tiger Reserve for construction of Bandhankhero Devgaon Saraipatera Akalpur Jairasi road under RCPLWEA Scheme, in district- Balaghat, Madhya Pradesh.
2	Name of the protected area involved	Kanha Tiger Reserve
3	Proposal Number	WL/MP/ROAD/468549/2024
4	State Name	MADHYA PRADESH
5	Whether the proposal is sub-judice	No
6	Area of the protected area(Ha)	205179
7	Area proposed for diversion / De-notification	6.318
8	Total Diverted Area from Protected Area	0
9	Status of ESZ if any	Final ESZ notification 12th March, 2021. The Eco-sensitive Zone covers the entire notified buffer area of Kanha Tiger Reserve around Kanha National Park. The Eco-sensitive Zone shall be to an extent of zero kilometres (due to interstate boundary) to 30 kilometres around the boundary of Kanha National Park.
10	Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972	Attached
11	Whether linear/non-linear	Linear
12	Whether EC obtained	No

13	Name of the application Agency	MPRRDA PIU ONE BALAGHAT
14	Date of submission	08/04/2024
15	Total number of trees to be felled	0
16	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	No
17	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	In Naxal-affected area, under RCPLWEA scheme, in Birsa development block of district Balaghat, construction/upgradation work of 9.30 km Bandhankhero Devgaon Saraipatera Akalpur Jairasi road of package number MP 01804 is proposed to be done under Forest (Protection) Act 1980. 4.858 hectares of forest land is being affected in the construction of the said road. Construction of the road is proposed for the eradication of Naxal problem. Along with this, the villages situated in the remote area will get convenience in transportation, due to which they will be able to take health benefits during rainy season and other adverse seasons. Construction of the road will facilitate the forest division officers and field staff in patrolling and protection of forest and wild animals. Construction/upgradation of the said road will facilitate the tribals and villagers living here in commuting and accidents will be reduced and due to easy transportation of the villagers, their social, cultural and economic development will take place.
18	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Attached
19	Violation (if any) done by the User Agency in the past?	No
20	Type of forest	Reserve Forest
21	Proposed Mitigation Measures	The User Agency has proposed 4 underpasses of 15 m span and 4 m height, 4 underpasses of 12 m span and 3 m height and 3 underpasses of 2 m span and 1 m height, 13 Speed Breakers, 32 Sign boards are proposed.
22	Recommendation of the state board for	Proposal was recommended by State Board for Wild Life in 27th meeting held on 27th September, 2024.

	wildlife	
23	Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden	Recommended
24	Conditions imposed by Chief Wild Life Warden	<p>The Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal subject to the following conditions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No labourer will be allowed to stay inside the Buffer zone area. 2. Construction work will not be permitted after sun set and before sunrise. 3. Construction materials should be carried out from the forest area.
25	Comments of NTCA	<p>NTCA vide letter no.7-88/2024-NTCA dated 28th October, 2024 has recommended the proposal subject to the mitigation measures:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. User agency, in consultation with the Forest Department, should construct speed breakers / rumble strips and install warning signboards at areas sensitive for wildlife crossings. 2. Vegetation should be cleared to improve visibility along the road to prevent accidents of wild animals but no felling of trees is permitted. 3. Existing drainage culverts should be retrofitted to facilitate wildlife crossings by animals. 4. The width of road should be maintained as prescribed for the forest roads. 5. Construction work should be permitted during daytime. No labour camps should be established inside the tiger reserve. 6. Construction materials should be procured from outside the Tiger Reserve. Construction debris should be disposed away from the Tiger Reserve by the User Agency. 7. The alignment of the road and construction activities should not disrupt any natural water channel. 8. CWLW, Madhya Pradesh should monitor the compliance of the conditions stipulated in this report at various phases of the project implementation.
26	Comments of Ministry	The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.
27	Uploaded	kanha tr list-3.pdf

	Document	
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S. No.	Name of the proposal	Status	Area in ha
1.	Construction of Halon Irrigation Project near village Karanjiya across river Halon in Mandla district situated in the buffer zone of Kanha Tiger Reserve, Madhya Pradesh. The proposed site is 7 km from the boundary of Kanha National Park. Only forest area of 149.33 ha (109.80 ha in submergence and 39.53 ha for canal construction).	Recommended by SC NBWL in 41st meeting held on 2nd March 2017	149.33
	Total		149.33 ha

DETAILS OF PROPOSALS INVOLVING KAHNA TIGER RESERVES

S. No.	Name of the proposal	Whether inside or outside	Status	Area in ha
1.	Upgradation of existing 2 lane National highway 12A from km. 185/600 to 192/400, M.P.	Inside	Recommended in 22 nd meeting of SC- NBWL held on 25 th April 2011	-
2.	Proposal for extension of underground mining by Hindustan Copper Ltd. Malanjkhanda, M.P (within 10 kms from Kanha TR)	Outside	Recommended in 31 st meeting of SC- NBWL held on 12th-13th August 2014	479.9
3.	Construction of Halon Irrigation Project near village Karanjiya across river Halon in Mandla district situated in the buffer zone of Kanha Tiger Reserve, Madhya Pradesh. The proposed site is 7 km from the boundary of Kanha National Park. Only forest area of 149.33 ha (109.80 ha in submergence and 39.53 ha for canal construction).	Inside	Recommended in 41 st meeting of SC- NBWL held on 2 nd March 2017	149.33
4.	Proposal for increasing capacity 1.25 to 3.00 MTPA of Bodali Daldali Bauxite Mines in Kawardha District located within 10 km of the Phen wildlife sanctuary	Outside	Recommended in 47 th meeting of SC- NBWL held on 25 th January 2018	-
5.	Proposal for use of 0.37 ha of forest land from buffer zone of Kanha Tiger Reserve for 4G saturation project at village Bansgondi (Baihar) in Balaghat district, Madhya Pradesh.	Inside	Recommended in 80 th meeting of SC- NBWL held on 9 th October, 2024.	0.37

Proposal No: WL/MP/ROAD/468409/2024

1	Proposal Name	Proposal for use of 4.25 ha of forest land for upgradation of road to bituminous from village Bhaishwahi to Jaldidand under RCPLWEA scheme through corridor connecting Kanha Tiger Reserve and Navegaon-Nagazira Tiger Reserve in district Balaghat at a distance of 7.33 kilometers from the buffer zone of Kanha Tiger Reserve and 9.33 kilometers from Kanha-pench Corridor.
2	Name of the protected area involved	Kanha Tiger Reserve
3	Proposal Number	WL/MP/ROAD/468409/2024
4	State Name	MADHYA PRADESH
5	Whether the proposal is sub-judice	No
6	Area of the protected area(Ha)	207431
7	Area proposed for diversion / De-notification	4.75
8	Total Diverted Area from Protected Area	NA
9	Status of ESZ if any	Final ESZ notification on 12th March, 2021, The Eco-sensitive Zone covers the entire notified buffer area of Kanha Tiger Reserve around Kanha National Park. The Eco-sensitive Zone shall be to an extent of zero kilometres (due to interstate boundary) to 30 kilometres around the boundary of Kanha National Park.
10	Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972	Attached
11	Whether linear/non-linear	Linear
12	Whether EC obtained	No
13	Name of the	MPPRRDA PIU ONE BALAGHAT

	application Agency	
14	Date of submission	08/05/2024
15	Total number of trees to be felled	0
16	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	Yes
17	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	Under the RCPLWEA scheme in Naxal-affected area, construction/upgradation of 13.90 km long road from Bhisawahi to Jadalidand of package number MP 01801 in Baihar development block of district Balaghat is proposed to be done under Forest (Protection) Act 1980. 9.954 hectares of forest land is being affected in the construction of the said road. Due to construction/upgradation of the said road, the tribals and villagers living here will have convenience in commuting and accidents will be reduced and due to easy movement of the villagers, their social, cultural and economic development will take place.
18	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Kanha Tiger Reserve is home to Tiger, Panther, Chital, Sambar, Barasingha, Black buck, Barking deer, Chousingha, Gaur, Langur, Wild pig, Jackal, Sloth bear and Wild dog etc.
19	Violation (if any) done by the User Agency in the past?	No
20	Type of forest	Reserve Forest
21	Proposed Mitigation Measures	13 Underpass, 18 Speed breakers and 32 Signboards are proposed.
22	Recommendation of the state board for wildlife	Proposal was recommended by State Board for Wild life in 27th meeting held on 27th September, 2024.
23	Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden	Recommended
24	Conditions imposed by Chief Wild Life Warden	The Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal subject to the following conditions: 1. No labourer will be allowed to stay inside the forest area.

		<p>2. Construction work will not be permitted after sun set and before sunrise.</p> <p>3. Construction materials should be carried out from the forest area.</p>
25	Comments of NTCA	<p>NTCA vide letter no.7-86/2024-NTCA dated 29thOctober, 2024 has recommended the proposal subject to the following mitigation measures:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. User agency, in consultation with the Forest Department, should construct speed breakers / rumble strips and install warning signboards at areas sensitive for wildlife crossings. 2. Vegetation should be cleared to improve visibility along the road. 3. Existing drainage culverts should be retrofitted to facilitate wildlife crossings by animals. 4. Construction work should be permitted during daytime. No labour camps should be established inside the tiger reserve. 5. Construction materials should be procured from outside the Tiger Reserve. Construction debris should be disposed away from the Tiger Reserve by the User Agency. 6. The alignment of the road and construction activities should not disrupt any natural water channel. 7. CWLW, Madhya Pradesh should monitor the compliance of the conditions stipulated in this report at various phases of the project implementation.
26	Comments of Ministry	<p>The list of proposals involving Kanha Tiger Reserve recommended by the Standing Committee of the National Board for Wild Life is attached.</p> <p>The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.</p>
27	Uploaded Document	kanha tr list-5-3.pdf

DETAILS OF PROPOSALS INVOLVING KAHNA TIGER RESERVES

S. No.	Name of the proposal	Whether inside or outside	Status	Area in ha
1.	Upgradation of existing 2 lane National highway 12A from km. 185/600 to 192/400, M.P.	Inside	Recommended in 22 nd meeting of SC- NBWL held on 25 th April 2011	-
2.	Proposal for extension of underground mining by Hindustan Copper Ltd. Malanjkhand, M.P (within 10 kms from Kanha TR)	Outside	Recommended in 31 st meeting of SC- NBWL held on 12th-13th August 2014	479.9
3.	Construction of Halon Irrigation Project near village Karanjiya across river Halon in Mandla district situated in the buffer zone of Kanha Tiger Reserve, Madhya Pradesh. The proposed site is 7 km from the boundary of Kanha National Park. Only forest area of 149.33 ha (109.80 ha in submergence and 39.53 ha for canal construction).	Inside	Recommended in 41 st meeting of SC- NBWL held on 2 nd March 2017	149.33
4.	Proposal for increasing capacity 1.25 to 3.00 MTPA of Bodali Daldali Bauxite Mines in Kawardha District located within 10 km of the Phen wildlife sanctuary	Outside	Recommended in 47 th meeting of SC- NBWL held on 25 th January 2018	-
5.	Proposal for use of 39.633 ha of land from Kanha-Pench Tiger Corridor & Kanha-Navegaon-Nagzira Tiger Corridors for laying of 132 KV NainpurMandla electric power line at Baihar Sub-Station in favour of MP Power Transmission Package Limited-FP/MP/TRANS/152756/2022.	Outside	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 74 meeting held on 29 th August, 2023.	39.633
6.	Proposal for use of 0.37 ha of forest land from buffer zone of Kanha Tiger Reserve for 4G saturation project at village Bansgondi (Baihar) in Balaghat district, Madhya Pradesh.	Inside	Recommended in 80 th meeting of SC- NBWL held on 9 th October, 2024.	0.37

Proposal No: WL/MP/ROAD/468539/2024

1	Proposal Name	Proposal for use of 2.184 ha of land from buffer zone of Kanha-Nagzira-Tadoba-Indrawati Tiger corridor for upgradation of kachcha road to bituminous road from village Malumjhola to Hathbandh via Bandhankhero road in district Balaghat, Madhya Pradesh under RCPLWEA Scheme.
2	Name of the protected area involved	Kanha Tiger Reserve
3	Proposal Number	WL/MP/ROAD/468539/2024
4	State Name	MADHYA PRADESH
5	Whether the proposal is sub-judice	No
6	Area of the protected area(Ha)	205179
7	Area proposed for diversion / De-notification	2.184
8	Total Diverted Area from Protected Area	NA
9	Status of ESZ if any	Final ESZ notification 12th March, 2021, The Eco-sensitive Zone covers the entire notified buffer area of Kanha Tiger Reserve around Kanha National Park. The Eco-sensitive Zone shall be to an extent of zero kilometres (due to interstate boundary) to 30 kilometres around the boundary of Kanha National Park.
10	Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972	The proposed project area falls within the Kanha-Nagzira-Tadoba-Indrawati Tiger corridor in buffer zone division, Kanha Tiger Reserve. 134 trees are proposed for felling in the project area. Hence, Section 29 of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 is attracted in this case.
11	Whether linear/non-linear	Linear
12	Whether EC obtained	No
13	Name of the	MPPRDA PIU ONE BALAGHAT

	application Agency	
14	Date of submission	05/04/2024
15	Total number of trees to be felled	134
16	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	Yes
17	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	<p>In the Naxal-affected area under the RCPLWEA scheme the construction/upgradation work of 2.60 km road from Malumjhola to Hathband via Badhankheron of package number MP 01804 is proposed to be done under Forest (Protection), Act 1980. 2.184 ha forest land is being affected in the construction of the said road. The construction of the road is proposed to eradicate the Naxal problem. Along with this, the villages situated in the remote area will get the facility of transportation, due to which they will be able to take health benefits during rainy season and other adverse seasons. The construction of the road will facilitate the forest division officers and field staff in patrolling and protection of forest and wild animals.</p> <p>Due to the construction/upgradation work of the said road, the tribals and villagers living here will get the facility of movement and accidents will be reduced and due to the ease of movement of the villagers, their social, cultural and economic development will take place</p>
18	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Kanha Tiger Reserve is home to tiger, leopard, wild dog, sloth bear, bengal fox, jungle cat, jackal, swamp deer and gaur etc.
19	Violation (if any) done by the User Agency in the past?	No
20	Type of forest	Reserve Forest
21	Proposed Mitigation Measures	04 underpass, 04 Speed breakers, 12 Sign board are proposed.
22	Recommendation of the state board for wildlife	Proposal was recommended by State Board for Wild Life in the 27th meeting held on 27th September, 2024.
23	Opinion of the Chief	Recommended

	Wild Life Warden	
24	Conditions imposed by Chief Wild Life Warden	<p>The Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal subject to the following conditions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No labourer will be allowed to stay inside the Buffer zone area. 2. Construction work will not be permitted after sun set and before sunrise. 3. All construction materials should be carried out from the forest area.
25	Comments of NTCA	<p>NTCA vide letter no.7-85/2024-NTCA dated 4th November, 2024 has recommended the proposal subject to the following mitigation measures:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. User agency, in consultation with the Forest Department, should construct speed breakers / rumble strips and install warning signboards at areas sensitive for wildlife crossings. 2. Vegetation should be cleared to improve visibility along the road. 3. Existing drainage culverts should be retrofitted to facilitate wildlife crossings by animals. 4. Construction work should be permitted during daytime. No labour camps should be established inside the tiger reserve. 5. Construction materials should be procured from outside the Tiger Reserve. Construction debris should be disposed away from the Tiger Reserve by the User Agency. 6. The alignment of the road and construction activities should not disrupt any natural water channel. 7. CWLW, Madhya Pradesh should monitor the compliance of the conditions stipulated in this report at various phases of the project implementation.
26	Comments of Ministry	The Standing committee may like to take a view on the proposal.
27	Uploaded Document	kanha tr list.pdf

DETAILS OF PROPOSALS INVOLVING KAHNA TIGER RESERVES

S. No.	Name of the proposal	Whether inside or outside	Status	Area in ha
1.	Upgradation of existing 2 lane National highway 12A from km. 185/600 to 192/400, M.P.	Inside	Recommended in 22 nd meeting of SC- NBWL held on 25 th April 2011	-
2.	Proposal for extension of underground mining by Hindustan Copper Ltd. Malanjkhanda, M.P (within 10 kms from Kanha TR)	Outside	Recommended in 31 st meeting of SC- NBWL held on 12th-13th August 2014	479.9
3.	Construction of Halon Irrigation Project near village Karanjiya across river Halon in Mandla district situated in the buffer zone of Kanha Tiger Reserve, Madhya Pradesh. The proposed site is 7 km from the boundary of Kanha National Park. Only forest area of 149.33 ha (109.80 ha in submergence and 39.53 ha for canal construction).	Inside	Recommended in 41 st meeting of SC- NBWL held on 2 nd March 2017	149.33
4.	Proposal for increasing capacity 1.25 to 3.00 MTPA of Bodali Daldali Bauxite Mines in Kawardha District located within 10 km of the Phen wildlife sanctuary	Outside	Recommended in 47 th meeting of SC- NBWL held on 25 th January 2018	-
5.	Proposal for use of 0.37 ha of forest land from buffer zone of Kanha Tiger Reserve for 4G saturation project at village Bansgondi (Baihar) in Balaghat district, Madhya Pradesh.	Inside	Recommended in 80 th meeting of SC- NBWL held on 9 th October, 2024.	0.37

7. Proposal No: WL/MP/ROAD/480149/2024

1	Proposal Name	Proposal for use of 14.045 ha of forestland from Kanha -Pench Tiger Corridor for upgradation of Khursud-Gaunajhola to Khara road under RCPLWEA Scheme by MPRRDA, District - Balaghat, Madhya Pradesh.
2	Name of the protected area involved	Kanha Tiger Reserve
3	Proposal Number	WL/MP/ROAD/480149/2024
4	State Name	MADHYA PRADESH
5	Whether the proposal is sub-judice	No
6	Area of the protected area(Ha)	205179
7	Area proposed for diversion / De-notification	14.045
8	Total Diverted Area from Protected Area	0
9	Status of ESZ if any	Final ESZ notification 12th March, 2021, The Eco-sensitive Zone covers the entire notified buffer area of Kanha Tiger Reserve around Kanha National Park. The Eco-sensitive Zone shall be to an extent of zero kilometres (due to interstate boundary) to 30 kilometres around the boundary of Kanha National Park.
10	Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972	The proposed project area falls within the Kanha-Pench Tiger Corridor in South Balaghat Forest Division. 1521 trees are proposed for felling in the project area. Hence Section 29 of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 is attracted in this case.
11	Whether linear/non-linear	Linear
12	Whether EC obtained	No
13	Name of the application Agency	ABDUL KHAN
14	Date of submission	11/06/2024
15	Total number of trees to	1521

	be felled	
16	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	No
17	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	Final ESZ notification 12th March, 2021, The Eco-sensitive Zone covers the entire notified buffer area of Kanha Tiger Reserve around Kanha National Park. The Eco-sensitive Zone shall be to an extent of zero kilometres (due to interstate boundary) to 30 kilometres around the boundary of Kanha National Park.
18	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Kanha Tiger Reserve is home to tiger , leopard , wild dog , sloth bear , bengal fox , jungle cat , wolf , jackal , swamp deer, gaur etc.
19	Violation (if any) done by the User Agency in the past?	No
20	Type of forest	RF
21	Proposed Mitigation Measures	28 Underpass, 38 Speed breakers and 104 Sign boards are proposed.
22	Recommendation of the state board for wildlife	Proposal was recommended by State Board for Wild Life in 27th meeting held on 27th September, 2024.
23	Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden	Recommended
24	Conditions imposed by Chief Wild Life Warden	The Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal subject to the following conditions: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No labourer will be allowed to stay inside the forest area. 2. Construction work will not be permitted after sun set and before sunrise. 3. All construction materials should be carried out from the forest area.
25	Comments of NTCA	NTCA vide letter no.7-84/2024-NTCA dated 28th October, 2024 has recommended the proposal subject to the following mitigation measures: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. User agency, in consultation with the Forest Department, should construct speed breakers / rumble strips and install warning

		<p>signboards at areas sensitive for wildlife crossings.</p> <p>2. Vegetation should be cleared to improve visibility along the road.</p> <p>3. Existing drainage culverts should be retrofitted to facilitate wildlife crossings by animals.</p> <p>4. Construction work should be permitted during daytime. No labour camps should be established inside the tiger reserve or notified forest area.</p> <p>5. Construction materials should be procured from outside the Tiger Reserve and notified forest area . Construction debris should be disposed away from the Tiger Reserve and notified forest areas by the User Agency.</p> <p>6. The alignment of the road and construction activities should not disrupt any natural water channel.</p> <p>7. CWLW, Madhya Pradesh should monitor the compliance of the conditions stipulated in this report at various phases of the project implementation.</p>
26	Comments of Ministry	So far, the Standing Committee has recommended three proposals around Kanha National Park and Kanha- PENCH Tiger Corridor and Kanha-Nagzira-Indravati Tiger Corridor. (List Attached)
27	Uploaded Document	animal passage plan and list of recommended proposals.pdf

कार्यालय महाप्रबंधक
म.प्र. ग्रामीण सड़क विकास प्राधिकरण परियोजना क्रियान्वयन इकाई क्र. 2, बालाघाट
E-mail – gm_bgtpiu.2@rediffmail.com - 07632240600

पत्र क्र. 1687 तक/मप्रग्रामविप्रा/2024

बालाघाट दिनांक 12/9/2024

प्रति,

अपर प्रधान मुख्य वन संरक्षक (वन्य प्राणी)
 मु-तल री ब्लॉक वन भवन
 हुलसी नगर भोपाल।

विषय :- बालाघाट जिले में प्रधानमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना (RCPLWE) के अंतर्गत खुरसुरड-गोनाडोला से खारा तक मार्ग निर्माण हेतु 14.045 हेक्टेयर वनभूमि मध्यप्रदेश ग्रामीण सड़क विकास प्राधिकरण, बालाघाट उपयोग पर देने बाबत। (ऑन लाईन प्रकरण क्रमांक WL/MP/ROAD/480149/2024)

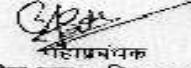
संदर्भ :- आपका पत्र पृष्ठा क्र. व.पा/व.त.अ.-1/7947 भोपाल दिनांक 10.09.2024

उपरोक्त विषयांतर्गत दिनांक 09.09.2024 को कार्यालय प्रधान मुख्य वन संरक्षक (वन्यजीव) एवं मुख्य वन्यजीव अभिक्षक मध्यप्रदेश की अध्यक्षता में वन्यजीव कारिडोर के अंतर्गत खुरसुरड-गोनाडोला से खारा तक मार्ग के निर्माण हेतु वन एवं वन्य प्राणियों पर पड़ने वाले दुष्प्रभावों को कम करने हेतु Mitigation Plan तैयार कर प्रस्तुतीकरण किया गया है एवं संदर्भित पत्र में दिये गये निर्देशों के तहत मिटिगेशन प्लान तैयार कर प्रतिवेदन सहित आन्की ओर प्रेषित है।

प्रस्तावित मार्ग भारत सरकार द्वारा नक्सल समस्या के उन्मूलन हेतु प्रस्तावित किया गया है। यह एक ग्रामीण मार्ग है जिसमें 3.75 नी. में जातरीकरण एवं स्लेब पुलियों का कार्य किया जाना है। प्रस्तावित मार्ग में न्यूनतम राम आवारी का क्षेत्र है जिसके कारण सत्तायात घनत्व भी न्यूनतम है। मार्ग के निर्माण का उद्देश्य नक्सल प्रभावित क्षेत्र में पुलिस फोर्स की रक्षित एवं सुरक्षा के लिए किया जा रहा है।

उपरोक्त वर्णित तथ्यों के आधार पर वन्य प्राणियों की सुरक्षा एवं उन पर पड़ने वाले दुष्प्रभावों को कम करने हेतु स्पीड ब्रेकर, स्पीड लिमिटर बोर्ड, संकेतांक बोर्ड, चेतावनी बोर्ड एवं वन्य प्राणियों के गुजरने हेतु स्लेब पुलिया बनाया जाना प्रस्तावित है। संलग्न की-प्लान एवं संयुक्त निरीक्षण प्रतिवेदन अनुसार 28 स्लेब पुलिया बनाये जा रहे हैं। कृपया अनुमोदन हेतु सादर अनुरोध है।

संलग्न :- Mitigation Plan

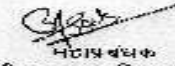

 महाप्रबंधक
 म.प्र. ग्रामीण सड़क विकास प्राधिकरण
 परियोजना क्रियान्वयन इकाई क्र. 2, बालाघाट
 बालाघाट, दिनांक 12/9/2024

पृष्ठा क्र. 1688 / तक/मप्रग्रामविप्रा/2024

प्रतिलिपि :-

- (1) अपर प्रधान मुख्य वन संरक्षक (भू-प्रबंध) रातपुड भवन, मध्यप्रदेश, भोपाल की ओर सूचनाार्थ प्रेषित।
- (2) मुख्य वन संरक्षक (क्षेत्रीय) बालाघाट वृत्त बालाघाट, मध्यप्रदेश की ओर सूचनाार्थ प्रेषित।
- (3) वनसंरक्षण/सहायक वन संरक्षक (सा.) वनमंडल बालाघाट, मध्यप्रदेश की ओर सूचनाार्थ एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित।

संलग्न :- Mitigation Plan


 महाप्रबंधक
 म.प्र. ग्रामीण सड़क विकास प्राधिकरण
 परियोजना क्रियान्वयन इकाई क्र. 2, बालाघाट

Proposal NO. WL/MP/ROAD/480149/2024

मार्ग - खुरसुड-गौनाझोला से खारा

वनमण्डल - दक्षिण (सा.) वनमंडल बालाघाट

उक्त मार्ग के निर्माण की वन्दनीय स्वीकृति हेतु प्रस्तुत प्रस्ताव के संबंध में मुख्य वन्दनीय अभिरक्षक, मध्यप्रदेश की अध्यक्षता में संबंधित वनाधिकारियों एवं आवेदक संस्था माध्यमसे ग्रामीण विकास प्राधिकरण परिशोजना इकाई बालाघाट के अधिकारियों के साथ दिनांक 09.09.2024 को भोपाल में सम्पन्न बैठक में प्रस्तुतीकरण के उपरांत लिये गये निर्णयानुसार प्रस्ताव में ली गई आपत्तियों का निराकरण हेतु प्रस्तावित मार्ग का पुनः संयुक्त स्थल निरीक्षण कर वन्दनीयों के लिये मार्ग के एन्वीरोन एंव मार्ग की स्थिति को दृष्टिगत रखते हुये आवश्यकतानुसार एलीमन पैमेज प्रस्तावित किये गये है। मार्ग के संबंध में वांछित जानकारी निम्नानुसार है:-

क्र.	विन्दू	जानकारी
1	मार्ग का नाम/वन मार्ग	खुरसुड-गौनाझोला से खारा
2	कुल लम्बाई	17.415 कि.मी
3	कुल क्षेत्रफल	14.045 हेक्टेयर
4	कुल चौड़ाई एवं आर.ओ.डब्ल्यू.	कुल चौड़ाई - 8.40 मीटर एवं आर.ओ.डब्ल्यू. चौड़ाई - 3.75 मीटर डामरीकरण
5	वन क्षेत्र में लम्बाई	16.720 कि.मी.
6	राजस्व क्षेत्र में लम्बाई	0.695 कि.मी.
7	कारिडोर क्षेत्र में लम्बाई एवं क्षेत्रफल	NTCA के वेबसाईट का DSS analysis करने के पश्चात पाया गया कि प्रस्तावित मार्ग कारिडोर के अंतर्गत नहीं आता है। यह प्रस्तावित मार्ग 5 कि.मी. की दूरी पर है।
8	वनक्षेत्र का घनत्व	0.5,0.6
9	प्रस्तावित वन क्षेत्र में पाये जाने वाले वन्दनीय	बाघ, तेंदुआ, भालू, जंगली सूअर, सियार, चीतल, सांभर, नीलगाय, कायलन, कोटरी, मोर, लंगूर इत्यादि
10	प्रभावित वृक्षों की संख्या	मार्ग में 1521 वृक्ष प्रभावित हो रहे है। जिसे आवेदक विभाग रोडर पर आने वाले वृक्षों को नही काटे जाने के संबंध में वचनबध है। न्यूनतम वृक्षों की कटाई किये जाने का प्रयास किया जायेगा।
11	मार्ग की वर्तमान स्थिति - कच्चा मार्ग	वर्तमान में मार्ग कच्चा है
12	प्रस्तावित मार्ग - डामरीकरण (3.75 मीटर)	डामरीकरण -3.75 मीटर

13	मार्ग के प्रारंभ एवं समाप्ति के अक्षांश देशांत	प्रस्तावित मार्ग के प्रारंभ में ग्राम गौनासोला की ओर का अंशांक 22.006053 देशांक 80.364393 प्रस्तावित मार्ग के अंतिम में ग्राम खारा की ओर का अंशांक 21.968887 देशांक 80.263757
14	प्रभावित जनसंख्या	मार्ग में ग्राम गौनासोला 255 जनसंख्या ग्राम खारा FV जनसंख्या 100 एवं ग्राम बुरमुड (रै) जनसंख्या 482, कोकमा जनसंख्या 10, पोलबतुर जनसंख्या 113, सल्का जनसंख्या 59, बैतपुरी जनसंख्या 341 कुल 1360 जनसंख्या लाभान्वित हो रही है।
15	प्रभावित वाहन संख्या	मार्ग में भारी वाहनों का परिवहन न्यूनतम है। प्रतिदिन 10-12 दो पहिया वाहन एवं 1-2 चार पहिया वाहनों का परिवहन होता है।
16	मार्ग का काल सेक्शन	प्रस्तावित मार्ग की कृस्ट सतह से 15 सेमी. मे रेत (जीएसबी) एवं 15 सेमी. मे मिट्टी (WMM) का कार्य किया जाता है। मिट्टिशेन प्लात में संलग्न है।
17	मार्ग निर्माण से प्रभावित ग्रामों को होने वाले लाभ हानि की जानकारी	मार्ग में भारी वाहनों का परिवहन बहुत ही कम होता है। मार्ग का निर्माण RCPLWEA योजनालगत नकलत समस्या एवं उप्रमुलत, पुलिस विभाग की सचिवा एवं सुरक्षा हेतु किया गया है। मार्ग के निर्माण से वन विभाग की वनोपज सामग्री की निर्याती एवं वनों की सुरक्षा हेतु भी किया जाना है। मार्ग के निर्माण से शानीय निवासियों को मुत भूत मुविधार्ण, योजनाओं का लाभ भी होना है। अतः क्षेत्र के विकास एवं मुतम आवागमन के लिए टामरीकरण कार्य प्रस्तावित किया गया है।
18	प्रस्तावित मार्ग के फाटोघ्राफ भी संलग्न प्रेषित किया जावे।	-



महसुबक

म.प्र. ग्रामीण सड़क विकास प्राधिकरण
परियोजना क्रियान्वयन इकाई कं.2, बालघाट

संयुक्त स्थल निरीक्षण उपरांत वन्यजीवों हेतु प्रस्तावित एनीमल पासेस का विवरण :-

क्र.	चैनज (मी.)	एनीमल पासेस	लम्बाई (मी.)	चौड़ाई (मी.)	उंचाई (मी.)	रिमार्क
1	2050	स्लेब पुलिया	6	7.50	4	
2	2534	स्लेब पुलिया	12	7.50	4	
3	2940	स्लेब पुलिया	1	7.50	1.5	
4	3430	स्लेब पुलिया	30	7.50	5	
5	4380	स्लेब पुलिया	1	7.50	1.5	
6	4620	स्लेब पुलिया	40	7.50	6	
7	5170	स्लेब पुलिया	3	7.50	3	
8	5760	स्लेब पुलिया	80	7.50	7	
9	6020	स्लेब पुलिया	1	7.50	1.5	
10	6480	स्लेब पुलिया	3	7.50	3	
11	6550	स्लेब पुलिया	1	7.50	1.5	
12	7000	स्लेब पुलिया	3	7.50	3	
13	7085	स्लेब पुलिया	3	7.50	3	
14	7650	स्लेब पुलिया	6	7.50	4	
15	7860	स्लेब पुलिया	6	7.50	4	
16	8170	स्लेब पुलिया	15	7.50	4	
17	9600	स्लेब पुलिया	120	7.50	7	
18	10045	स्लेब पुलिया	15	7.50	4	
19	11220	स्लेब पुलिया	1	7.50	1.5	
20	13235	स्लेब पुलिया	12	7.50	4	
21	14130	स्लेब पुलिया	1.00	7.50	1.50	
22	14230	स्लेब पुलिया	1.00	7.50	1.50	
23	14320	स्लेब पुलिया	3.00	7.50	3.00	
24	14425	स्लेब पुलिया	12.00	7.50	4.00	
25	14645	स्लेब पुलिया	6.00	7.50	4.00	
26	15120	स्लेब पुलिया	1.00	7.50	1.50	
27	15217	स्लेब पुलिया	12.00	7.50	4.00	
28	16070	स्लेब पुलिया	24.00	7.50	4.00	

अन्य मिटिंगेशन, स्पीड ब्रेकर, साइन बोर्ड का विवरण

38- नग स्पीड ब्रेकर बनाया जाना प्रस्तावित है।

70- नग साइन बोर्ड बनाया जाना प्रस्तावित है।

उक्त मार्ग सुदूर वनक्षेत्र में ग्रामीण एकल मार्ग है। जहाँ अत्यंत कम प्रभावित जनसंख्या होने, वाहनों का अत्यंत कम आवाजाही होने तथा एकल मार्ग होने को दृष्टिगत रखते हुये वन्यजीवों के लिए पर्याप्त मिटिंगेशन मेजर्स प्रस्तावित किये गये हैं। यह मार्ग भारत सरकार गृह मंत्रालय द्वारा प्रधानमंत्री ग्रामीण सड़क योजना के अन्तर्गत नक्सल प्रभावित क्षेत्र में नक्सल समस्या का उन्मूलन हेतु (RCPLWEA) प्रस्तावित किया गया है।

इस मार्ग के उन्नयन से नक्सल समस्या का उन्मूलन, पुलिस विभाग एवं वन विभाग की गस्ती, सुदूर क्षेत्र में स्थितिग्रामीणों को आवागमन की सुविधा एवं शासन की योजनाओं का लाभ उपलब्ध कराकर ग्रामीणों के जीवन यापन में सुधार हो सकेगा।



महाप्रबंधक

म.प्र. ग्रामीण सड़क विकास प्राधिकरण
परियोजना क्रियाव्ययन इकाई क्र.-2, बालाघाट

संयुक्त निरीक्षण प्रतिवेदन

हम नीचे लिखे इस्तामरकवाँ तरतीक करते है कि प्रधान मुख्य जनसंरक्षक वन्य जीव अभिलक्षण नौपाल मध्यप्रदेश की अध्यक्षता में दिनांक 09.09.2024 को नौपाल मुख्यालय में सम्पन्न बैठक में दिने वये निर्देशानुसार खुरखुड़-गौनाझोला से खारा मार्ग का निरीक्षण आज दिनांक 10.09.2024 को किया गया। मार्ग की लंबाई 17.415 किमी. है। मार्ग पर निर्माण कार्य आर.सी.पी.एल. इन्स्टीट्यूट योजनांतर्गत नक्सल समस्या के उन्मूलन हेतु प्रस्तावित किया गया है। यह मार्ग ग्राम गौनाझोला से होते हुवे ग्राम खारा तक जाता है, जो मार्ग का अंतिम भाग है, इसके पश्चात कोई भी कन्वेक्टिविटी नहीं है। संयुक्त निरीक्षण के दौरान वन्य प्राणियों के सुरक्षित आवागमन हेतु स्थल चिह्नित कर 28 नम स्लेब पुलिया विन्नांकित पैनल में प्रस्तावित किया गया है।

1. पैनल 2050मी. (6 मीटर लंबाई, 4.00 मीटर ऊंचाई), 15. पैनल 7860मी. (6 मीटर लंबाई, 4.00 मीटर ऊंचाई),
2. पैनल 2534मी. (12 मीटर लंबाई, 4.00 मीटर ऊंचाई), 16. पैनल 8170मी. (15 मीटर लंबाई, 4.00 मीटर ऊंचाई),
3. पैनल 2940मी. (1 मीटर लंबाई, 1.50 मीटर ऊंचाई), 17. पैनल 9600मी. (120 मीटर लंबाई, 7.00 मीटर ऊंचाई),
4. पैनल 3430मी. (20 मीटर लंबाई, 6.00 मीटर ऊंचाई), 18. पैनल 10045मी. (15 मीटर लंबाई, 4.00 मीटर ऊंचाई),
5. पैनल 4080मी. (1 मीटर लंबाई, 1.50 मीटर ऊंचाई), 19. पैनल 11220मी. (1 मीटर लंबाई, 1.50 मीटर ऊंचाई),
6. पैनल 4620मी. (40 मीटर लंबाई, 6.00 मीटर ऊंचाई), 20. पैनल 13238मी. (12 मीटर लंबाई, 4.00 मीटर ऊंचाई),
7. पैनल 5170मी. (3 मीटर लंबाई, 3.00 मीटर ऊंचाई), 21. पैनल 14130मी. (1 मीटर लंबाई, 1.50 मीटर ऊंचाई),
8. पैनल 5760मी. (80 मीटर लंबाई, 7.00 मीटर ऊंचाई), 22. पैनल 14230मी. (11 मीटर लंबाई, 1.50 मीटर ऊंचाई),
9. पैनल 6220मी. (1 मीटर लंबाई, 1.50 मीटर ऊंचाई), 23. पैनल 14320मी. (3 मीटर लंबाई, 3.00 मीटर ऊंचाई),
10. पैनल 6480मी. (3 मीटर लंबाई, 3.00 मीटर ऊंचाई), 24. पैनल 14428मी. (12 मीटर लंबाई, 4.00 मीटर ऊंचाई),
11. पैनल 6520मी. (1 मीटर लंबाई, 1.50 मीटर ऊंचाई), 25. पैनल 14645मी. (6 मीटर लंबाई, 4.00 मीटर ऊंचाई),
12. पैनल 7000मी. (3 मीटर लंबाई, 3.00 मीटर ऊंचाई), 26. पैनल 15120मी. (1 मीटर लंबाई, 1.50 मीटर ऊंचाई),
13. पैनल 7085मी. (3 मीटर लंबाई, 3.00 मीटर ऊंचाई), 27. पैनल 15217मी. (12 मीटर लंबाई, 4.00 मीटर ऊंचाई),
14. पैनल 7650मी. (6 मीटर लंबाई, 4.00 मीटर ऊंचाई), 28. पैनल 16070मी. (24 मीटर लंबाई, 4.00 मीटर ऊंचाई)

स्लीब प्रकार कुल 38 नम बनाने जाने का निर्णय लिया गया है।
 वर्तमान स्थिति अनुसार प्रस्ताव से मात्र 52 स्लेब ऊंचाई का कटव बनाया जा रहा है। अतः वन्य प्राणियों के पलायन पैनल के अतिरिक्त अन्य एनिमल पैनल की आवश्यकता नहीं है।
 पंचनामा हम स्लेबो की उपस्थिति में बनाया गया एवं पंचनामा पढ़कर इस्तामर किया।

- | नाम पंचायत | हस्ताक्षर |
|---|-----------|
| (1) श्री राजेश पारिजत क.स.लौकर | |
| (2) श्री देवानंद मेघनाथ क.स.खोला | |
| (3) श्री कल्याण कोरम क.स.धर | |
| (4) श्री ईश्वर प्रियादि वनसत
सायबत वन परिसर लौकर (स.) | |
| (5) श्रीमती यशिवरदी शिव उपारी MARRDA | |
| (6) श्री अरुणपाल सिंह जादौन वनफोअफास
वन परिसर अशिमती लौकर (स.) | |
| (7) विनीता कुलवेन
अमवतम ललाचिन्दाटी खानाघाट (स.) | |
| (8) | |
- Inspector A.M. MARRDA
 P.O.-12 Ghalapind

पंचनामा

दिनांक: 10.03.2024
स्थान: खुडखुड से खास मार्ग

हम निम्नलिखित पंचनामा तैयार करते हैं कि आज दिनांक 10.03.2024 को वन विभाग वन परिसर लौकुर (GA) के अंतर्गत प्रस्तावित खुडखुड जीनामोला से खास मार्ग में हमारी उपस्थिति में वन विभाग के अधिकारी/कर्मचारी एवं वी.एम.जी.एच.वार्ड के अधिकारी/कर्मचारियों के द्वारा प्रस्तावित मार्ग खुडखुड जीनामोला से खास मार्ग कुल लम्बाई 17.42 किमी लम्बा 14.045 हेक्टेयर वन भूमि में वन प्राणियों के सुरक्षित प्रवास हेतु स्वतंत्र निरीक्षण किया गया, निरीक्षण के दौरान प्रस्तावित मार्ग में 28 अंडरपाठ (बाध/स्लैब पुलिया), 38 नग स्पॉड ब्रेकर स्थलों की निर्दिष्ट कर निर्माण कार्य किए जाते एवं 104-नग साइड बोर्ड मार्ग के दोनों ओर लगाने के लिए निर्दिष्ट कर प्रस्तावित किया गया। वर्तमान स्थिति के अनुसार धरातल से मात्र 32 से.मी. ऊंचाई का ऊँट बनाया जा रहा है, अन्य वन प्राणियों के उन्नत समुचित पैसेज के अभाव में अन्य समुचित पैसेज भी आवश्यक नहीं है। मौसम स्वतंत्र पर प्रस्तावित मार्ग में 1521 बूढ़ा प्रस्तावित है, जिनमें से साइट सोल्ट पर स्थिति अनुभव बुरा हो ही कारा जावेगा।


पंडे होने से ही पार नहीं हो पाएगा तथा पंचनामा उपस्थित पंचों के नाम व पता

- | | |
|---|--|
| (1) श्री राजेश पंडे वनरक्षक
कोट गाँव खुडखुड, वन परिसर लौकुर (GA) | स्वागत
हस्ताक्षर |
| (2) श्री राजकुमार देवान वनरक्षक
कोट गाँव खास वन परिसर लौकुर (GA) | हस्ताक्षर |
| (3) श्री अशोक कोरसे वनरक्षक
कोट गाँव कोलकट गाँव वन परिसर लौकुर (GA) | हस्ताक्षर |
| (4) श्री राजेश पंडे वनरक्षक कार्यालय 349 नग कोटपाल
प.ठ. लौकुर, वन परिसर लौकुर (GA) | हस्ताक्षर |
| पंचनामा में ही शायद लिखित
मिग जग | (5) श्रीमति - अमोखरी शिव उपजंजी MARWAH |
| कुपन कुमार मिश्रा
वनरक्षक | हस्ताक्षर |
| R.O. Laxman
वन परिसर लौकुर (GA) कोटपाल | हस्ताक्षर |
| 530 GGT (T) | हस्ताक्षर |
| | A.M. MARWAH
PIU-02, Biloghat |

प्रमाण - पत्र

वन्यजीव अभिरक्षक, मध्यप्रदेश की अध्यक्षता में दिनांक 09.09.2024 को भोपाल मुख्यालय में सम्पन्न बैठक में लिये गये निर्णय के पालन में उक्त प्रस्तावित मार्ग खुरसुड गौनाझोला से खारा मार्ग लंबाई 17.42 कि०मी० रकबा 14.045 हेक्टेयर वनभूमि (कागहा पेच कॉरीडोर) का पुनः संयुक्त स्थल निरीक्षण किया गया। उक्त मार्ग सुदूर वनक्षेत्र में ग्रामीण एकल मार्ग है। जहाँ अत्यंत कम प्रभावित जनसंख्या होने, वाहनों के अत्यंत कम आवाजाही होने तथा एकल मार्ग होने को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए वन्यजीवों के लिये पर्याप्त मिटिगेशन मेजर्स प्रस्तावित किये गये हैं। यह मार्ग भारत सरकार गृह मंत्रालय द्वारा प्रधानमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना के अंतर्गत नक्सल प्रभावित क्षेत्र में नक्सल समस्या का उन्मूलन हेतु (RCPLWEA) प्रस्तावित किया गया है।

प्रस्तावित मार्ग के उन्मूलन से नक्सल समस्या का उन्मूलन, पुलिस विभाग एवं वन विभाग की गश्ती, सुदूर क्षेत्र में स्थित ग्रामीणों को आवागमन की सुविधा एवं शासन की योजनाओं का लाभ उपलब्ध कराकर ग्रामीणों के जीवन यापन में सुधार हो सकेगा। मार्ग के पुनः किये गये संयुक्त स्थल निरीक्षण में 28 अण्डरपास (Box Culvert) , 38 स्पीड ब्रेकर, एवं 104 साईन बोर्ड का प्रावधान किया गया है। मार्ग समतल एवं वर्तमान स्थित घरातल से मात्र 32 सेमी उंचाई पर होने से प्रस्तावित 28 एनिमल पेसेज के अतिरिक्त अन्य एनिमल पेसेज की आवश्यकता संभव नहीं है।


 उपप्रमुख, अभिरक्षक
 वन्यजीव अभिरक्षक
 बाह्यसहायक (साओ) उच्च प्रभुत्व संरक्षण


 वन्य प्रभुत्व अभिरक्षक
 वन्यजीव अभिरक्षक
 बाह्य सहायक (साओ) उच्च प्रभुत्व संरक्षण


 उपमुख्य अभिरक्षक
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 बाह्य सहायक (साओ) उच्च प्रभुत्व संरक्षण

प्रमाण - पत्र

प्रधानमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना (RCPLWEA) के अंतर्गत जिला बालाघाट के तहसील परसवाडा एवं बालाघाट में प्रस्तावित खुरसुड गीनाडोल्ला से खास मार्ग लंबाई 17.42 कि०मी० रकबा 14.045 हेक्टर वनभूमि (कमला वैद्य कॉलेजोवर) के अंतर्गत वन परिक्षेत्र लीगुर सामान्य के वनक्षेत्र में निर्माण किया जाता प्रस्तावित है। प्रस्तावित मार्ग खुरसुड गीनाडोल्ला से खास मार्ग लंबाई 17.42 कि०मी० रकबा 14.045 हेक्टर वनभूमि (कमला वैद्य कॉलेजोवर) में विगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान वाहनों की टक्कर (सड़क दुर्घटना) से बचप्राप्ति की मृत्यु होने से संबंधित प्रकरणों की जानकारी निरक है।


उपप्रमुख, प्रशासनिक
बाजाघाट (वि०) जमशुनसदर


वन परिक्षेत्र अधिकारी
वन परिक्षेत्र, लीगुर
बाजाघाट (वि०) जमशुनसदर


उपप्रमुख, प्रशासनिक
बाजाघाट (वि०) जमशुनसदर

Mitigation/Passage Plan For Forest Affected Area Under

Kanha Pench Corridor
Corridor Area- Hect. Length :- Km.
Diveted Area 3 14.045 Hact.



**Pradhan Mantri Gram
Sadak Yojna**

Prodect Name :- Khursod Gaunajhola to Khara Road
Proposal No. :- WL/MP/ROAD/480149/2024
Block :- Paraswada
District :- Balaghat
State :- Madhya Pradesh
Project Division :- South Balaghat (T) Distt. Balaghat

**MADHYA PRDESH RURAL ROAD DEVELOPMENT
AUTHORITY PIU-2 BALAGHAT**

GOVT OF MADHYA PRADESH					
DEPARTMENT OF PANCHAYAT AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT					
					
Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna - RCPLWE					
MADHYA PRADESH RURAL ROAD DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY					
NAME OF ROAD	: Khursudha gonajhola to khara				
BLOCK	: Paraswada				
DISTRICT	: Balaghat				
LENGTH (in km)	: 17.415 km	Flexible	13.245	Rigid	4.170
NO OF CD	: 38 Nos.				
Description	COST (in Lakh Rs)				
	Cost	Cost per km	GST	COST WITH GST	Cost per km ifc GST
FLEXIBLE PAVEMENT	: 468.83	26.92	56.26	525.09	39.64
RIGID PAVEMENT	: 196.42	11.28	23.57	219.99	52.75
OTHERS (protection, drain, road furniture etc)	128.34	7.37	15.40	143.74	8.25
TOTAL PAVEMENT	: 793.59	45.57	95.23	888.82	51.04
CD (REST OF LSE)	: 284.88	16.36	34.19	319.06	18.32
TOTAL CONST COST	: 1078.46	61.93	129.42	1207.88	69.36
OTHER STATE WORKS	11.50	0.66	1.38	12.88	0.74
TOTAL CONST COST WITH ADDL STATE WORK	1089.96	62.59	130.80	1220.76	70.10
MAINTANENCE	: 169.96	9.76	20.40	190.36	10.93
TOTAL COST WITH MAINT	: 1248.42	71.69	149.81	1398.23	80.29


Assistant Manager
M.P.R.R.D.A.
P.I.U.-1, Balaghat


Assistant Manager
M.P.R.R.D.A.
P.I.U.-1, Balaghat

Introduction

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)

-Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) was launched on 23rd October, 2000 as a 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme with the objective to provide All-Weather road connectivity to the eligible unconnected habitations as per Core-Network with a population of 100 persons (as per 2001 Census) and above in plain areas. In respect of "Special Category States" (North-East, Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and Uttarakhand), the Desert areas, the Tribal (Schedule V) areas and 83 Scheduled Tribal and Backward districts as identified by the Ministry of Home Affairs/Planning Commission, the population criteria in covered eligible unconnected habitations as per Core-Network was of 250 persons and above (Census 2001). In critical Left Wing Extremism affected blocks (as identified by MISA), additional relaxations has been given to connect habitations with population 100+. The Scheme has also an element of upgradation (to prescribed standards) of existing rural roads in districts where all the eligible habitations of the designated population size have been provided all weather road connectivity, though it is not central to the Programme.

RCPLWEA PROGRAMME OBJECTIVES:- The provisions of the existing PMGSY Programme Guidelines mentioned in para 2.1 to 2.7 of the "PMGSY Programme Guidelines, January 2011" will apply. 2.3 Road Connectivity Project for Left Wing Extremism (LWE) Affected Area (RCPLWEA) as a vertical under the PMGSY will provide an all-weather road connectivity with necessary culverts and cross-drainage structures in 44 districts (24 are core LWE affected districts and 09 are adjoining districts), which are critical from security and communication point of view. The primary focus in improving the road connectivity under this project is to bring people out of physical and functional isolation. Suitable road connectivity will create confidence in the government structures, create job opportunity, uplift living standard and thus help to keep the local populace away from the LWE activities. 2.4 Presently under PMGSY Guidelines, for most remaining 247 LWE blocks, as identified by Ministry of Home Affairs, unconnected habitations with a population of 100 and above (as per 2001 Census), are eligible to be covered under PMGSY. Under Road Connectivity Project for LWE Affected Areas, the population of the habitations has not been taken as a consideration as the primary objective is providing seamless connectivity, for population of the area, various levels of the government and the primary focus is for LWE affected and adjoining areas. The project will cover the Rural Roads (RR), Village Roads (VR), Other District Roads (ODR) and Major District Roads (MDR) which are critical from the security point of view which have been identified by the Ministry of Home Affairs in consultation with the Home departments of the identified states and the Security Forces engaged in combating the LWE violence and rehabilitating the affected population. The list of roads and bridges is available at Annex.

EMPOWERED COMMITTEE-

National Rural Road Development Agency (NRRDA) will provide Operational and Management Support to the "Road Connectivity Project for LWE Affected Areas" project. The Ministry of Rural Development will finalize the selection of the roads in consultation with the Ministry of Home Affairs which in turn will receive inputs from the State Governments and from intelligence agencies, CRPF etc. MoRD will be the nodal implementing Ministry. Various activities under the project include approval of the district Panchayats, vetting of the proposals by State Rural Road Development Agencies (SRDA), scrutiny/ approval by State level Standing Committee chaired by the Chief Secretary of the State, preparation of the Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) of the selected projects by Project Implementation Units (PIUs), scrutiny of the DPRs by the State Technical Agency (STA) designated by National Rural Road Development Agency (NRRDA) and timely scrutiny of the proposals by NRRDA after receiving the same from the SRDA and placing them before the Inter-Ministerial Empowered Committee (IMEC). 10.2 The Inter-Ministerial Empowered Committee (IMEC) would be Co-Chaired by Secretary (Home Affairs) and Secretary (Rural Development), Government of India. The Committee will have the power to change/ amend the physical/ financial scope of project proposed like number of roads etc. to be covered under the scheme in LWE Districts. The recommendations of the Empowered Committee would be submitted to the Hon'ble Minister of Rural Development for final approval/ clearance. 10.3 The Ministry will communicate the clearance / sanction of the proposals to the State Government. The clearance / sanction by the Ministry does not imply Administrative or Technical sanction of the proposals. The procedures of the State Government - SRDA in this regard would be followed. The authorized officer of the Executing Agency / department (to be decided by the State Government), would have to record the Technical Sanction on each DPR before action is taken to tender the works.

GUIDING PRINCIPLES OF PMGSY AND DEFINITIONS 1.1 The provisions of the existing PMGSY Programme Guidelines, January 2011 mentioned in para 3.1 to 3.16 will apply except for the fact that under the existing PMGSY Guidelines, for most remaining LWE blocks, as identified by Ministry of Home Affairs, unconnected habitations with a population of 100 and above (as per 2001 Census), are eligible to be covered under PMGSY. In "Road Connectivity Project for LWE Affected Areas" population of the habitations is not a consideration as all as the primary objective is providing seamless connectivity, area security and area domination along with smooth movement of security forces in the LWE affected areas, by construction / upgradation of specifically identified roads.

Name of Work	Construction of road from Khursudha Gansjhola To Kharat/under RCPLWEA Scheme				
BLOCK	PARASWADA	DISTRICT	BALAGHAT	STATE	MADHYAPRADESH

Table 1.2 forest information of Project Under FCA

Sr. No.	Name of Road	Chainage (in Km)		Design Length (in Km)	Forest Length (in Km)	Area in Hect.
		From	to			
1	Khursudha Gansjhola To Kharat	0 + 00	17 + 420	17.420	16.72	14.05



Forest information of Project Under wildlife (KARNAL-RANCH Corridor Area)					
Sr. No.	Name of Road	Chainage (in Km)		Corridor Length (in Km)	Area in Hect.
		From	To		
1	SHURGOLI-GOUNRA-KILATO BHARA ROAD	0	17.42	—	—

Table 1.3 forest information of Project Under wildlife (Tiger corridor Area)

Sr. No.	Name of Road	Chainage (in Km)		Desing Length (in Km)	Corridor Length (in Km)	Area in Hect.
		From	To			
1	Khurankha Goumra To Khara	0 + 00	17 + 420	17.42	0.00	0.000



Geography

Balaghat District is located in the southern part of Jabalpur Division. It occupies the south eastern portion of the Satpura Range and the upper valley of the Wainganga River. The district extends from 21°19' to 22°24' north latitude and 79°31' to 81°0' east longitude. The total area of the district is 9,245 km². Balaghat District is bounded by Mandla District of Madhya Pradesh to the north, Dindori District to the southwest, Rajmandla District of Chhattisgarh state to the east, Gonda and Bhindara districts of Maharashtra state to the south, and Seoni District of Madhya Pradesh to the west. The main language spoken in district is Hindi, Gondi, Chhattisgahi and Pawaari in Balhar & Ulwa, Pawaari in Paraswada, Northern parts of Balaghat Tehsil and Bharvahi, Kalar in Larga & Kimpur, Pawaari in western parts i.e. Wansoni, Katangi & Lalhora and Maerli in the southern part of district.

Forests in Balaghat

The highland forests are tropical moist, dry deciduous type and of a completely different nature from hardwood on slopes. A notable Indian ghost tree can also be seen in the dense forest.

Kanha Tiger Reserve has species of tigers, leopards, wild dogs, wild cats, foxes and jackals. Among the deer species, swamp deer or hard-ground barasingha is the pride of the place, as it is the only subspecies of swamp deer in India, except the great swamp deer of Sunderbans. The animal is adapted to hard ground unlike swamp deer of the north, which live in marshy swamps.

Importance

Habitations served, population of the habitations connected and population served.

The Sub-project road, **Kharsadha Goujholi To Khara** is a Link road with code **RD(VII)** in Block **Paraswada** of District **Balaghat**. This Road directly connects the habitations of

Basic Features of the Sub-Project road :-

District	=	Balaghat
Block	=	Paraswada
Road Name	=	Kharsadha Goujholi To Khara
Road Code	=	RD(VII)
CNCPLC/PL No.	=	
Package No.	=	MP 01-816
Road Length	=	17.415 Km km
Start Point	=	Kharsadha Goujholi
End Point	=	Khara
Start Point		
Latitude :-		22° 00' 61.57" N
Longitude :-		80° 36' 43.94" E
End Point		
Latitude :-		21° 30' 00.15" N
Longitude :-		80° 26' 43.20" E

Sl No.	Habitation Served	Population (Beneficiaries)		CHAMBER	
		Direct	Indirect	From	To
1	Goujholi	211		0	0
2	Khara - V	61		0	0
3	Kharsad K.	482		0	0

Climatic Condition :-

The Climate of Balaghat District is sub-tropical characterized by a hot summer and general dryness except during the southwest monsoon season. The year may be divided into four seasons. The cold season, December to February is followed by the hot season from March to about the middle of June. The period from the middle of June to September is the southwest monsoon. October and November form the post monsoon or transition period. The normal annual rainfall of Balaghat district is 1168.12 mm (Table-1.3). Balaghat District received maximum rainfall during southwest monsoon period i.e. June to September. Thus, surplus water for ground water recharge is available only during the southwest monsoon period. The normal maximum temperature recorded during the month of May is 43°C and minimum during the month of December is 8°C. The annual annual mean maximum and minimum temperatures of Balaghat district are 32°C & 19°C respectively. The rainfall comparison of the district is shown in the figure-1.4. During the southwest monsoon season the relative humidity ranges between 70-75%. In the rest of the year it is drier. The driest part of the year is the summer season, when relative humidity is less 34%. May is the driest month of the year.

Rainfall.

The wind velocity is higher during the pre-monsoon period as compared to post monsoon period. The maximum wind velocity 7.7 km/hr observed during the month of June and minimum 3.9 km/hr during the month of December.

Table-1.3: Annual Rainfall Data - 2016-2020(mm)

Year	Jan Rainfall (mm)	Feb Rainfall (mm)	Mar Rainfall (mm)	Apr Rainfall (mm)	May Rainfall (mm)	Jun Rainfall (mm)	Jul Rainfall (mm)	Aug Rainfall (mm)	Sept Rainfall (mm)	Oct Rainfall (mm)	Nov Rainfall (mm)	Dec Rainfall (mm)
2016	5.7	3.8	12.3	0.2	3.4	14.1	300.7	347	270.2	15.8	0	0
2017	7.7	2.8	8.9	0	7.2	108.8	290.4	283.6	197.8	49.4	0	0
2018	0	27.3	0.1	9.4	0	142.8	407.9	330.7	101.4	5.2	0	16.3
2019	28.6	18	17.9	0.4	0	35.1	353.6	447.1	448.4	20.4	1.8	7.3
2020	102.7	27.2	60.1	7.1	13.4	168	338.2	661.2	130.1	77.1	13.2	5

(Source: Indian Meteorological Department)

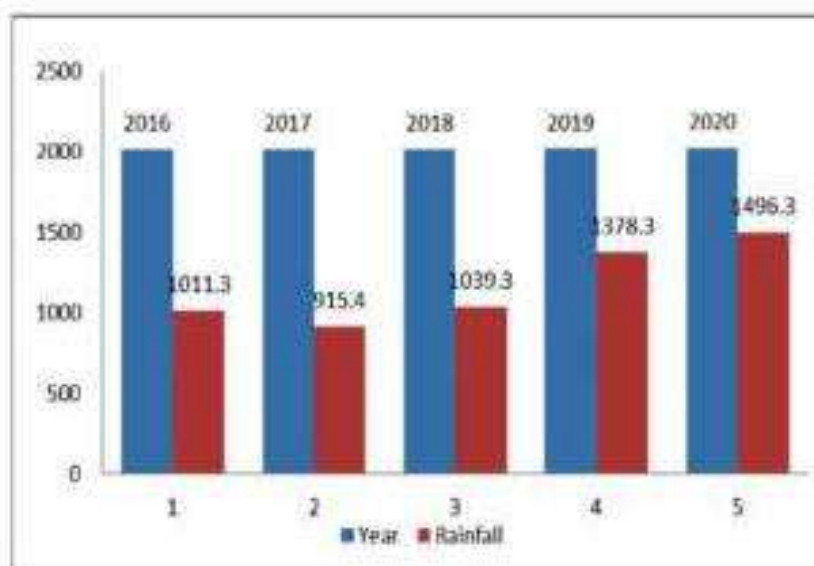
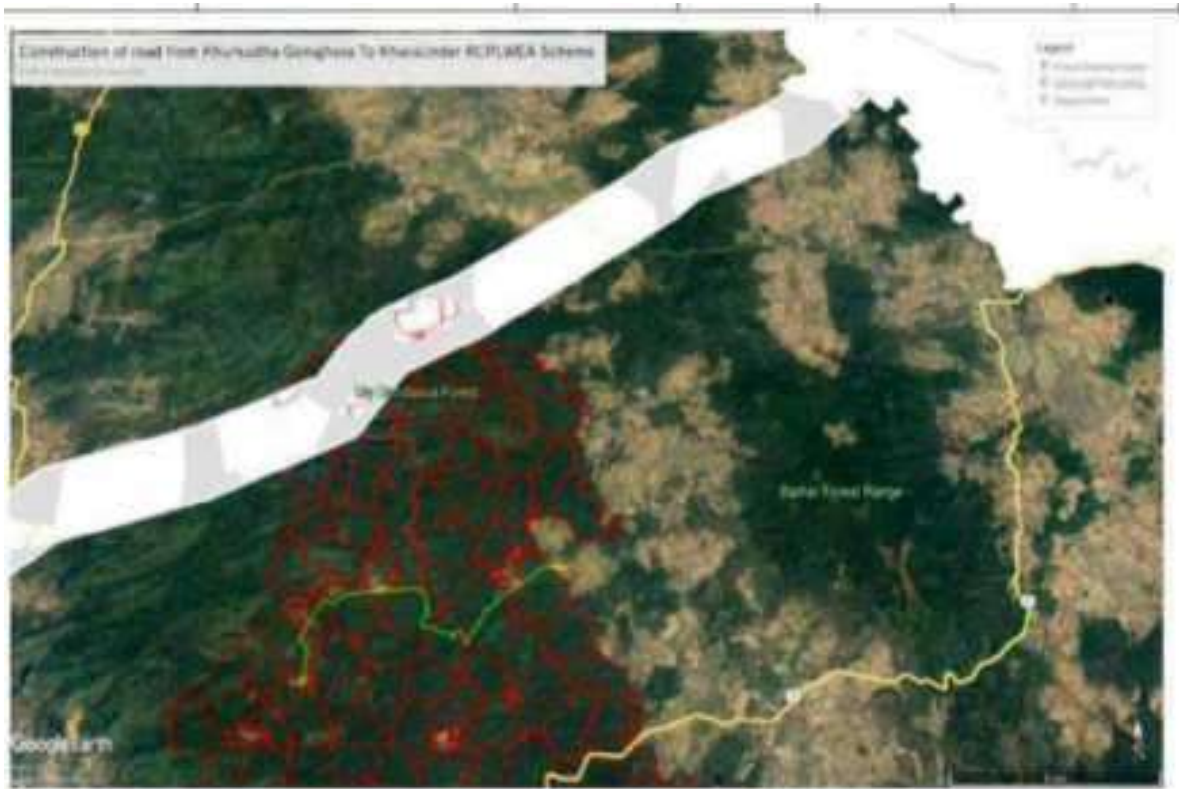


Fig.1.4: Rainfall comparison (2016-2020)

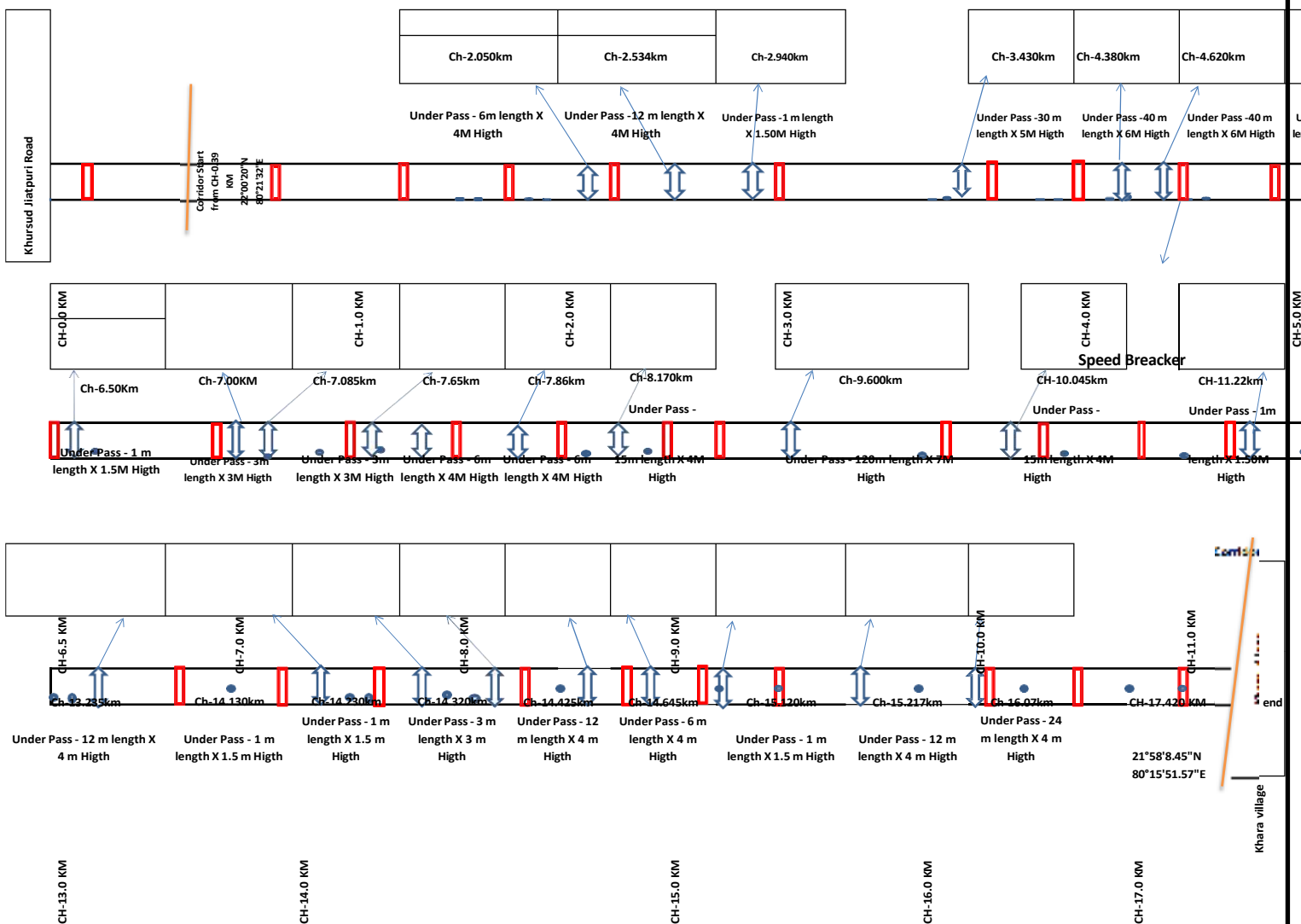




ANIMAL PASSAGE PLAN IN CORRIDOR AREA

Project Name :- Construction of road from Khursud Gounajhola to Khara under RCPLWEA scheme
 Proposal No. WL/MP/ROAD/
 FCA Propposal NO:- FP/MP/ROAD/156089/2022
 Diverted area:- 14.045 Hact

Kanha pench corridore /Buffer zone area length & GEO. 17.03 KM 22°00'20"N
 Location :- 80°21'32"E



ANIMAL PASSAGE PLAN IN CORRIDOR AREAProject Name :- **Construction of road from Khursud Gounajhola to Khara under RCPLWEA scheme**Proposal No. **WL/MP/ROAD/**FCA Propposal NO:- **FP/MP/ROAD/156089/2022**Diverted area:- **14.045 Hact**

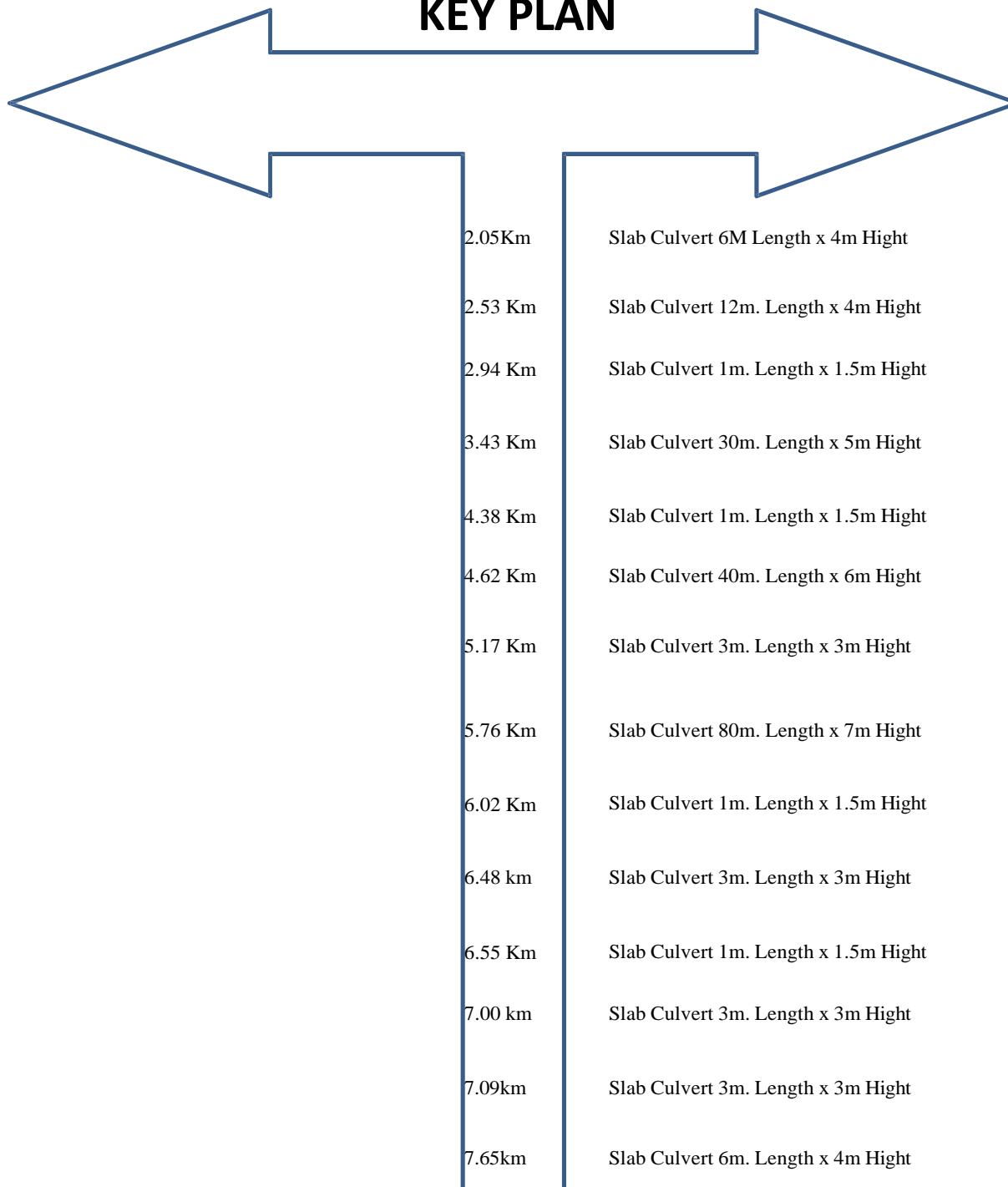
S No.	CH	Type of Sstructures	L (M)	H (M)	Geotach Location	Cost (In Lacs)
1	2.05Km	Under Passes /Slab Culvert 6.0M 1-SPAN	6	4	22.001343N 80.346988E	14.45
2	2.534 Km	Under Passes /Slab Culvert 6.0M 2-SPAN	12	4	21.998784N 80.342933E	19.94
3	2.94 Km	Under Passes /Slab Culvert 1.0M 1.50-SPAN	1	1.5	21.997015N 80.339561E	3.50
4	3.43 Km	Under Passes /LSB-3x10.0m	30	5	21.994322N 80.336268E	131.58
5	4.38 Km	Under Passes /Slab Culvert 1.0M 1.50-SPAN	1	1.5	21.98877N 80.330963E	3.50
6	4.620 Km	Under Passes /LSB-4x10.0m	40	6	21.987011N 80.329547E	172.73
7	5.170 Km	Under Passes /Slab Culvert 3.0M 1-SPAN	3	3	21.984082N 80.326634E	6.09
8	5.76 Km	Under Passes /LSB-5x24.0m	80	7	21.983408N 80.324782E	337.83
9	6.02 Km	Under Passes /Slab Culvert 1.0M 1.50-SPAN	1	1.5	21.984727N 80.323349E	3.50
10	6.48 km	Under Passes /Slab Culvert 3.0M 1-SPAN	3	3	21.982744N 80.320635E	6.09
11	6.55 Km	Under Passes /Slab Culvert 1.0M 1.50-SPAN	1	1.5	21.982744N 80.320635E	3.50
12	7.00 km	Under Passes /Slab Culvert 3.0M 1-SPAN	3	3	21.984848N 80.317176E	6.09
13	7.085km	Under Passes /Slab Culvert 3.0M 1-SPAN	3	3	21.984556N 80.316224E	6.09
14	7.65km	Under Passes /Slab Culvert 6.0M 1-SPAN	6	4	21.986371N 80.312294E	14.45
15	7.86 Km	Under Passes /Slab Culvert 6.0M 1-SPAN	6	4	21.986591N 80.309526E	14.45
16	8.17 km	Under Passes /Slab Culvert 3.0x5.0-SPAN	15	4	21.987883N 80.308094E	28.25
17	9.60 km	Under Passes /LSB-8x15m	120	7	21.998935N 80.306991E	397.12
18	10.04 Km	Under Passes /Slab Culvert 3.0x5.0-SPAN	15	4	21.999205N 80.303977E	28.25
19	11.20 Km	Under Passes /Slab Culvert 1.0M 1.50-SPAN	1	1.5	21.998844N 80.292213E	3.50
20	13.235 km	Under Passes /Slab Culvert 6.0M 2-SPAN	12	4	21.994317N 80.274051E	19.94
21	14.13 Km	Under Passes /Slab Culvert 1.0M 1.50-SPAN	1	1.5	21.992748 80.267127	3.50
22	14.23 Km	Under Passes /Slab Culvert 1.0M 1.50-SPAN	1	1.5	21.992132 80.266622	3.50
23	14.32 Km	Under Passes /Slab Culvert 3.0M 1-SPAN	3	3	21.991213N 80.266194E	6.09
24	14.425 km	Under Passes /Slab Culvert 6.0M 2-SPAN	12	4	21.99068N 80.26539E	19.94
25	14.645 Km	Under Passes /Slab Culvert 6.0M 1-SPAN	6	4	21.989102N 80.264727E	14.45
26	15.12 Km	Under Passes /Slab Culvert 1.0M 1.50-SPAN	1	1.5	21.985166N 80.262899E	3.50
27	15.217 Km	Under Passes /Slab Culvert 6.0M 2-SPAN	12	4	21.984354N 80.262524E	19.94
28	16.04 Km	Under Passes /LSB-8x3x3m Box	24	4	21.979225N 80.264342E	199.38

District :- Balaghat

Name of the Road :- Khursudha gonajhola to khara

Length of the Road :- 17.420 Km.

KEY PLAN

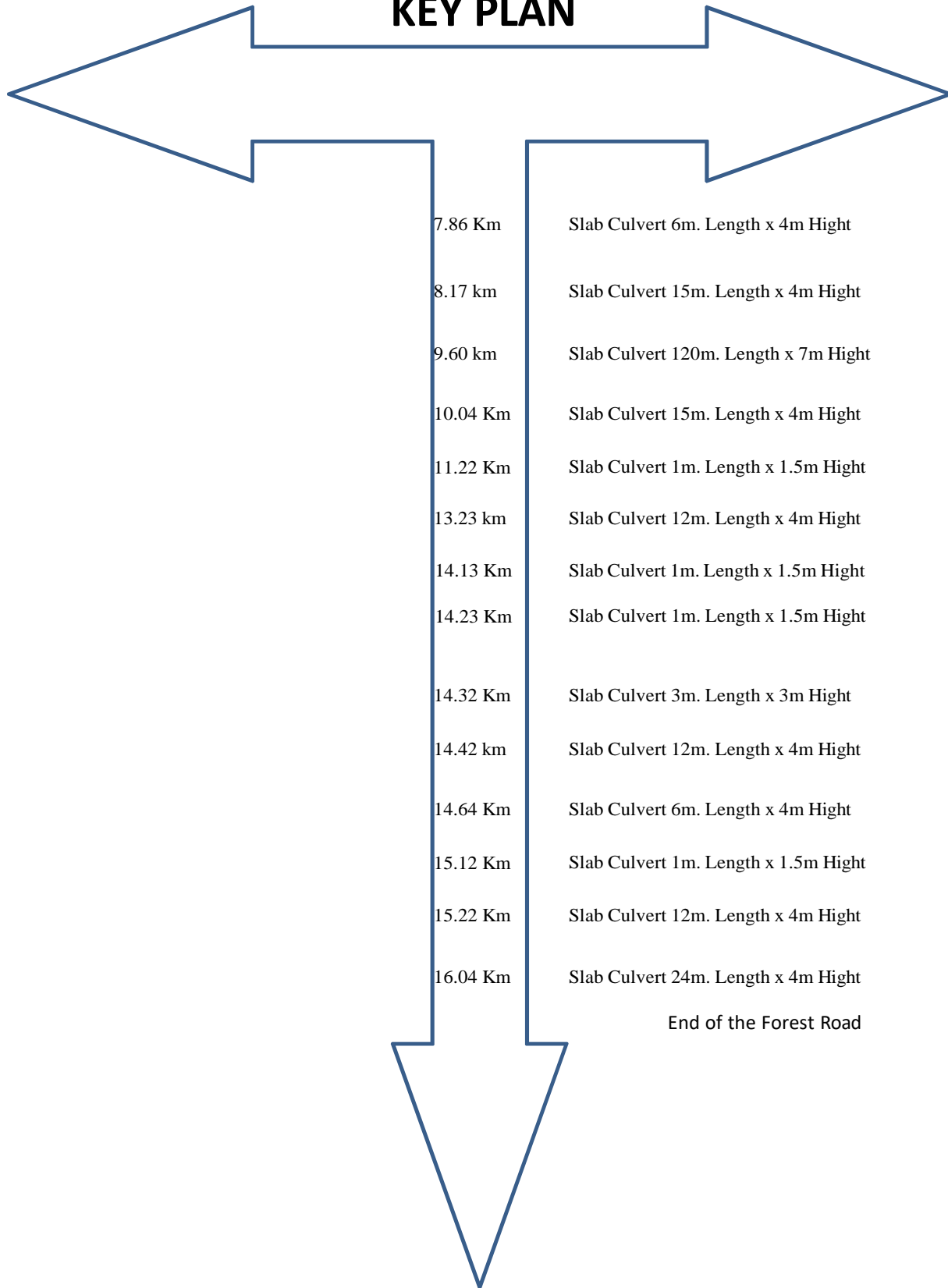


District :- Balaghat

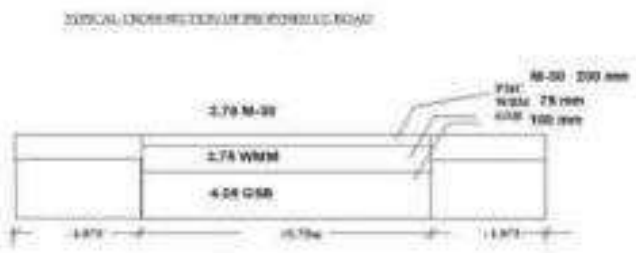
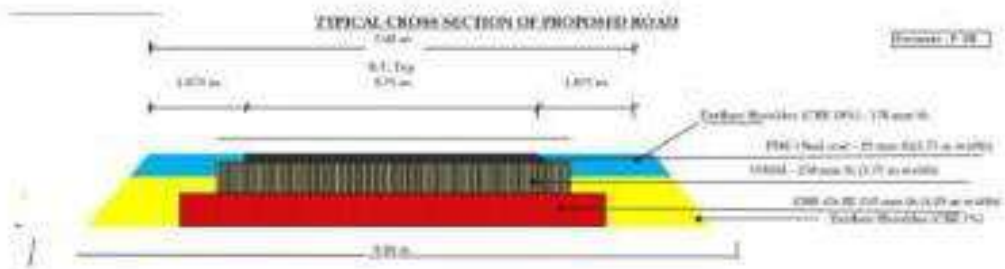
Name of the Road :- Khursudha gonajhola to khara

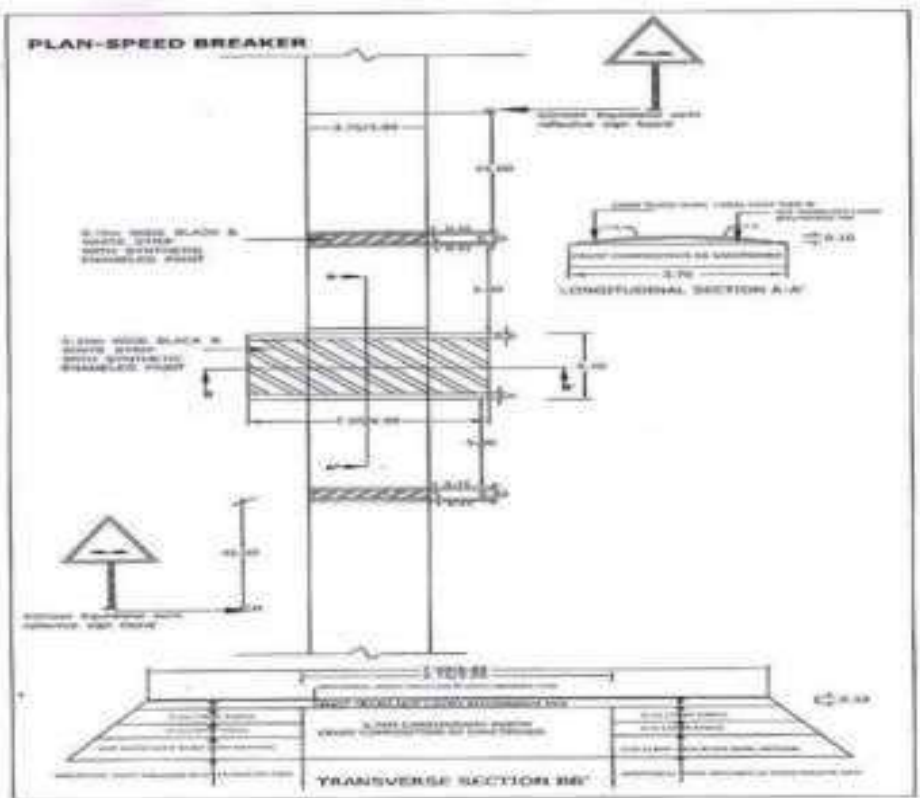
Length of the Road :- 17.420 Km.

KEY PLAN



- | | |
|----------|--------------------------------------|
| 7.86 Km | Slab Culvert 6m. Length x 4m Hight |
| 8.17 km | Slab Culvert 15m. Length x 4m Hight |
| 9.60 km | Slab Culvert 120m. Length x 7m Hight |
| 10.04 Km | Slab Culvert 15m. Length x 4m Hight |
| 11.22 Km | Slab Culvert 1m. Length x 1.5m Hight |
| 13.23 km | Slab Culvert 12m. Length x 4m Hight |
| 14.13 Km | Slab Culvert 1m. Length x 1.5m Hight |
| 14.23 Km | Slab Culvert 1m. Length x 1.5m Hight |
| 14.32 Km | Slab Culvert 3m. Length x 3m Hight |
| 14.42 km | Slab Culvert 12m. Length x 4m Hight |
| 14.64 Km | Slab Culvert 6m. Length x 4m Hight |
| 15.12 Km | Slab Culvert 1m. Length x 1.5m Hight |
| 15.22 Km | Slab Culvert 12m. Length x 4m Hight |
| 16.04 Km | Slab Culvert 24m. Length x 4m Hight |
| | End of the Forest Road |







सावधान
वन्यप्राणी
विचरण क्षेत्र



सावधान
वन्यप्राणी क्षेत्र प्रारंभ



सावधान
कृपया वन्यप्राणियों को
मार्ग से गुजरने में
प्राथमिकता देवे।



वन्य जीव से वन है
वन से जीवन है



S. No.	Name of the proposal	Status	Area in ha
1.	Proposal for extension of underground mining by Hindustan Copper Ltd. Malanjkhand, M.P (within 10 kms from Kanha TR)	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 31st meeting held on 12th-13th August 2014	479.9
2.	Construction of Halon Irrigation Project near village Karanjiya across river Halon in Mandla district situated in the buffer zone of Kanha Tiger Reserve, Madhya Pradesh. The proposed site is 7 km from the boundary of Kanha National Park. Only forest area of 149.33 ha (109.80 ha in submergence and 39.53 ha for canal construction).	Recommended by SC NBWL in 41st meeting held on 2nd March 2017	149.33
3.	Proposal for use of 39.633 ha of land from Kanha-Pench Tiger Corridor & Kanha-Navegaon-Nagzira Tiger Corridors for laying of 132 KV NainpurMandla electric power line at Baihar Sub-Station in favour of MP Power Transmission Package Limited- FP/MP/TRANS/152756/2022.	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 74 meeting held on 29" August, 2023.	39.633
	Total		668.863 ha

WL/MP/ROAD/468651/2024

Project Name: Bodalkha to Dhiri murum Under RCPLWEA Scheme	Proposal Number: WL/MP/ROAD/468651/2024
State: MADHYA PRADESH	Single Window Number: SW/274175/2022

1	Proposal Name	Proposal for use of 0.117 ha of forest land from Kanha-Nagzira-Tadoba-Indrawati Tiger corridor for upgradation of Bodadalkha to Dhiri murum road to bituminous road under RCPLWEA Scheme by MPRRDA in Balaghat District, Madhya Pradesh
2	Name of the protected area involved	Kanha -Naagjhira -Todowa -Indrawati Tiger corridor
3	Proposal Number	WL/MP/ROAD/468651/2024
4	State Name	MADHYA PRADESH
5	Whether the proposal is sub-judice	No
6	Area of the protected area(Ha)	205179
7	Area proposed for diversion / De-notification	0.117
8	Total Diverted Area from Protected Area	NA
9	Status of ESZ if any	Final ESZ notification 12th March, 2021, The Eco-sensitive Zone covers the entire notified buffer area of Kanha Tiger Reserve around Kanha National Park. The Eco-sensitive Zone shall be to an extent of zero kilometres (due to interstate boundary) to 30 kilometres around the boundary of Kanha National Park.
10	Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to	The proposed project area falls within the Kanha-Nagzira-Tadoba-Indrawati Tiger corridor in south Balaghat Forest Division. 277 trees are

	the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972	proposed for felling in the project area. Hence, Section 29 of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 is attracted in this case.
11	Whether linear/non-linear	Linear
12	Whether EC obtained	No
13	Name of the application Agency	ANIL KUMAR GARHWAL
14	Date of submission	06/04/2024
15	Total number of trees to be felled	277
16	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	Yes
17	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	In Naxal affected area, under RCPLWEA scheme, in Lanji development block of district Balaghat, construction/upgradation of Bodalkha to Dhiri Murum road of length 18.50 km under package number MP 01810 is proposed to be done under Forest (Protection) Act 1980. 16.65 hectare forest land is being affected in the construction of the said road. Due to construction/upgradation of the said road, the tribals and villagers living here will have convenience in commuting and accidents will be reduced and due to easy movement of the villagers, their social, cultural, economic development will take place.
18	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Kanha Tiger Reserve is home to tiger, leopard, wild dog, sloth bear, bengal fox, jungle cat, jackal, swamp deer and gaur etc.
19	Violation (if any) done by the User Agency in the past?	No
20	Type of forest	Reserve Forest
21	Proposed	2 slab culverts (6m span and 4 m height), 2 Speed breakers, 6 Signboards

	Mitigation Measures	are proposed
22	Recommendation of the state board for wildlife	Proposal was recommended by State Board for Wild Life in the 27th meeting held on 27th September, 2024.
23	Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden	Recommended
24	Conditions imposed by Chief Wild Life Warden	<p>The Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal subject to the following conditions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No labourer will be allowed to stay inside the forest area. 2. Construction work will not be permitted after sun set and before sunrise. 3. All construction materials should be carried out from the forest area.
25	Comments of NTCA	<p>NTCA vide letter no.7-94/2024-NTCA dated 29thOctober, 2024 has recommended the proposal subject to the following mitigation measures.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. User agency, in consultation with the Forest Department, should construct animal passages, speed breakers / rumble strips and install warning signboards at areas sensitive for wildlife crossings. Vegetation should be cleared to improve visibility along the road to prevent accidents of animals but no tree felling is permitted. 2. Existing drainage culverts should be retrofitted to facilitate wildlife crossings by animals. 3. The width of road should be at par with as prescribed for the forest roads. Construction work should be permitted during daytime. 4. No labour camps should be established inside the tiger reserve. Construction materials should be procured from outside the Tiger Reserve. 5. Construction debris should be disposed away from the Tiger Reserve by the User Agency. 6. The alignment of the road and construction activities should not disrupt any natural water channel. 7. CWLW, Madhya Pradesh should monitor the compliance of the conditions stipulated in this report at various phases of the project implementation.

26	Comments of Ministry	The list of the project proposals involving Kanha Tiger Reserve recommended by the Standing Committee is attached.The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal
27	Uploaded Document	kanha tr list-5-3-1.pdf

DETAILS OF PROPOSALS INVOLVING KANHA TIGER RESERVES

S. No.	Name of the proposal	Whether inside or outside	Status	Area in ha
1.	Upgradation of existing 2 lane National highway 12A from km. 185/600 to 192/400, M.P.	Inside	Recommended in 22 nd meeting of SC- NBWL held on 25 th April 2011	-
2.	Proposal for extension of underground mining by Hindustan Copper Ltd. Malanjkhand, M.P (within 10 kms from Kanha TR)	Outside	Recommended in 31 st meeting of SC- NBWL held on 12th-13th August 2014	479.9
3.	Construction of Halon Irrigation Project near village Karanjiya across river Halon in Mandla district situated in the buffer zone of Kanha Tiger Reserve, Madhya Pradesh. The proposed site is 7 km from the boundary of Kanha National Park. Only forest area of 149.33 ha (109.80 ha in submergence and 39.53 ha for canal construction).	Inside	Recommended in 41 st meeting of SC- NBWL held on 2 nd March 2017	149.33
4.	Proposal for increasing capacity 1.25 to 3.00 MTPA of Bodali Daldali Bauxite Mines in Kawardha District located within 10 km of the Phen wildlife sanctuary	Outside	Recommended in 47 th meeting of SC- NBWL held on 25 th January 2018	-
5.	Proposal for use of 39.633 ha of land from Kanha-Pench Tiger Corridor & Kanha-Navegaon-Nagzira Tiger Corridors for laying of 132 KV NainpurMandla electric power line at Baihar Sub-Station in favour of MP Power Transmission Package Limited-FP/MP/TRANS/152756/2022.	Outside	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 74 meeting held on 29 th August, 2023.	39.633
6.	Proposal for use of 0.37 ha of forest land from buffer zone of Kanha Tiger Reserve for 4G saturation project at village Bansgondi (Baihar) in Balaghat district, Madhya Pradesh.	Inside	Recommended in 80 th meeting of SC- NBWL held on 9 th October, 2024.	0.37

Proposal No: WL/MP/ROAD/465890/2024

1	Proposal Name	Proposal for use of 4.10 ha (2.84 ha of forestland and 1.26 ha non-forest land) from Kanha-Nagzira Tadoba-Indravati Tiger Reserve for construction of black-topped road from Kandrikala to Kattipar Road in District- Balaghat, Madhya Pradesh under RCPLWEA scheme.
2	Name of the protected area involved	Kanha-Nagzira Tadoba-Indravati Tiger Reserve
3	Proposal Number	WL/MP/ROAD/465890/2024
4	State Name	MADHYA PRADESH
5	Whether the proposal is sub-judice	No
6	Area of the protected area(Ha)	207431
7	Area proposed for diversion / De-notification	4.1
8	Total Diverted Area from Protected Area	0
9	Status of ESZ if any	Final notification on 12th March, 2021. The Eco- sensitive Zone shall be to an extent of zero kilometres (due to interstate boundary) to 30 kilometres around the boundary of Kanha National Park
10	Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972	The proposed project area falls within the Kanha-Nagzira Tadoba-Indravati Corridor in South Balaghat Forest Division. 517 trees are proposed for felling in the project area. Hence, Section 29 of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 is attracted in this case.
11	Whether linear/non-linear	Linear
12	Whether EC obtained	No
13	Name of the application Agency	ANIL KUMAR GARHWAL
14	Date of submission	13/03/2024

15	Total number of trees to be felled	517
16	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	No
17	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	Under RCPLWEA scheme in Balaghat district, Kandri Kala-Katipar road of length 9.70 km in package number MP 01812 in Lanji Vikarakhand of district Balaghat is proposed to be constructed/upgraded under Forest (Protection) Act 1980. In the construction of the said road, 7.47 hectares of forest land is being affected in South Forest Division, Balaghat. Construction/upgradation of the said road has been proposed under RCPLWEA scheme for the elimination of naxal problem. The road is being used by the villagers for transportation for the last 60 years. Apart from the proposed road, no other alternative road is available to connect the said villages by a pucca road. Construction of the proposed road will facilitate movement of rural tribals and administration.
18	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Kanha Tiger Reserve is home to Tiger, Panther, Chital, Sambar, Barasingha, Black buck, Barking deer, Chousingha, Gaur, Langur, Wild pig, Jackal, Sloth bear, and Wild dog etc.
19	Violation (if any) done by the User Agency in the past?	No
20	Type of forest	Reserve Forest
21	Proposed Mitigation Measures	The animal passage plan is attached. Four slab culverts of size 3 m span and 4 m height and a high level bridge of 90 m span and 6 m height along with 8 speed breakers and 9 sign boards are proposed in the tiger corridor.
22	Recommendation of the state board for wildlife	Proposal was recommended by State Board for Wild Life in 27th meeting held on 27th September, 2024.
23	Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden	Recommended
24	Conditions imposed by Chief Wild Life	The Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal subject to the following conditions:

	Warden	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No labourer will be allowed to stay inside the forest area. 2. Construction work will not be permitted after sun set and before sunrise. 3. Construction materials should be carried out from the forest area.
25	Comments of NTCA	<p>NTCA vide letter no.7-99/2024-NTCA dated 5thNovember, 2024 has recommended the proposal subject to the following mitigation measures:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. User agency, in consultation with the Forest Department, should construct speed breakers / rumble strips and install warning signboards at areas sensitive for wildlife crossings. 2. The width of the road should not exceed the width of a typical forest road. 3. Underpasses/animal passages should be constructed at wildlife crossing points for uninterrupted movement of wild animals. 4. No trees should be felled during the construction of this road but vegetation should be cleared to improve visibility along the road to avoid accident with wild animals. 5. Existing drainage culverts should be retrofitted to facilitate wildlife crossings by animals. 6. Construction work should be permitted during daytime. No labour camps should be established inside the tiger reserve. 7. Construction materials should be procured from outside the Tiger Reserve. Construction debris should be disposed away from the Tiger Reserve by the User Agency. 8. The alignment of the road and construction activities should not disrupt any natural water channel. 9. CWLW, Madhya Pradesh should monitor the compliance of the conditions stipulated in this report at various phases of the project implementation.
26	Comments of Ministry	<p>The list of proposals recommended by the Standing Committee around Kanha National Park and Kanha-Pench Tiger Corridor & Kanha- Navegaon-Nagzira Tiger Corridors is attached.</p> <p>The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.</p>
27	Uploaded Document	kanha tr list-1.pdf

S. No.	Name of the proposal	Status	Area in ha
1.	Proposal for extension of underground mining by Hindustan Copper Ltd. Malanjkhanda, M.P (within 10 kms from Kanha TR)	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 31st meeting held on 12th-13th August 2014	479.9
2.	Construction of Halon Irrigation Project near village Karanjiya across river Halon in Mandla district situated in the buffer zone of Kanha Tiger Reserve, Madhya Pradesh. The proposed site is 7 km from the boundary of Kanha National Park. Only forest area of 149.33 ha (109.80 ha in submergence and 39.53 ha for canal construction).	Recommended by SC NBWL in 41st meeting held on 2nd March 2017	149.33
3.	Proposal for use of 39.633 ha of land from Kanha-Pench Tiger Corridor & Kanha-Navegaon-Nagzira Tiger Corridors for laying of 132 KV NainpurMandla electric power line at Baihar Sub-Station in favour of MP Power Transmission Package Limited- FP/MP/TRANS/152756/2022.	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 74 meeting held on 29" August, 2023.	39.633
	Total		668.863 ha

Proposal No: WL/MZ/ROAD/489262/2024

1	Proposal Name	Proposal for use of 65.17 ha (18.47 ha of forest land and 46.7 ha non-forest land) from default ESZ of Tokalo Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of 2- lane road with earthen shoulder of Zorinpui-Longmasu section of NH-502A between Km 7.325 to Km 28.244 in Lawngtlai and Saiha Districts in the State of Mizoram on EPC mode by NHIDCL
2	Name of the protected area involved	Tokalo Wildlife Sanctuary
3	Proposal Number	WL/MZ/ROAD/489262/2024
4	State Name	MIZORAM
5	Whether the proposal is sub-judice	No
6	Area of the protected area(Ha)	25000
7	Area proposed for diversion / De-notification	65.17
8	Total Diverted Area from Protected Area	0
9	Status of ESZ if any	Revised proposal is awaited from the State Government.
10	Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972	The alignment falls in the Ecosensitive Zone (10 KM radius) as ESZ is not notified.The alignment does not pass through the protected area.
11	Whether linear/non-linear	Linear
12	Whether EC obtained	No
13	Name of the	NATIONAL HIGHWAYS & INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

	application Agency	LIMITED
14	Date of submission	22/07/2024
15	Total number of trees to be felled	12545
16	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	Yes
17	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	<p>Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, Government of India through National Highways and Infrastructure Development Corporation (NHIDCL) has decided to take up the construction of “Zorinpui – Longmasu” section in the state of Mizoram (Length: 28.244 km). The entire project road is of new construction with two lane earthen shoulder configuration. The proposed RoW of the project road is 24m however at some stretches the RoW is 30m at a total length of 2.920 km and 40m at a total length of 1.775 km. The proposed project road is passing through Lawngtlai and Siaha districts of Mizoram. The project will enhance the International trade route between India & Myanmar through Kaladan Multi Model Transit Transport Project (KMMTTP) road and the project will also ensure seamless movement of vehicles of Assam Rifles along Indo-Myanmar border. The project alignment does not pass through any Wildlife Sanctuary/National Park or its eco sensitive zone. However, as per draft Gazette Notification No. 402 dated 28th January 2021 regarding Eco Sensitive Zone (ESZ) Notification of Tokalo Wildlife Sanctuary, the proposed project from “Design Ch. 7+325 to Design Ch. 28+244” (Total length = 20.919 km) falls within 10 km radius from the boundary of “Tokalo Wildlife Sanctuary”. Since the Notification is in draft stage and certain length of the project road falls within 10 km radius, therefore, as per MoEF&CC O.M. dated 08.08.2019, prior clearance from Standing Committee of the National Board for Wildlife (SCNBWL) is required</p>
18	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Tokalo Wildlife Sanctuary is home to Hoolock Gibbon, wild dog, wild boar, Sambar Deer, muntjac deer, leaf monkey, Himalayan Black Bear, Leopard Cat, hornbill, Toothed palm Civet, Common Palm Civet, Pangolin and monitor Lizard etc.
19	Violation (if any)	No

	done by the User Agency in the past?																			
20	Type of forest	Tropical Semi Evergreen																		
21	Proposed Mitigation Measures	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Sl.No.</th> <th>Wildlife Conservation and its mitigation</th> <th>Mitigation Cost (Rs.)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Animal underpasses (such as Bridges and Culverts) for passage of wild animals to cross the project alignment</td> <td>Covered in Civil Construction Cost</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Cost for the construction and placement of Amphibians (i.e. Reptiles, Snakes, Frogs etc) under passes across the road in forest areas as per section 8.3.1</td> <td>13,69,315/-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>Cost for the construction of Aerial passage/ropeways for Hoolock Gibbon in forest area</td> <td>17,50,000/-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4.</td> <td>Signages for wildlife crossings in the forest areas from Ch.20+790 to 25+440 and from Ch.25+523 to 28+224</td> <td>3,00,000/-</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Total (Rs.)</td> <td>34,19,315/-</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Sl.No.	Wildlife Conservation and its mitigation	Mitigation Cost (Rs.)	1	Animal underpasses (such as Bridges and Culverts) for passage of wild animals to cross the project alignment	Covered in Civil Construction Cost	2	Cost for the construction and placement of Amphibians (i.e. Reptiles, Snakes, Frogs etc) under passes across the road in forest areas as per section 8.3.1	13,69,315/-	3	Cost for the construction of Aerial passage/ropeways for Hoolock Gibbon in forest area	17,50,000/-	4.	Signages for wildlife crossings in the forest areas from Ch.20+790 to 25+440 and from Ch.25+523 to 28+224	3,00,000/-		Total (Rs.)	34,19,315/-
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	Total (Rs.)	34,19,315/-																		
22	Recommendation of the state board for wildlife	Proposal was recommended by State Board for Wild Life in the 10th meeting held on 24th July, 2024.																		
23	Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden	Recommended																		
24	Conditions imposed by Chief Wild Life Warden	<p>The Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal. The Chief Wild Life Warden has proposed following mitigation measures:</p> <p>A. Animal Passage Plan</p> <p>The animal passage plan has been prepared by the NHIDCL which incorporates the following</p> <p>a) Culverts for animal crossing</p> <p>b) Passages along the road for passage for amphibians, reptiles and other fauna</p> <p>c) Aerial passages for Hoolock gibbon.</p> <p>d) Sign boards and other mitigative measures</p> <p>B. Other Conservation/mitigation measures</p> <p>In addition to the animal passage plan as mentioned above, the following</p>																		

mitigative measures are proposed

Sl	Proposed items	Phy Target	Fin target (in lakh)	Justification
1	Woodland development by vegetative stabilization of Degraded and dumping site.	15 ha	22.50	Survey & mapping, site clearance, contour terracing, cost of see digging and planting and maintenance.
2	Habitat improvement like planting fruit trees and other sps preferred by major fauna	20 ha	15.00	Survey & mapping, tunnel clearance, cost of seed, digging and planting maintenance.
3	Construction of Patrolling shed	4 nos	10.00	Construction of Hut/shed at four locations.
4	Wildlife awareness campaigns for local people	LS	5.00	Wildlife Awareness campaigns in each village.
5	Equipments for rescue and treatment of animals	LS	8.00	Difference rescue equipment and treatment of animal is proposed.
6	Inspection path/ patrolling path	5kms	1.25	Inspection path proposed in between the constructed hut/shed
7	Boat	2 nos	6.00	2 two Wooden Boat with engine was proposed for protection purpose along R.Kolodyne and R.Salyu.
8	Barbed wire fencing @Rs.500/-per mt	1000 mt	5.00	Angle post Barbed wire fencing were proposed where ever needed where there encroachment is vulnerable.
9	Erection of Pillar @ Rs.500/- per no	500 nos	2.50	Erection of pillar also proposed where ever required.
Total			75.25	

General mitigation measures for protection of forest and wildlife: -

The following mitigation measures will be adopted by NHIDCL during execution of the project for protection of forest and wildlife in forest areas.

1. Before start of work, awareness campaign will be taken up by NHIDCL in association with EF&CC Department to create maximum awareness among

		<p>the construction workers regarding safeguard of forest and wildlife.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. No work shall be allowed at nights (i.e between sunset & sunrise) in the forest area. 3. No labour camps will be set up inside the forest area. 4. The excavated pits/holes for erection of foundation for protection wall/retaining wall shall be properly barricaded and fenced so as to prevent accidental falling of mammals in the vicinity of the construction sites. 5. Tree felling will be minimized along the project road alignment and only those trees which are unavoidable for road cuttings and erection will be felled under the supervision of Forest department. 6. To minimize the disturbance to wildlife, no new approach path will be constructed in the forest areas. 7. Eco-friendly engineering practices in the construction works and due care be taken to avoid injury to wildlife. 8. All pollution related aspects and waste management will be duly taken care during the implementation of the project. 9. Any other measures as envisaged by the forest department will be strictly adhered to during execution of the project of the project by NHIDCL.
25	Comments of NTCA	NA
26	Comments of Ministry	<p>So far, the SCNBWL has not recommended any project proposal involving Tokalo Wildlife Sanctuary.</p> <p>The User Agency has submitted animal passage plan. Total 109 No. of BOX culverts of Span 1 X 2 X 2 and 06 No. of BOX culverts of Span 1 X 3 X 3 have been proposed in the entire stretch. There will be the provision for construction of underpasses (using Pipe @ 1.2m dia) for Amphibians (i.e. Reptiles, snakes, frogs etc) across the project road at 03 locations in the forest area stretches. Installation of artificial Aerial passage/ropeways at five locations in forest areas is proposed to facilitate Hoolock Gibbon movement across the habitat. Signages for wildlife crossings have been proposed in the forest areas from Ch 20+790 to 25+440 and from Ch 25+523 to 28+24. The animal passage plan submitted by the User Agency is attached.</p> <p>The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.</p>
27	Uploaded	zorinpui – longmasu road animal passage plan.pdf

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National Highways & Infrastructure Development Corporation Ltd

Construction of “Zorinpui – Longmasu” section of NH-502A from km 0.000 to km 28.244 in the state of Mizoram on EPC mode



ANIMAL PASSAGE PLAN



RAIL VIKAS NIGAM LIMITED
(A Government of India Enterprise)

In Association with

Shweta Technophile Consultants Pvt Ltd

ANIMAL PASSAGE PLAN

FOR

Construction of “Zorinpui – Longmasu” section of NH-502A from km 0.000 to km 28.244 in the state of Mizoram on EPC mode

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ANIMAL PASSAGE PLAN FOR CONSTRUCTION OF ROAD FROM ZORINPUI TO LONGMASU

1. Introduction to the Project

The project road is located in hilly terrain in the state of Mizoram along the Indian- Myanmar border. The proposed project road starts from Zorinpui and terminates at Longmasu. The proposed project is entirely Greenfield. The entire stretch of the project road passes through hilly terrain. The total design length of proposed road is 28.244 Km. The proposed RoW of the project road is 24m however at some stretches the RoW is 30m at a total length of 2.920 km and 40m at a total length of 1.775 km. The project alignment is mainly passing through private land followed by forest land.

The proposed road will help local population to have better access to facilities of education, health care, family welfare, etc. Also, the people inhabiting areas along the road will not be deprived of their legitimate share of economic development enjoyed by people elsewhere in country. At the same time, the project aims to achieve its objectives by ensuring environmental preservation and maintenance of ecological balance.

This road is being planned by the Government of India for the movement of army personnel's along the Myanmar Border. Faster transportation will ultimately lead to massive savings in the form of reduced wear and tear of vehicles, reduced vehicle operating costs (VOCs) and total reduction in transportation costs and ease in patrolling along India- Myanmar border by the army.

The project will enhance the international trade route between India & Myanmar through Kaladan Multi Model Transit Transport Project (KMMTTP) road and the project will also ensure seamless movement of vehicles of Assam Rifles along Indo- Myanmar border.

This section connects Zorinpui to Longmasu. There is no existing road connecting these settlements. There are earthen tracks / foot tracks near the villages in this section. As a part of Kaladan Multi model project, bridge is under construction near Zorinpui connecting the road to Indian/ Myanmar border. Therefore, the alignment options were finalized considering Kaladan Multi model project which is under construction. Proposed alignment section originates from Kaladan Multi model project road near Hamawngbuchhah village and end near Longmasu.

2. Objectives of Animal Passage Plan Study

The objectives of animal passage plan are:

- To incorporate the needs of wildlife into transportation projects.
- To maintain the habitat connectivity.
- To aid in the reduction of human wildlife conflict, improving awareness, safety and reducing collisions.

Construction of “Zorinpui – Longmasu” section of NH-502A from km 0.000 to km 28.244 in the state of Mizoram

Achieving these goals will include restoring connections where they have been removed and ensuring that existing connections remain as the project road expands.

3. Project Location & Technical details of the Project Proposed


Project:	“Construction of “Zorinpui – Longmasu” section of NH- 502A from km 0.000 to km 28.244 in the state of Mizoram on EPC mode
Project Proponent:	National Highways & Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited (NHIDCL)
Project Cost	Rs. 764.09 Cr
Project Area inside PA (within 10 km radius)	65.17 ha
Details of PA involved.	Tokalo Wildlife Sanctuary

4. Justification for proposed route & alternative examined

Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, Government of India through National Highways and Infrastructure Development Corporation (NHIDCL) has decided to take up the construction of “Zorinpui – Longmasu” section in the state of Mizoram (Length: 28.244 km).

The entire project road is of new construction with two lane earthen shoulder configuration. The proposed RoW of the project road is 24m however at some stretches the RoW is 30m at a total length of 2.920 km and 40m at a total length of 1.775 km. The proposed project road is passing through Lawngtlai and Siaha districts of Mizoram. The project will enhance the international trade route between India & Myanmar through Kaladan Multi Model Transit Transport Project (KMMTTP) road and the project will also ensure seamless movement of vehicles of Assam Rifles along Indo-Myanmar border.

The project alignment does not pass through any Wildlife Sanctuary/National Park or its eco sensitive zone. However, as per draft Gazette Notification No. 402 dated 28th January 2021 regarding Eco Sensitive Zone (ESZ) Notification of Tokalo Wildlife Sanctuary, the proposed project from “Design Ch. 7+325 to Design Ch. 28+244” (Total length = 20.919 km) falls within 10 km radius from the boundary of “Tokalo Wildlife Sanctuary”. Therefore, as per MoEF&CC O.M. dated 08.08.2019, prior clearance from Standing Committee of the National Board for Wildlife (SCNBWL) is required.


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5. Area details falling in Tokalo Wildlife Sanctuary

Total Length of Road = 28.244 km

Width of Road = 24 m to 40 m

Total area involved of Road within protected area = 65.17 ha

Dumping Sites: -

- 1) MD-1 (CH 1+300) (Non-Forest Private Land) = 1.80Ha
- ii) MD-2 (CH 5+900) (Non-Forest Private Land) = 2.32 Ha
- iii) MD-3(CH 8+800) (Non-Forest Private Land) = 2.37 Ha
- iv) MD-4 Near Sabualtlang Village (Non-Forest Private Land) = 6.59 Ha
- v) MD-5(CH 13+800) (Non-Forest Private Land) = 1.91 Ha
- vi) MD-6 Longmasu Village (Non-Forest Private Land) = 1.0 Ha

Total Project area involved within protected area = 65.17 ha

Forest Land involved in Lawngtlai district =11.54 Ha

Forest Land involved in Saiha district = 6.93 Ha

Total Forest Land involved in road = 18.47 ha Forest

area involved in road = 18.47

Total forest area involved within protected area = 18.47

Total non-forest area involved within protected area= 71.6832 ha

S. No.	Total Project Area	Project area under protected area	Project area under non - protected area	Forest Area involved in project within protected area	Non-Forest Area involved in project within protected area
1	90.1532 ha	65.17 ha	24.9832 ha	18.47 ha	71.6832


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 Mizoram

Construction of "Zorinpui – Longmasu" section of NH-502A from km 0.000 to km 28.244 in the state of Mizoram

6. Major Activities involved in the execution of Project

A	Earthwork in excavation in Hilly area
1	Earthwork in Cutting
2	Earthwork in filling
B	CD Works
3	Construction of 2.0 M Span RCC Box Culvert
4	Construction of 3.0 M Span RCC Box Culvert
C	Construction of Semi Pucca Walling
5	R/Wall Ht. 1.00 m to 12.00 m
6	B/Wall Ht 2.00 m
7	B/Wall Ht 3.00 m
8	Parapet
9	Drain
D	Traffic Safety Features
10	Signs & Markings
11	Overhead Sign Boards
12	Crash Barriers
13	Delineators
14	Fencing
E	Wildlife Mitigation Measures
15	Construction of Aerial passage/ropeways for Hoolock gibbon in forest areas
16	Construction and placement of Amphibian underpasses across the road in forest areas

7. Likely impact of the Project on Protected Area of Tokalo Wildlife Sanctuary

Tokalo Wildlife Sanctuary under Mara Autonomous District Council, Siaha District, Mizoram was declared by Mara Autonomous District Council with prior consent from the State Government of Mizoram vide L. No. B.17015/1/2005-CWLW/2709 dated Aizawl, the 2nd March, 2006. The Sanctuary was declared considering its ecological, floral, faunal and natural significance and its need for the protection, propagation and development of wildlife and its environment under the provisions of Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 vide Notification No. MADC.68/E&F/2006-07/63 dated the 1st October, 2007. The area of the Sanctuary is 250 square kilometers.

The important flora found in the sanctuary are *Acrocarpus fraxinifolius*, *Altingia excels*, *Alphonse aventricosa*, *Amora wallichii*, *Biscofia javanica*, *Castanopsis tribuloides*, *Chukrasia tubularis*, *Lithocarpus dealbata*, *Mesua ferrea*, *Michelia champaca*, *Ficus*

Construction of “Zorinpui – Longmasu” section of NH-502A from km 0.000 to km 28.244 in the state of Mizoram

semicordata, Calamus acanthospathus, Calamus erectus, Calamus latifolius, Bambusa tulda, Schizostachyum dullooa, Arundinaria spp. etc.

Tokalo Wildlife Sanctuary is unique in the sense that it harbors some of the rarest of wild animals in India. The major fauna found in the Sanctuary are Hoolock hoolock (*Bunopithecus hoolock*), Stump-tailed Macaque (*Macaca arctiodes*), Phayre’s leaf monkey (*Trachypithecus obscurus phayrei*), Slow loris (*Nycticebus coucang*), Leopard (*Panthera pardus*), Clouded leopard (*Neofelis nebulosa*), Golden cat (*Felis terminski*), Marbled cat (*Pardofelis marmolata*), The Himalayan black bear (*Ursus tibetanus*), Malayan sun bear (*Helarctos malayanus*), Jackal (*Canis aureus*), Wild dogs (*Canis canis*), Small-toothed ferret badger, Hog badger, Small clawed Yotter, Yellowthroated marten, Indian palm Civet tockay (*Gekko gecko*), Yellow tortoise (*Indotestudo elongate*), etc. are found.

Major avifauna available in the Sanctuary is Great hornbill (*Buceros bicornis*), Green magpie (*Cissa chinensis*), Collared owlet (*Glaucidium brodiei*), Forest wagtail (*Dendronanthus indicus*), Black eagle (*Ictinaetus malayensis*), Asian paradise flycatcher (*Terpsiphone paradise*), Hair-crested drongo (*Dicrurus hottentottus*), White throated laughing thrush (*Garrulax albogularis*), etc.

The road from Zorinpui to Longmasu shall give benefit to villages Hmawngbuchhuah, Zochawchhuah, Hmawngbu, Sabualtlang, Kakichhuah and Longmasu when completed and provide connectivity to a population of about 1000 souls inhabiting these villages.

7.1 Adverse effect associated with Linear Project vis-a-vis present project

The linear projects passing through wildlife protected areas are associated with:

- Loss of habitat resulting reduced carrying capacity.
- Fragmentation of habitat into spatially isolated parts.
- Injury/mortality to animals.
- Presence of construction camps.
- Deprive animals from using their entire habitat.
- Increased human wildlife conflict.
- Pollution due to liquid or solid waste.

a. **Habitat Loss and Fragmentation:** Generally, linear Projects like Roads are known to affect many different animal groups, predominantly mammals. These impacts are largely associated with fragmentation & degradation of wildlife habitats along the Project corridor. The Project might impact the habitat and movement of others arboreal species like monkey, primates etc.

b. **Induced Impact on Wildlife from Construction workers:** Construction manpower will be required for execution of the project and makeshift construction camps and will be set up as per site requirement. Generally, for construction works, local manpower/workers will be engaged. The induced impact on the wildlife of Tokalo Wildlife Sanctuary from such construction workers is the likelihood of involvement in hunting/trafficking of wild animals and other unlawful activity during the execution of the project.

Construction of “Zorinpui – Longmasu” section of NH-502A from km 0.000 to km 28.244 in the state of Mizoram

In case of construction of road from Zorinpui to Longmasu , no labour camp will be established in and near to the Wildlife Sanctuary area. It shall be ensured that that no activity is carried out after sunset near to the sanctuary area. Awareness-raising will be done to mitigate this risk. The contractor and his workers must be informed on the Forest and Nature Conservation Act, Rules and Regulations and copies of these shall be made available to them. Workers shall be made aware of the fines and penalties as well as the risk of job loss for poaching/hunting to avoid such illegal activities.

8. Safeguard for Animal/Wildlife Passage

8.1 Passage Plan

Animals move between habitats in order to survive by finding food, mates and areas of refuge. As rural areas continue to expand and road network and traffic increase there is a threat to animals while crossing the roads. All proposals for roads, railway tracks, canals and power lines will now have to include a plan to provide for safe movement of wildlife and allocate budget for animal passages as per NBWL proceedings dated 25th January 2018.

8.2 Project Corridor

The present project under discussion, through a linear project has very negligible or null effect to the project. On critical analysis/ observation of this project is seen that:

- The length of project road Zorinpui to Longmasu is total 28.244 Km whereas 20.919 km is passing within 10 km radius from Tokalo Wildlife Sanctuary.
- The total land required for this project is 90.1532 ha whereas 65.17 ha in protected area.
- The project road is a major rural link road and is in proposal to come within protected area.
- The problem of human wildlife conflict, depriving free flow of habitats will be avoided by the provision of under passages in the form of BOX Culverts.

Passage to the wildlife habitats found in the project corridor will be provided in the form of under passages by means or BOX Culverts which have been already proposed in the DPR. Total 109 No. of BOX culverts of Span 1 X 2 X 2 and 06 No. of BOX culverts of Span 1 X 3 X 3 have been proposed in the entire stretch (**Table No. 1**). The forest land involves in the road from Ch 20+790 to 25+440 in lawngtlai district and from Ch 25+523 to 28+244 in Siaha district. An illustration of the Animal Underpass for amphibians and reptiles i.e. snakes, frogs and other wild animals found in the project corridor (Box culverts) proposed on the project road has been shown in **Figure 1**. The details of the Box culverts proposed in the forest land areas from Ch 20+790 to 25+440 & from Ch 25+523 to 28+244 and the map showing the culverts has been attached as **Annexure I**.


 General Manager (P)
 N.H.I.D.C.L. Amis - Lawngtlai
 Mizoram

Table no. 1: Location of RCC Culverts

Sl. No.	Type of Culvert	No. of Culverts		
		Span	No.	New/ Reconstruction/ Retained
1.	BOX	1 X 2 X 2	109	New
2.	BOX	1 X 3 X 3	06	New
Total		115		

The land use of the project area and the adjacent lands will play a large role in determining the type and extent of mitigation required. The alignment is touching to the settlement area even though they are staggered. No major crossings of wildlife on the project alignment were observed during site visit.

8.3 Construction of Underpasses for Amphibians (i.e. Reptiles, snakes, frogs etc)

There will be the provision for construction of underpasses (using Pipe @ 1.2m dia) for Amphibians (i.e. Reptiles, snakes, frogs etc) across the project road at 03 locations in the forest area stretches. The General Arrangement Drawing (GAD) of the Amphibians underpass pipe structure has been attached in Annexure II. The details of the underpasses for amphibians are presented in Table No. 2.

Table No. 2: Details of underpasses for Amphibians

Sl. No.	Proposed Design Chainage (km)	Span/Dia (m)
1.	20+950	1.2
2.	23+560	1.2
3.	26+760	1.2

8.3.1 Estimated cost for the construction and placement of Amphibian underpasses across the road in forest areas

The rates and inputs for analysis of unit rates for the construction and placement of Amphibian underpasses across the road in forest areas have been estimated based on Schedule of Rates of Mizoram-2024. The breakup of the cost for the construction and placement of underpass (1x1.2 m dia) has been presented below:

S. No.	Description	Quantities	Rate (Rs.)	Cost (Rs.)
1.	Excavation of Soil (All Type of Soil)	63.27	138.00	8,731.26
2.	PCC M-15	4.65	13,837.00	64,342.05
3.	NP-4 Pipe Length	12.50	24,982.73	312,284.13
4.	Boulder Apron	4.37	3,465.00	15,142.05
5.	Pitching	10.90	3,353.00	36,547.70
6.	Filter Material Underneath Pitching	5.45	3,558.00	19,391.10
Total Cost (01 nos.)			4,56,438.29	
Total Cost (03 nos.)			13,69,315	


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8.4 Conflict with Habitats

The passage at Zorinpui to Longmasu does not pass through Tokalo wildlife Sanctuary but falls in 10 km radius. Generally, there may be conflicts between local wildlife and the transportation projects. But as per observations and information collected from the forest department, no passage of land animals is seen to cross the proposed project road.

The proposed project is entirely green field project and no traffic movement has been observed. Different species will be less affected by the traffic volume and /or speed in different ways depending on their mobility. But as mentioned above, there is no major crossing across the project road.

8.5 Conflict with road characteristics

Traffic volume and speed play an important role in determining whether a road will impact wildlife movement. Because vehicle traffic behaves as a filter to movement rather than an absolute barrier, the number of species both attempting and successfully crossing the road will be reduced at greater traffic volume and speed. The majority of wildlife- vehicle collisions occur on the roads with immediate traffic volume while low traffic volume roads have essentially no incidents.

8.6 Conflict with Existing Infrastructure

Many existing structures are not designed for wildlife and were installed with human function as the major goal. In order to avoid hindrance for wildlife, the following are needed to be kept in mind.

- Removal of physical barriers.
- Structures that incorporate both pedestrian and wildlife in to the same structures.
- No perched culverts.
- Structures with insufficient water depth for aquatic passage.
- Structures with excessive water velocities.
- During the construction phase, the excavated pits shall be properly barricaded and fenced, so as to prevent accidental falling of mammals in the vicinity of the construction sites.
- Noise level during the construction phase shall be monitored properly to avoid disturbance, if any to the animals.
- No construction activity shall be undertaken after sunset and during the night.
- No harm to wildlife habitat including fauna and flora of the sanctuary shall be ensured.
- The WLS area shall not be used for any other work other than the work permitted.
- No establishment of any temporary or permanent labour camp inside the sanctuary area.
- Alternate Fuel (LPG) shall be provided to be Laborer's for cooking purpose.
- No vehicular movement inside sanctuary area shall be allowed from sunset to

sunrise except emergency vehicle.

- Awareness-raising will be done to mitigate this risk. The contractor and his workers shall be informed on the Forest and Nature Conservation Act, Rules and Regulation and copies of these shall be made available to them. Workers shall be made aware of the fines and penalties as well as the risk of job loss for poaching/hunting to avoid such illegal activities.
- In addition to above mitigation measures, any other measures as envisaged by the CWLW/State Board of Wildlife/National Board of Wildlife and as per provision of wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 shall be implemented by the company during execution of the project.

8.7 Design Guidelines

The design of the roadway can help to reduce the effects of transportation infrastructure on wildlife. Some simple principles that should be considered in the road design include:

- Consider the slope of the roadside.
- Consider potential/known areas of higher wildlife activity.
- Consider impact of drainage ditches.
- Consider the implication of the roadway design for emergency response access and maintenance access.

8.8 Identify Mitigation

Mitigation for the purpose of this passage plan is intended to be site specific and practical. The details of the crossings provided are as under:


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8.8.1 Calculation of Openness Ratio

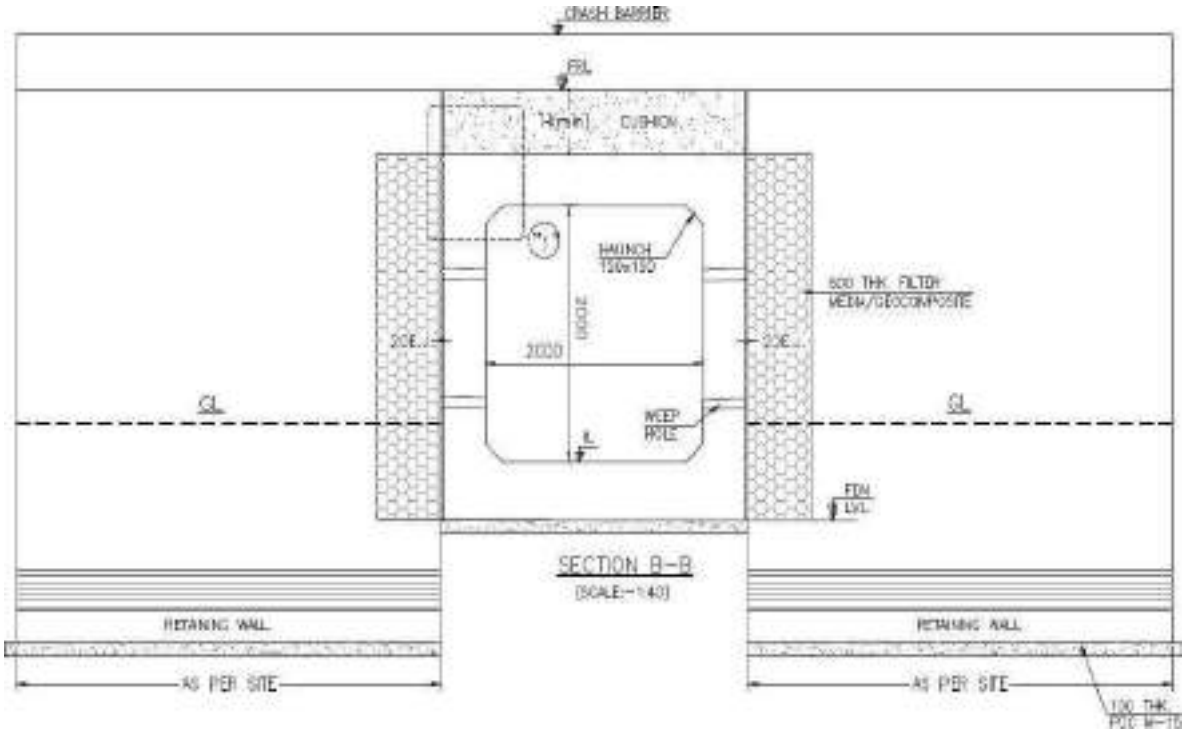
Openness Ratio = $\frac{\text{Height of the opening} \times \text{Width of the structure}}{\text{Length of the underpass}}$



Figure 1: Dimensions of an underpass determining its openness ratio

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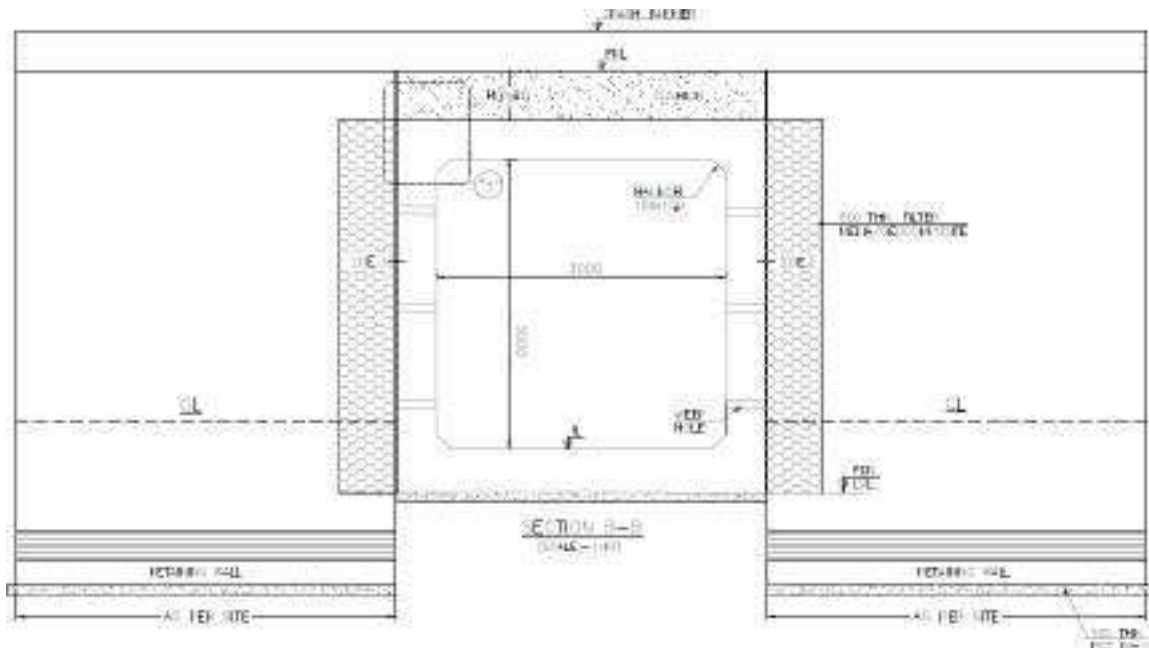
Specification of 1 x 2 x 2 Box Culvert



- 8.8.2 Length = 12 m
- 8.8.3 Width = 2 m
- 8.8.4 Height = 2 m
- 8.8.5 Openness Ratio = $\frac{\text{Height of Opening} \times \text{Width of Culvert}}{\text{Length of Culvert}}$
 $= \frac{2 \times 2 \text{ m}}{12}$
 $= 0.33 \text{ m}$

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Dimension of Box Culvert determining its openness ratio



Specification of 1 x 3 x 3 Box Culvert

8.8.6 Length = 12 m


8.8.7 Width = 3 m

8.8.8 Height = 3 m

8.8.9 Openness Ratio = $\frac{\text{Height of Opening} \times \text{Width of Culvert}}{\text{Length of Culvert}}$

$$= \frac{3 \times 3 \text{ m}}{12}$$

$$= 0.75 \text{ m}$$


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N.H.I.D.C.L. PMD - Lawngthli
Mizoram

8.8.2 Mitigation for Hoolock gibbon (*Hoolock hoolock*)

The hoolock gibbons are three primate species of genus *Hoolock* in the gibbon family, Hylobatidae, native to eastern Bangladesh, Northeast India, Myanmar, and Southwest China. Hoolocks are the second-largest of the gibbons. They reach a size of 60 to 90 cm and weigh 6 to 9 kg. In northeast India, the hoolock is found south of Brahmaputra and the North Bank areas and east of the Dibang Rivers. Its range extends into seven states covering Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, **Mizoram**, Nagaland, and Tripura. Like the other gibbons, they are diurnal and arboreal, brachiating through the trees with their long arms. They live together in monogamous pairs, which stake out a territory. Their calls serve to locate family members and ward off other gibbons from their territory. Their diet consists mainly of fruits, insects and leaves.

Tropical, evergreen and semi-evergreen forests and subtropical moist deciduous forests are the primary habitats of hoolock gibbons. Being an exclusively arboreal creature and a true brachiator (using their long arms to move), hoolocks depend on having high canopy coverage in their habitat. All gibbons including hoolocks are frugivores, monogamous, territorial, and canopy dwellers. Fruits are a major part of their diet, while leaves and leaf buds, flowers, flower buds, and animal protein (insects, spiders, birds' eggs) are also consumed.

Gibbons play a vital role in the ecosystem. Because fruit is such a prominent part of their daily diet, they are important dispersers of undigested fruit seeds and are therefore integral to maintaining forest health. Habitat destruction and loss, along with habitat fragmentation, habitat shrinkage, and hunting have been identified as the primary threats to these apes.

As the only ape species in India, the hoolock gibbon (*Hoolock hoolock*) has been extensively studied and key threats include habitat loss and fragmentation, and hunting. The project road stretch from “**Zorinpui-Longmasu**” has a presence of this species in the dense forest area. Installation of artificial Aerial passage/ropeways at proposed locations is proposed to better facilitate gibbon movement across the habitat. Aerial passage/ropeways are an ideal way to conserve this species in particular, as gibbons rarely move on the ground since it makes them more susceptible to predation. Locations were chosen through identification of appropriate trees based on height and girth in the forest sections. The guidelines developed for the design and installation of these Aerial passage/ropeways also took into account. The details of the suggested locations (05 nos.) where artificial Aerial passage/ropeways could be set up and installed in forest areas & its location plan have been presented in **Table No. 3** and **Figure No. 2** respectively.




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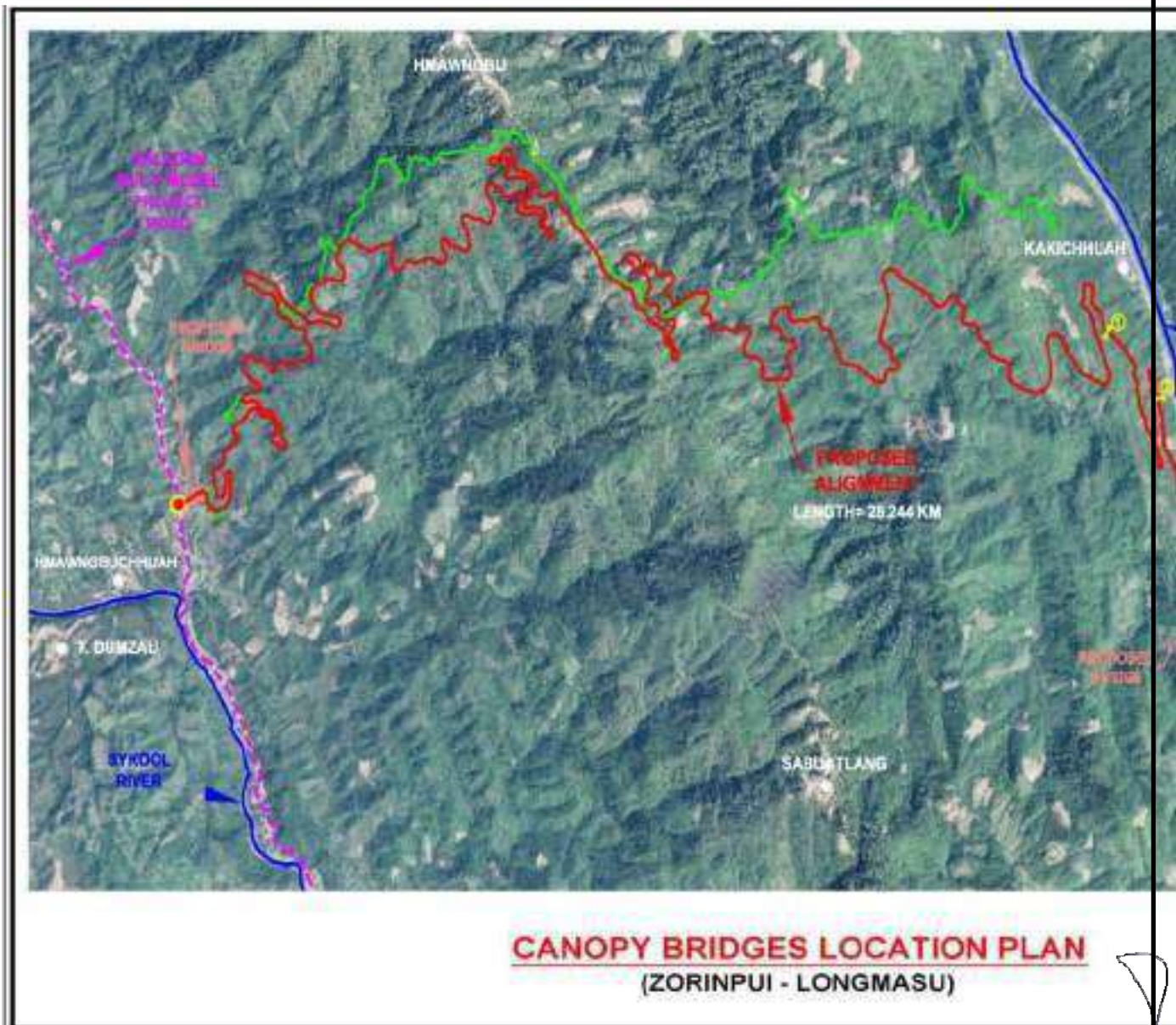
Table No. 2: Details of suggested locations for artificial Aerial passage/ropeways in forest areas

Sl. No.	Proposed Design Chainage (km)	Side	Easting	Northing
1.	21+140	Both Side	483367.524	2447335.193
2.	23+000	Both Side	483524.029	2446772.211
3.	25+375	Both Side	483696.266	2444722.288
4.	27+000	Both Side	484226.106	2444201.026
5.	28+200	Both Side	484396.768	2444659.220

An illustration of the artificial bridge design suggested on the project road has been presented in **Figure No.3 (a)**, **Figure No.3 (b)** and **Figure No. 3 (c)**.


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Construction of "Zorinpui – Longmasu" section of NH-502A from km 0.000 to km 28.244 in the s



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Construction of “Zorinpui – Longmasu” section of NH-502A from km 0.000 to km 28.244 in the s



Figure No 3 (a): An illustration of the artificial bridge suggested on the

Construction of “Zorinpui – Longmasu” section of NH-502A from km 0.000 to km 28.244 in the s

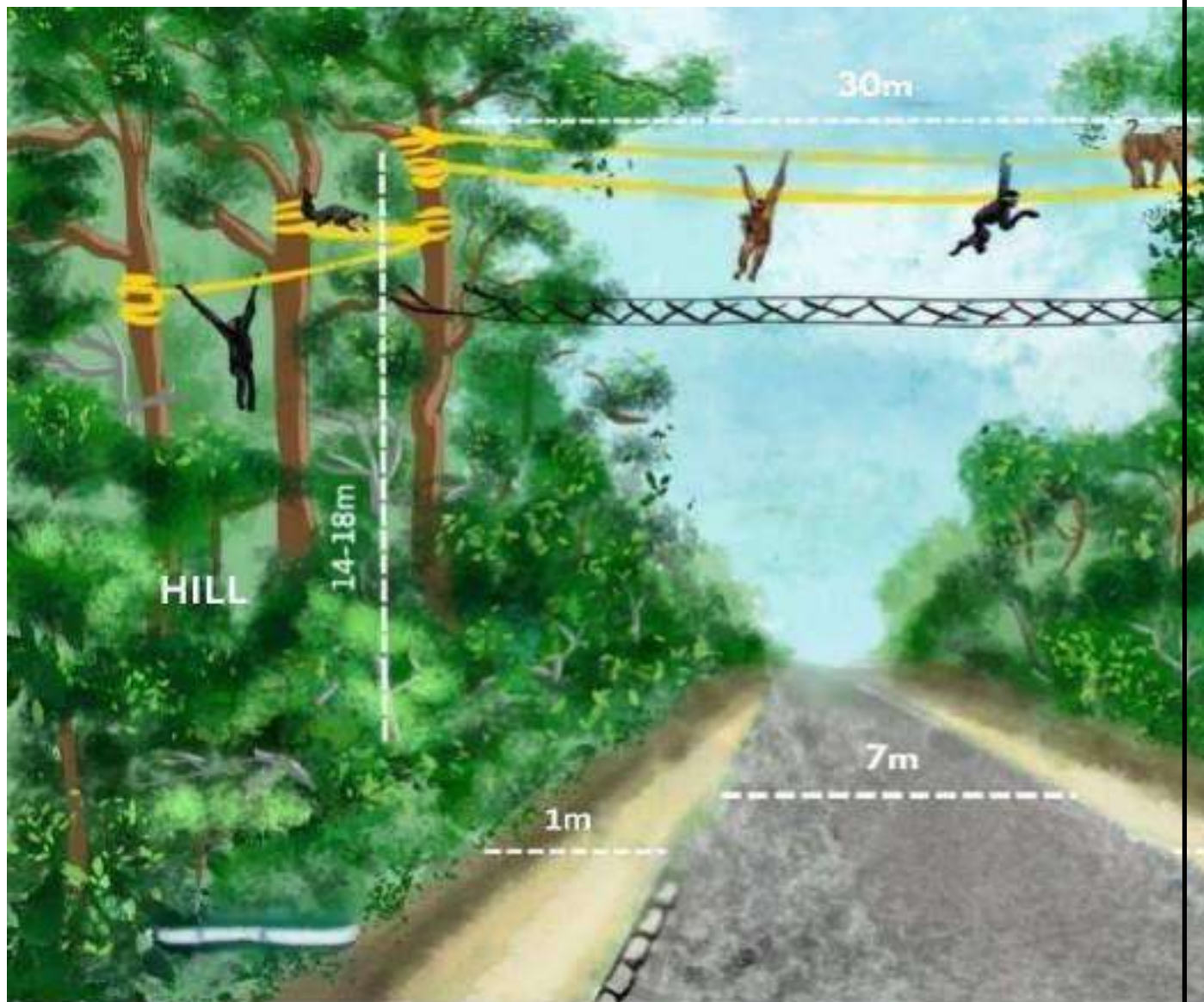


Figure No 3 (b): An illustration of the artificial bridge design suggested on the project

Construction of “Zorinpui – Longmasu” section of NH-502A from km 0.000 to km 28.244 in the s

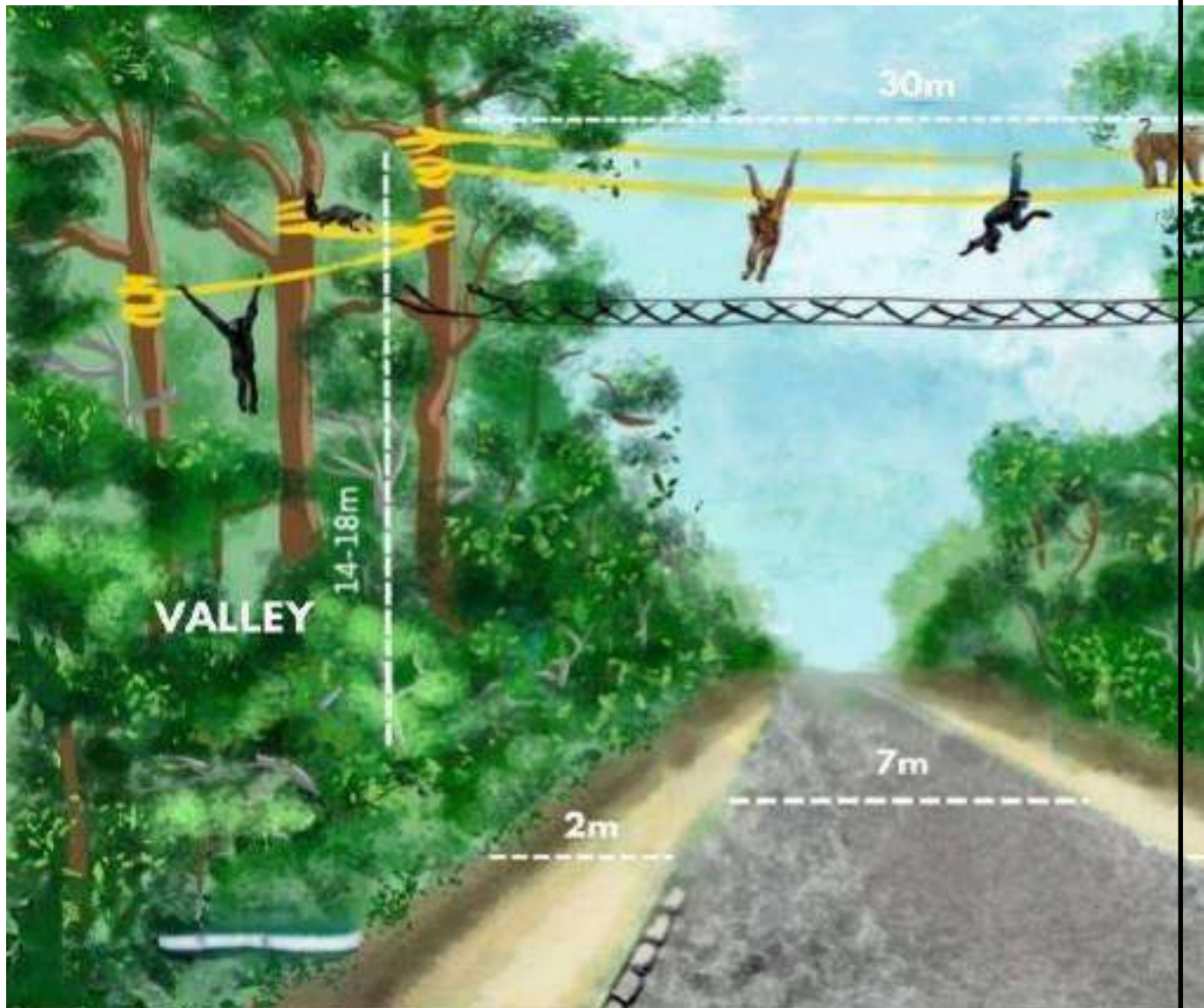


Figure No 3 (c): An illustration of the artificial bridge design suggested on the project

8.9 Estimated cost for the Aerial passage/ropeways for Hoolock gibbon

- A. An estimate of 200 m of rope will be used at each Aerial passage/ropeways locations

Considering the cost of rope = Rs. 1500/meter per location (including transportation and labour charges)

Therefore 200 m = Rs. 1500 x 200 = **Rs. 3,00,000 per location.**

- B. Installation of Bamboo sheet for the crossing of Hoolock from one tree to another

Considering the cost of bamboo sheet = Rs. 250/ Square feet (including transportation and labour charges)

Therefore for 30 m width of the road = 30 m x 3.2 foot (in 1 m) x 2 m width
= 192 square feet = 200 square feet (say)

Therefore for 200 sq.ft. = Rs. 200 * 250 = **Rs. 50,000 per location.**

Therefore, the total cost for Aerial passage/ropeways proposed at each location is A + B

= Rs. 3,00,000 + Rs. 50,000 = **Rs. 3,50,000/- per location**

Therefore for 05 locations the cost for the Aerial passage/ropeways are Rs. 3,50,000 x 5 = Rs. 17,50,000/- (Seventeen lakhs Fifty thousand only)

8.10 Provisions of Safety Features

Suitable designs will be furnished for traffic safety features and road furniture including traffic signals in urban areas, signs, markings, overhead sign boards, crash barriers, delineators, fencing in selected stretches etc. Indian Road Congress (IRC) codes will be followed in proposing and designing road safety features. Pavement markings will be done for traffic lane line, edge lines and hatching. The marking will be carried out with hot applied thermoplastics materials. The pavement markings will be reinforced with raised RR pavement markers and are provided for median and shoulder edge longitudinal lines and hatch markings. Highway lightings including high masts will be provided at intersections in order to improve the night time visibility.

Construction of "Zorinpui – Longmasu" section of NH-502A from km 0.000 to km 28.244 in the state of Mizoram

9 Wildlife Conservation and Mitigation Cost

The breakup of the wildlife Conservation and its Mitigation Cost have been presented in **Table No. 4.**

Table No. 4: Breakup of the wildlife Conservation and its Mitigation Cost

Sl. No.	Wildlife Conservation and its mitigation	Mitigation Cost (Rs.)
1.	Animal Underpasses (such as Bridges and Culverts) for passage of wild animals to cross the project alignment	Covered in Civil Construction Cost
2.	Cost for the construction and placement of Amphibians (i.e. Reptiles, snakes, frogs etc) underpasses across the road in forest areas as per section 8.3.1	13,69,315/-
3.	Cost for the construction of Aerial passage/ropeways for Hoolock gibbon in forest areas as per Table No. 2	17,50,000/-
4.	Signages for wildlife crossings in the forest areas from Ch 20+790 to 25+440 and from Ch 25+523 to 28+244	3,00,000/-
Total (Rs.)		34,19,315/-

10 Recommendation and Conclusion

The animal passage plan has been prepared as per the prescribed format, however if the forest department desires to amend or suggest some additional conservation methods, the same shall be implemented by NHIDCL keeping in view of technicality.


 General Manager (P)
 N.H.I.D.C.L. - Lunglei
 Mizoram

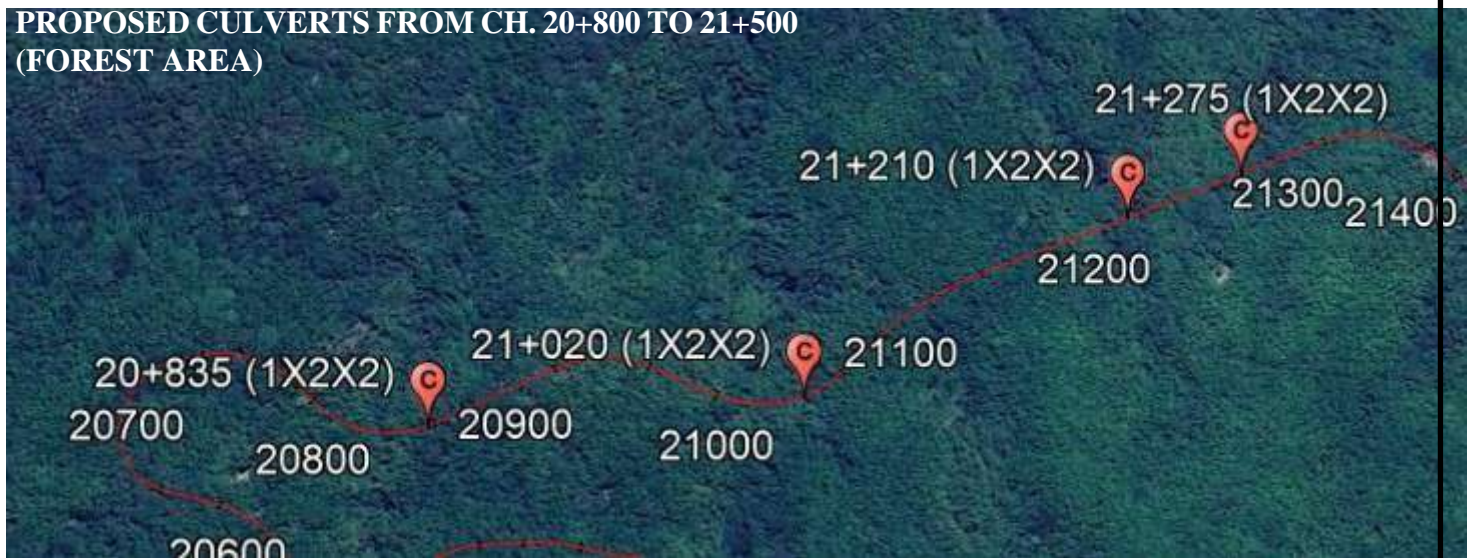


General Manager (P)
N.H.D.C.L. PMS - Coimbatore
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ANNEXURE I : PROPOSED CULVERT LIST (ZORINPUI TO LONGMASU IN THE FOREST AREAS)					
S.NO.	CHAINAGE	SPAN ARRANGEMENT			
		NOS	LENGTH	HEIGHT	SIZE
1	20+835	1	2.0	2.0	1 X 2.0 X 2.0
2	21+020	1	2.0	2.0	1 X 2.0 X 2.0
3	21+210	1	2.0	2.0	1 X 2.0 X 2.0
4	21+275	1	2.0	2.0	1 X 2.0 X 2.0
5	21+410	1	2.0	2.0	1 X 2.0 X 2.0
6	21+960	1	2.0	2.0	1 X 2.0 X 2.0
7	22+100	1	2.0	2.0	1 X 2.0 X 2.0
8	22+410	1	2.0	2.0	1 X 2.0 X 2.0
9	22+515	1	2.0	2.0	1 X 2.0 X 2.0
10	22+920	1	3.0	3.0	1 X 3.0 X 3.0
11	23+220	1	3.0	3.0	1 X 3.0 X 3.0
12	23+450	1	2.0	2.0	1 X 2.0 X 2.0
13	23+770	1	2.0	2.0	1 X 2.0 X 2.0
14	24+955	1	2.0	2.0	1 X 2.0 X 2.0
15	25+040	1	2.0	2.0	1 X 2.0 X 2.0
16	25+130	1	2.0	2.0	1 X 2.0 X 2.0
17	26+690	1	2.0	2.0	1 X 2.0 X 2.0
18	26+930	1	2.0	2.0	1 X 2.0 X 2.0
19	27+300	1	2.0	2.0	1 X 2.0 X 2.0
20	27+510	1	2.0	2.0	1 X 2.0 X 2.0
21	27+960	1	2.0	2.0	1 X 2.0 X 2.0
22	28+010	1	2.0	2.0	1 X 2.0 X 2.0
23	28+130	1	2.0	2.0	1 X 2.0 X 2.0


 General Manager (P)
 N.H.I.D. C.L. PMHS - Lawngthli
 Mizoram

**PROPOSED CULVERTS FROM CH. 20+800 TO 21+500
(FOREST AREA)**




General Manager (P)
N.H.I.D.C.L. PMU - Lawngthai
Mizoram

**PROPOSED CULVERTS FROM CH. 21+500 TO 23+500
(FOREST AREA)**



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General Manager
N.H.I.D.C.L. PMO -
Mizoram

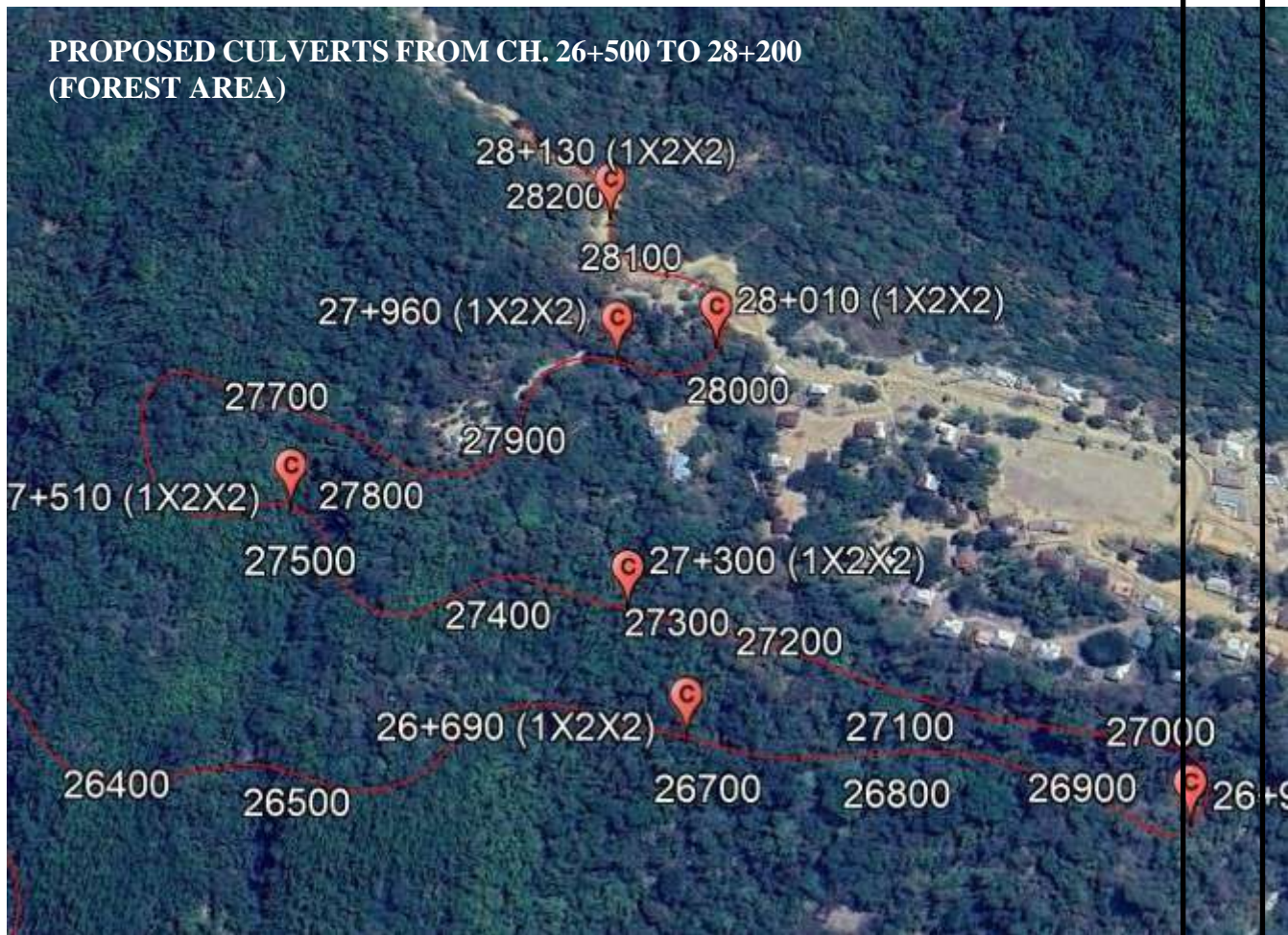
PROPOSED CULVERTS FROM CH. 23+500 TO 24+500
(FOREST AREA)



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**PROPOSED CULVERTS FROM CH. 24+500 TO 26+500
(FOREST AREA)**






General Manager (P)
N.H.I.D. C.L. P.M.S. - Sawinghi
Muzorant

Factsheet Central filled by Deputy Director

Project Name: Development of Bundi Silor Namana Garda Bhopatpura road (SH-29B) FROM KM 0/0 TO 44/0 in the State of Rajasthan	Proposal Number: WL/RJ/ROAD/429009/2023
State: RAJASTHAN	Single Window Number: SW/128950/2023

1	Proposal Name	Proposal for use of 28.21 ha of forest land from buffer zone of Ramgarh Vishdhari Tiger Reserve for widening of Bundi Silor Namana Garda Bhopatpura road (SH-29B) from existing 3 m to 20 m width for 14.105 km from Km 0/0 to 44/0 in favour of PWD, Kota, Rajasthan.
2	Name of the protected area involved	Ramgarh Vishdhari Tiger Reserve
3	Proposal Number	WL/RJ/ROAD/429009/2023
4	State Name	RAJASTHAN
5	Whether the proposal is sub-judice	No
6	Area of the protected area(Ha)	101998
7	Area proposed for diversion / De-notification	28.21
8	Total Diverted Area from Protected Area	NA
9	Status of ESZ if any	Draft notification on 30th December, 2020 has expired. Revised proposal is awaited from the State Govt.
10	Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life	Since it is an existing road, with change in width; the impact as per the project is Section 29 to the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 would be minimum. Mitigative measures are being prescribed.

	(Protection) Act, 1972	
11	Whether linear/non-linear	Linear
12	Whether EC obtained	No
13	Name of the application Agency	PROJECT DIRECTOR PPP PWD KOTA
14	Date of submission	13/05/2023
15	Total number of trees to be felled	3000
16	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	Yes
17	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	Development of Bundi Silor Namana Garda Bhopatpura road (SH-29B) from KM 0/0 TO 44/0 in the State of Rajasthan is the existing road widening project and possible efforts were made to avoid the forest land by Project Director (P.P.P), Public Works Department, Kota but existing Bundi Silor Namana Garda Bhopatpura road (SH-29B) from Km 0/0 to 44/0 in the State of Rajasthan is passing through the recently declared Ramgarh Vishdhari Tiger Reserve buffer Zone hence there is no any other feasible alternative is available to development of the Bundi Silor Namana Garda Bhopatpura road (SH-29B) from Km 0/0 to 44/0.It is further stated that the area of land involved for the "Development of Budni Siloar Namana Garda Bhopatpura road (SH-29B) from Km 0/0 to 44/0 in the state of Rajasthan" is bare minimum.
18	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Ramgarh Vishdhari Tiger Reserve is home to wild boar, panther, common langur, striped hyena, sloth bear, sambhar, spotted deer, Indian porcupine, blue bull, jackal, common kingfisher etc.
19	Violation (if any)	No

	done by the User Agency in the past?	
20	Type of forest	Tropical thorn Forest
21	Proposed Mitigation Measures	The User Agency has proposed 12 animal underpasses each of 9 m span with 3m height. Plan attached.
22	Recommendation of the state board for wildlife	Proposal was recommended by the State Board for Wild Life through circulation.
23	Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden	Recommended
24	Conditions imposed by Chief Wild Life Warden	<p>The Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal subject to the following conditions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 2 % of the proportional project cost falling within the Protected Area should be deposited in RPACS by the user agency for management and protection of wildlife in the Protected Area. 2. No work shall be done before sunrise and after sunset in the project area. 3. No material of any kind should be extracted from the Protected Area. 4. There will be no felling of trees and burning of fuel wood inside the Protected Area. 5. The waste material generated should be disposed outside the Protected Area. 6. There will be no labor camp within 1 km from the boundary of Protected Area. 7. No blasting will be carried out within 1 km from the boundary of Protected Area during the work. 8. To restrict movement of wild animals towards the road/railway track in the Protected Area, adequate mitigative measures such as wall/ chain link fencing will be constructed by the User agency to stop accidents. 9. There shall be no high mast/ beam/ search lights & high sounds within 1 km from the Protected Area boundary. 10. Signage's regarding information about the wild animals in the area, control of the traffic volumes, speed etc. should be erected in the project area.

11. The user agency and project personnel will comply with the provisions of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972. Maintenance activity of any nature should be carried out only after seeking formal approval from competent authority of tiger reserve/PA.
12. The user agency and project personnel will comply with the provisions of Standard SOP/Guidelines issued by WII, Dehradun for linear projects. Any permission / clearance required under FCA-1980 or other acts may be taken as per rules. A sign board will be installed at every 500 meters in the Protected Area. The details of which will be posted only after the approval of this office. Speed breakers will be made and marked with fluorescent paint at a distance of every 300 meters in the sanctuary area. Species wise Animal passes to be provided by user agency at project cost as per WII SoP. Plantation in the three rows on both sides along the road shall be done and maintained by user agency in consultation with PA in-charge (DCF). The user agency will not create Burrow Pits in the Sanctuary area for construction of road. User agency shall clear all the debris left after construction is over.

25	Comments of NTCA	<p>NTCA vide letter no.7-111/2024-NTCA dated 10th December, 2024 has made the following observations and recommendations:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The proposed Bundi- Silor-Namana-Garda-Bhopatpura road project lies in the Ramgarh Vishdhari Tiger Reserve boundary, a significant tiger habitat in Rajasthan. 2. The area surrounding the proposed road project has been identified as critical for tiger conservation, with tiger presence documented in the landscape in the 2022 cycle of the All India Tiger Estimation. 3. The area around Ramgarh Vishdhari Tiger Reserve, where the proposed road project is located, supports a diverse ecosystem that includes tigers, leopards, hyenas, bear, wolf, sambar, chinkara, and chital. Ramgarh Vishdhari Tiger Reserve (RVTR) represents both Aravalli and Vindhyan ecosystem. 4. The hills forest of RVTR is well connected with the Ranthambore Tiger Reserve (RTR) and MHTR (Mukundra Hills Tiger Reserve), thus can harbour the dispersing tigers of RTR and an important link in the greater Ranthambore ecosystem. 5. Therefore, it is recommended that NBWL may constitute a committee to conduct a comprehensive site appraisal. 6. The team would perform the ecological evaluation of the landscape. Additionally, the committee could provide recommendations for addressing any adverse impacts on the local wildlife and ecosystem would be beneficial. 7. Any decision to the proposal may be undertaken based on the report submitted by the committee.
26	Comments of Ministry	<p>The list of proposal recommended by the Standing Committee involving Ramgarh Vishdhari Tiger Reserve. The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.</p>
27	Uploaded	<p>animal passage plan and recommended list.pdf</p>

Document	
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ANIMAL PASSAGE **PLAN**

INTRODUCTION:

CHAPTER 1

It is important to consider biodiversity in linear infrastructure planning and design. It describes trends in a number of linear development sectors in India and touches on the regulatory procedures for obtaining clearances i.e. Wildlife, Environment, CRZ and Forest for proposed projects. The section will give an overview of ecological impacts of linear developments and looks at core principles for impact mitigation.

RELEVANCE OF MAINSTREAMING BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION IN LINEAR INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

1.1 WILDLIFE CONSERVATION : APPROACHES AND PRACTICE

Wildlife conservation is the very important issue for linear infrastructure development projects. Wildlife comprises both wild animals as well as plants. In India forest cover is 21.34 % of the total geographical area of the country whereas protected area covers about 4.89% of the total area. As per National wildlife database presently 103 National Parks, 536 Wildlife Sanctuaries, 67 Conservation reserves and 26 community reserves are located in the country.

Wildlife conservation is not just a strategy aimed at protection of rare, threatened and endemic biodiversity but is a well-recognized means of achieving ecological security, human wellbeing and sustainable development of the country. Impacts and conservation of the wildlife on PAs and protected landscapes due to linear projects i.e Roads, Railway, Transmission Lines and canals may be different.

1.2 CHALLENGES OF MANAGING LINEAR DEVELOPMENTS

Road development projects cut across the landscape, fragment wild habitats therefore many endangering species may be affected due development of linear projects hence proper mitigation measures is essential for conservation of the surrounded wildlife

7/21/2021 11:57 AM
Hitesh Kumar Gupta
Project Engineer

1.3 MAINSTREAMING BIODIVERSITY IN LINEAR DEVELOPMENTS

During the Road development projects user agency should ensure that Road development would be animal friendly by providing underpasses for movement of wildlife. In addition to that development of road to be mitigate any adverse impacts on sensitive habitats to designing 'green' infrastructure

1.4 SMART AND GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE

During the Project alignment finalization, it aims to respect and avoid important biodiversity and sensitive habitats, including natural corridors across the landscape. It also aims to maintain, strengthen and restore ecosystems at all spatial scales, thereby ensuring sustained benefits to people from the goods and services they provide. Green infrastructure helps to build robust healthy and enduring landscapes that enable species and their communities to move and adapt.

Green infrastructure has to take into account a number of human dimensions such as safety and economic considerations, and ways to utilize the landscape in an optimum way.

The project is prepared based on Green Infrastructure Principles

- Large to local scale - understands the wider landscape and the development context
- Proactive-
 - 1- Identifies and avoids areas that are significant for biodiversity
 - 2- Identifies and protects natural processes and resources of value or benefit to people
 - 3- Identifies, protects and/or restores natural corridors and networks
- Harmonizing -
 - 1- Considers the human dimensions (safety and economy)
 - 2- Seeks to integrate human and ecological values and goals
 - 3- Provides a framework for sustainable development

Hitesh Kumar Gupta
DGtd (Tech) Cum PD
RSHA, PUJ Kota

CHAPTER 2

PROGRESSIVE TRENDS IN LINEAR DEVELOPMENT SECTORS

Roads are an integral part of the transport system. A country's road network should be efficient in order to maximize economic and social benefits. They play a significant role in achieving national development and contributing to the overall performance and social functioning of the community. It is acknowledged that roads enhance mobility, taking people out of isolation and therefore poverty. Roads play a very important role in the socio- economic development of the country but meanwhile this expansion also pose great challenges to the safety and security of the travelling public. The road transport industry is the backbone of strong economies and dynamic societies. It is therefore legitimate and indispensable to safeguard an industry that is vital to economic growth, social development, prosperity and, ultimately, peace and which plays a crucial role in everyone's life in industrialized and developing countries alike by meeting the demand for the sustainable mobility of both people and goods.

This factor becomes even more pertinent for a country the size of India, where road infrastructure is becoming the most pervasive form of linear features that traverse the entire length and breadth of the country.

The expansion of the road, upgrading of existing roads and planning of superior and more sophisticated surface transportation options such as expressways thus become priorities for central agencies such as the National Highway Authority of India and Ministry of Road Transport & Highways Etc.

Various major new scheme is also launched in past three years i.e. Bhart Mala project, Special Road Scheme, District Connectivity Road Program and Setu Bharatam etc which will connect International borders, Costal area, major tourists places, religious place, district head quarters and upgrade the level crossing, narrow/weak bridges etc.

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Hitesh Kumar Gupta
DGM (Tech) Cum PD
RSHA, PII Kota

CHAPTER 3

REQUIREMENT FOR CLEARANCES FOR PROPOSED PROJECTS

As per provisions of Environmental Impact Assessment Notification 2006 and periodic amendments, environmental clearance is not applicable on this project as length of the road is below 100 Km and Proposed RoW is not more than 60 Mtrs.

Forest Clearance is applicable for this project and Fresh Forest Diversion Proposal has been submitted through Parivesh Portal 2.0 vide Proposal No. FP/RJ/ROAD/419942/2023 CRZ Clearance is not applicable for this project.

Wildlife Clearance is applicable for this project as existing road is passing through the Protected area therefore fresh wildlife clearance proposal has been submitted for widening vide proposal No.: WL/RJ/ROAD/429009/2023

CHAPTER 4

OVERVIEW OF ECOLOGICAL IMPACTS OF LINEAR INFRASTRUCTURE

Wildlife area affected due to development of Road structure. The broad Classifications are as follows:

4.1. Direct loss of habitat

The construction of new roads and railways destroys or damages vegetation such as trees, shrubs and grasses, this vegetation may provide valuable habitat for wildlife. Any linear development through a closed forest that would lead to loss of habitat would result in a reduced carrying capacity of the landscape to sustain wildlife. The degree of impact is likely to be proportional to the width and length of the disturbance corridor. In this proposal the road is already exists i.e. the habitat loss has already done. No new habitat loss will create.

4.2 Degradation of habitat quality

Habitat quality may be reduced due to Transports emissions, Solids waste generation, trenching /digging and establishment of camps during construction activities due to road development projects. During the construction, activities local works may be depend upon the local resources. In this proposal the road is already exists i.e. the habitat loss has already done. No new degradation of habitat quality loss will create.

4.3. **Noise-induced physiological and behavioral changes**

Noise generation due to traffic movement may be affect the Physiological and behavior of the wildlife around the area. Due to loud noise in nearby area wildlife communication system may be affected which is significant impacts on the wildlife. Various research is also indicates that that Loud noise may be degrade the physiological and behavior of the wildlife. In this project, the traffic is already going on. No new noise pollution will create.

4.4 **Impacts of headlight glare on wildlife**

As per the wildlife experts and researchers, artificial lights may contribute to disturbance of wildlife near roads therefore to minimize the headlight glare impacts on wildlife latest management technologies to be adopted so that continued growth and expansion leads to no increase in the impact of light pollution

4.5 **Habitat loss and fragmentation**

Habitat may be reduced and wildlife habitat may be fragmented due to Green Field Roads or widening of road project wildlife.

4.6 **Modeling of barrier effect of traffic volumes**

and heterogeneity on

the movement of wild animals

Wildlife Experts feel that all Roads up gradations lead to enhancement of both traffic volumes and velocity and therefore can become a hindrance to animal movement across the highway leading to their avoidance of the highway for crossing over. This phenomenon has been termed as the 'barrier effect' and it manifests in several forms.

Various studies has been carried out by the wildlife experts as well as some agencies and studies is says that some models can reduce the impacts on wildlife due to traffic volumes.

Species	Road type	Pass Zone (0.75-1)	Death Zone (0.75-1)	Deterrent Zone (0.75-1)
Leopard	2 Lane	0-430	430-600	>600
	4 Lane	0-230	230-450	>450
Chital	2 Lane	0-160	160-320	>320
	4 Lane	0-80	80-160	>160

4.7 **Ecological impacts of linear infrastructure**

on different animal groups.

Wildlife experts and research agencies workout the Ecological impacts on different animal groups due to linear infrastructure projects which is described in below mentioned table.

		MAJOR IMPACTS				
		Habitat loss	Habitat fragmentation	Disturbance-induced behavioral changes	Injury / mortality	Impediment to movement
Mammals	Large mammals	High impact	Moderate impact	Possible impact	High impact	High impact
	Medium and small mammals	High impact	Moderate impact	Possible impact	High impact	High impact
	Arboreal animals/gliders	High impact	Moderate impact	Possible impact	High impact	High impact
Birds		High impact	Moderate impact	Possible impact	High impact	High impact
Reptiles		High impact	Moderate impact	Possible impact	High impact	High impact
Amphibians		High impact	Moderate impact	Possible impact	High impact	High impact
Invertebrates		High impact	Moderate impact	Possible impact	High impact	High impact

Key :  High impact  Moderate impact  Possible impact

4.8 MITIGATION PRINCIPLES

the purpose of mitigation is to identify strategies and measures that will address the conservation concerns likely to be associated with the development proposals. In order to deliver the potential benefits of green infrastructure development, these strategies and measures must follow a set of key mitigation principles.

1. Mitigation Must Be Addressed As An Integral Part Of Project Planning And Implementation
2. Mitigation Measures Need To Target Significant Impacts

4.9 NECESSITY OF ANIMAL PASSES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Animal move between habitats in order to survive by findings food, mats and area of refuge. As urban area continue to expand and highway network and traffic volumes increase there is threat to animals while crossing the roads. All proposals for highways, railway tracks canals and power lines passing through the wildlife sanctuaries or national parks and protected area will now have to include a plan to provide for safe movement of wildlife and allocate budget for animal passage plan as per NBWL proceedings dated 25th

January, 2018. The linear projects passing through wildlife-protected areas are associated with:

- Loss of Habitat resulting reduced carrying capacity (Degree of impact is likely to be proportional to the length and width of the disturbance corridor)
- Fragmentation of habitat in to spatially isolated parts (cause of the decline of Bio- Diversity and higher edge-to-interior ratio)
- Noise & Light effect (Habitat became less attractive to animals)
- Injury/mortality to animals (Snaks,Deer,Neel Gai, Cats etc.)
- Altered/Changed drainage Pattern.
- Increased Human-Wildlife conflict
- Barrier effect (Effect of Traffic Volume, Noise, Human activities, Physical hindrance and traffic mortality)

CHAPTER 5

5.1 SCOPE OF ANIMAL PASSAGE PLAN STUDY:

The scope of animal passage plan are:

- ❖ To incorporate the needs of wildlife in Proposed Projects.
- ❖ To maintain the habitat connectivity
- ❖ To aid in the reduction of human wildlife conflict, improving awareness, Safety and reducing collisions

Achieving these goals will include restoring connections where they have been removed and ensuring that existing connections remain as the project road expands.

5.2 METHODOLOGY OF ANIMAL PASSAGE PLAN (UNDERPASS)

- Review the Existing study and available data of Ramgarh Vishdhari Tiger Reserve Buffer Wildlife Sanctuary.
- Assessment of wildlife animal distribution and it's relative abundance through Ground Survey.

Bhopatpura road (SH-20B) FROM KM 0/0 TO 44/0 in
the State of Rajasthan (Proposal No. :
Ramgarh Vishdhari Tiger Reserve Buffer wildlife sanctuary area.

7/20/21
Hitesh Kumar Gupta
DGM (Tech) Cum P
BSHA, PII Kota

-
- Discussion with local communities

- Identification of Impacts
- Mitigation Measures.

5.3 ASSESSMENT OF WILDLIFE ANIMAL DISTRIBUTION AND IT'S RELATIVE ABUNDANCE THROUGH GROUND SURVEY.

The major carnivore at the top of the food chain is Panther (*Panthera pardus*). Other vertebrates inhabiting the area are Striped Hyena, Jungle Cat, Jackal, Wolf, and Indian Fox, Common Langur, Bluebull, Indian Hare, Wild Boar, Five- striped Palm Squirrel, Rats, Pale Hedgehog, Indian Pangolin, Bats, Porcupine, birds & reptiles etc. The major wild animals found in the sanctuary are listed below.

(a) **Panther : -**

The Panther is the top carnivore of the sanctuary. They are inhabiting the forests of all ranges The woody hilly tracts forms the best habitat for the Panthers.

(b) **The Striped Hyena: -**

Hyena is nocturnal in nature. They are known as the scavengers as it eats the died animals and left over portions of kills of other animals. Occasionally goats and sheep are lifted by them.

(c) **Jackal :-**

This species prefers outskirts of the sanctuary. It hunts small animals for food and does scavenging on dead animals too. It is commonly occurring in the sanctuary. It is very fond of Ber fruits.

(d) **Hanuman Langur: -**

It is a folivorus semi-arboreal primate. It likes a variety of food items like foliage, fruits, buds, seeds, bark etc. It devours leaves of Mahuwa, Godal, *Calotropis*, Salar etc. A big troop can be seen near Dudhaleshwar temple, where it roosts regularly.

(e) **Indian small Civet and Toddy Cat:-**

These two species of civets inhabit in the hollows of trees and crevices of the rocks. They are omnivorous natural animals, found in good number over here.

Dr. Hitesh Kumar Gupta
DGM (Tech) Cum PD
Bhilai, Bhilai Kota

(f) **Common Mangoose:-**

It is a species which is commonly occurring in the sanctuary. It is diurnal; prefer relatively open areas to live. It hunts rodents, birds, and reptiles for its survival.

(g) **Ruddy Mangoose:-**

It prefers relatively denser part of the sanctuary. It is a diurnal, carnivorous animal, hunts small birds, reptiles, mammals for food. This species is less common within the geographical limits of the sanctuary.

(h) **Birds: -**

A large number of terrestrial birds are found in the Ramgarh Vishdhari Tiger Reserve Buffer Wildlife Sanctuary viz. Grey Jungle Fowl, Red Spur Fowl, Common Quail, Grey Partridge, Painted Partridge, Crested Lark, shy-crowed Finch Lark etc. A variety of waterfowl can be seen in the water-bodies of this sanctuary. Arboreal birds like Yellow Legged Green Pigeon, White-browed Fantail Flycatcher, White-throated Fantail Flycatchers, Grey Hornbill, Parakeets, Coppersmith etc. are commonly seen in tree grove of the sanctuary. Rock loving birds like Brown Rock Chat, Crested Bunting, Martins etc. are commonly seen in the sanctuary.

5.4 Assessments of land use land cover patterns in and around Ramgarh Vishdhari Tiger Reserve Buffer wildlife sanctuary area.

This section will help the user define the ecological goals of the project such as whether or not mitigation is required, or desired for the project area. Landscape characteristics. Species present and adjacent land uses are all important consideration used to define the ecological scope of the project. When combined with the transportation goals, the outcome will be road that is functional and safe for both drivers and wildlife.

The land use of the project area and the adjacent lands will play a large role in determining the type and extent of mitigation required.

Current Land Use

Common land uses in the project road include following:

- Plantation/Vegetation
- Residential/Human Settlement
- Agricultural

Dr. Hitesh Kumar Gupta
DGM (Tech) Cum PD
RSHA, PUJ Kota

- Open Scrub Land
- Stony Area
- Water Bodies/Drainage Channels.

5.4.1.1 Discussion with local communities:

Discussion and opinion of the local communities regarding development of road, wildlife conservation and grievances of the villagers has been considered and addressed in the plan.

5.4.1.2 Identification of Impacts:

No major affects found on forest and wildlife due to development of road because the two- lane road is already exists. Mitigation measures has been incorporate in the animal passes plan.

5.4.1.3 Mitigation Measure:

Relative importance of different types of strategies and measures for mitigating the impacts of roads on different functional groups of wild animals.

5.4.1.4 Designing of an Underpass:

A crossing structure will only be effective if it is accessible and acceptable to the species that will potentially utilize it: its design and size can greatly influence its use. The body size of the animal and its behavior (e.g. solitary or group living, diurnal or nocturnal) will influence the design of the structure. In general, the bigger these structures, the more they are used. Where there is little or no research available to determine the appropriate dimensions of a crossing structure for a specific species— particularly if that animal is threatened or rare – the design should on the side of caution and cater for relatively large animals. Structures with greatest use have heights at least equal to their width, and openings that allow unobstructed view of habitat recommends that underpasses have an 'openness ratio' or index of at least 2.0 to be effective (openness ratio is calculated by dividing the cross-sectional D
Openness Ratio influences use of underpasses by animals.

**Height of the opening X width of the
structure length of the underpass**

Openness ratio = -----

length of the underpass

S. No.	Name of Passage Plan	Proposed Size (Width m X Height m)	Remark	Longitude	Latitude
1.	Animal Passage Plan-1	9x 3.00	New Construction	75° 32' 21.390" E	25° 15' 24.580" N
2.	Animal Passage Plan-2	9x 3.00	New Construction	75° 32' 01.810" E	25° 15' 10.870" N
3.	Animal Passage Plan-3	9x 3.00	New Construction	75° 28' 23.020" E	25° 12' 20.320" N
4.	Animal Passage Plan-4	9x 3.00	New Construction	75° 28' 17.010" E	25° 12' 23.510" N
5.	Animal Passage Plan-5	9x 3.00	New Construction	75° 28' 09.600" E	25° 12' 28.450" N
6.	Animal Passage Plan-6	9x 3.00	New Construction	75° 28' 00.970" E	25° 12' 37.480" N
7.	Animal Passage Plan-7	9x 3.00	New Construction	75° 27' 29.110" E	25° 12' 32.230" N
8.	Animal Passage Plan-8	9x 3.00	New Construction	75° 27' 21.090" E	25° 12' 40.270" N
9.	Animal Passage Plan-9	9x 3.00	New Construction	75° 27' 07.510" E	25° 12' 42.360" N
10.	Animal Passage Plan-10	9x 3.00	New Construction	75° 26' 51.714" E	25° 12' 43.133" N
11.	Animal Passage Plan-11	9x 3.00	New Construction	75° 26' 00.250" E	25° 12' 27.957" N
12.	Animal Passage Plan-12	9x 3.00	New Construction	75° 24' 45.714" E	25° 12' 09.883" N

Length of the underpasses shall be 12 Mtr

Note: Here the opening ration of underpasses is 2.25 which is more than the prescribe opening ration as per WII guideline (more than 2.0)

Budgetary provisions for mitigate the problems of traffic speed, Cattle trace passing, Animal Movement, Noise due to traffic, Signage's for awareness of local peoples have been incorporated in the plan.

Location Map of under Passes is enclosed

TEJARI 25/11
 Hitesh Kumar Gupta
 DGM (Tech) Cum PD
 RSHA, PII Kota

CHAPTER-6

Budgetary provisions for project cost and mitigation measures:

Amount in Crores

Sr No.	Item	Rate	Unit	Total Amount (Cr)
1.	Construction of Road	4.1968 Cr Per Km	44.00 Km	184.66
2.	Construction of Under Pass	1.00 Cr per Under Pass	12 Nos.	12.00
3.	Establishment of Signages	LS	0.75 Cr	0.75
4.	Construction of Speed Breaker	LS	0.50 Cr	0.50
5.	Mitigation measures for Noise & Light Reflection Control	LS	1.00 Cr	1.00
6.	Add 18% GST	-	-	35.80
Total Amount				234.74 Cr

12/11/2021
Hitesh Kumar Gupta
DGM (Tech) Cum PD
RSHA, PIU Kota

Animal Passage Plan for Single Cell Box Culvert (2x2)m
without Earth Cushion.



Ministry of Surface Transport
(Roads Wing)

STANDARD DRAWINGS FOR BOX CELL CULVERTS

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FOREWORD

The Standard Highway Plans for Box-Culverts with varying depth of earth filling, using high yield strength deformed bars, are being brought out for the first time. As Box-Culverts, being economical, are the basic feature related to development of any highway stretch, it was found that considerable time and duplication efforts can be avoided by adopting standard plan for Box-Culvert Structures.

This volume, the first in the series of standard drawings for Box-Culverts, contains standard plans for 104 combinations of Box-Culverts with various heights of earth filling (i.e. 0.0m, 3.0m, 4.0m and 5.0m heights of earth filling) and covers. The clear span variation of 2.0m to 8.0m with combinations of clear height of 2.0m to 7.0m. This volume contains the most common options of single cell box-culvert, double cell box-culvert and triple cell box-culvert. It also contains the standard drawings for PCC wing walls, curtain walls, floor protection details and other relevant details related to box-culverts.

The designs are based on Standard Specifications and Code of Practice for Highway Bridges issued by Indian Roads Congress. Special attention has been given to durability aspects of the structure by adopting various provisions of IRC:21-1997. For construction purposes, Specifications for Road and Bridge Works issued by Ministry of Surface Transport (Roads Wing), Government of India, as amended from time to time, will apply. The standard drawings can be adopted for cross-drainage as well as underpass structures.



 परिचालन निदेशक
 पीपीपी साभि वि. कोटा

The plans have been made complete in all respects so that they can be readily adopted for preparation of estimates and serve as construction drawings in the field.

To simplify the estimation work, the quantities for major items for each of 104 cases are included in a tabular form. A great deal of attention has been paid to dimensioning and detailing so as to ensure proper placement and compaction of concrete during construction. I have no doubt, the adoption of these Standard Plan/Drawing will not only result in faster construction but will also enhance the quality and durability of Box-Culvert Structures.

Every possible care has been taken to eliminate errors in the Drawings. Users are requested to bring to our notice errors and omissions, if any, which may come to their notice during the use of these drawings in the field.

The work of preparing the Designs and Drawings was carried out by M/s Consulting Engineering Services (I) Ltd. and independent proof checking by M/s Tandon Consultants Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi. Equally valuable contributions in the finalisation of the design and details were made by Officers of MOST. The enthusiasm and dedication which this team has brought to bear on the task are to be highly appreciated.



(Prafulla Kumar)

New Delhi
March 31, 2000

Director General (Road Development &
Additional Secretary to the Govt. of India)

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GENERAL NOTES	SD/101	2	GENERAL ARRANGEMENT OF TYPICAL DETAILS OF PROTECTION WORKS	SD/111 (SH 1 TO 4 OF 4)	34-37
GENERAL ARRANGEMENT OF SINGLE CELL RCC BOX STRUCTURES 2M X 2M TO 8M X 7M (WITHOUT EARTH CUSHION)	SD/102	3	TRIPLE CELL BOX CULVERT TYPICAL REINFORCEMENT DETAILS (WITHOUT EARTH CUSHION)	SD/112 (SH 1 & 2 OF 2)	38-39
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GENERAL ARRANGEMENT OF TRIPLE CELL RCC BOX STRUCTURES 2M X 2M TO 3M X 3M (WITHOUT EARTH CUSHION)	SD/106	8	TRIPLE CELL BOX CULVERT TYPICAL REINFORCEMENT DETAILS (WITH EARTH CUSHION)	SD/116 (SH 1 TO 3 OF 3)	54-56
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SINGLE CELL BOX CULVERT TYPICAL REINFORCEMENT DETAILS (WITHOUT EARTH CUSHION)	SD/108 (SH 1 TO 6 OF 6)	10-15			
SINGLE CELL BOX CULVERT TYPICAL REINFORCEMENT DETAILS (WITH EARTH CUSHION)	SD/109 (SH 1 TO 16 OF 16)	16-31			


 पवित्रा निवासक
 पोलीस सा.नि.मि. कोटा

WITH EARTH CUSHION CASES

1.1 SINGLE CELL BOX

S.NO.	No./ob/Es
1.	1/33/3
2.	1/32/4
3.	1/32/3
4.	1/23/3
5.	1/32/4
6.	1/32/3
7.	1/32/3
8.	1/32/4
9.	1/32/3
10.	1/34/3
11.	1/34/4
12.	1/34/3
13.	1/43/3
14.	1/43/4
15.	1/43/3
16.	1/44/3
17.	1/44/4
18.	1/44/3
19.	1/45/3
20.	1/45/4

S.NO.	No./ob/Es
21.	1/45/3
22.	1/53/3
23.	1/53/4
24.	1/53/3
25.	1/54/3
26.	1/54/4
27.	1/54/3
28.	1/55/2
29.	1/55/4
30.	1/55/3
31.	1/52/3
32.	1/53/4
33.	1/53/3
34.	1/54/3
35.	1/54/4
36.	1/54/3
37.	1/55/3
38.	1/55/4
39.	1/55/3
40.	1/56/3

S.NO.	No./ob/Es
41.	1/56/4
42.	1/56/3
43.	1/57/3
44.	1/57/4
45.	1/57/3
46.	1/58/4
47.	1/58/3
48.	1/58/4
49.	1/58/3
50.	1/57/4
51.	1/57/3
52.	1/58/3
53.	1/58/4
54.	1/58/3
55.	1/58/2
56.	1/58/4
57.	1/58/3
58.	1/57/3
59.	1/57/4
60.	1/57/3

1.2 DOUBLE CELL BOX

S.NO.	No./ob/Es
1.	2/32/3
2.	2/32/4
3.	2/32/3
4.	2/33/3
5.	2/33/4
6.	2/33/3
7.	2/32/3
8.	2/32/4
9.	2/32/3
10.	2/32/2
11.	2/32/4
12.	2/32/3

1.3 TRIPLE CELL BOX

S.NO.	No./ob/Es
1.	3/32/3
2.	3/32/4
3.	3/32/3
4.	3/33/3
5.	3/33/4
6.	3/33/3

WITHOUT EARTH CUSHION CASES

1.4 SINGLE CELL BOX

S.NO.	No./ob/Es
1.	1/22/1
2.	1/23/3
3.	1/23/2
4.	1/33/3
5.	1/33/2
6.	1/44/3
7.	1/38/3
8.	1/33/3
9.	1/34/3
10.	1/35/3
11.	1/35/2
12.	1/36/3
13.	1/36/2
14.	1/36/3
15.	1/36/2
16.	1/36/3
17.	1/37/3
18.	1/37/2
19.	1/38/3
20.	1/37/3

single cell
Box of size
2x2 mtr

(Signature)
Mukesh Gocher
Assistant Engineer
PPP, PWD, Kota

1.5 DOUBLE CELL BOX

S.NO.	No./ob/Es
1.	2/32/3
2.	2/32/4
3.	2/32/3
4.	2/33/3

1.6 TRIPLE CELL BOX

S.NO.	No./ob/Es
1.	3/32/3
2.	3/33/3

NOTES:

1. THIS INDEX SHEET DEFINES THE VARIOUS SIZE OPTIONS OF BOX CULVERT INCLUDED IN THESE STANDARD PLANS.
2. No / ob / Es STANDS FOR NO. OF CELLS / CLEAR WIDTH - CLEAR HEIGHT / HEIGHT OF EARTH CUSHION.

(Signature)
परियोजना विभागा
पीपीपी स.नि.वि., कोटा

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT
(ROADS WING), NEW DELHI.
STANDARD DRAWINGS FOR BOX CELL STRUCTURES

INDEX SHEET

DESIGNED BY C.A.L. (A.R. 9029) DEL @ LT	CHECKED BY <i>(Signature)</i> (M.C.T. 1000) DEL	APPROVED FOR ISSUE BY <i>(Signature)</i> (C.E. 5111000) DEL @ DEL W/P	1 0 0 0 DRG. NO. SD/100
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(A) GENERAL

- These notes are applicable for the Standard Drawings of R.C.C Box Cell Structures with earth cushion (3m, 4m & 5m) and without earth cushions. For intermediate heights immediately higher value of earth cushion can be taken for standard drgs.
- These drawings are applicable for right crossings with overall width of 12m for the roadway on top.
- All dimensions are in millimeters unless otherwise mentioned. Only written dimensions are to be followed. No drawing shall be scaled.
- Box cell designation i.e. No./ab/Ec stands for No. of cells/Clear width-Clear height/Height of earth cushion.
- Design criteria:
 - The design is according to the following codes:
 - IRC : 5-1985
 - IRC : 5-1965 (1985 reprint)
 - IRC : 21-1987/1997 reprint)
 - IRC : 78-1985
 - The following loads have been considered in the design:
 - One lane of IRC class 70R or two lanes of class A on carriage way, which ever governs.
 - Wearing coat load of 3 KN/sq.m.
 - The design are applicable for 'MODERATE' AND 'SEVERE' conditions of exposure.
- Wearing coat shall consist of the following for Box Cell Structures without earth cushions.
 - A coat of mastic asphalt 12mm thick with a prime coat over the top of deck is to be provided before the wearing coat is laid.
 - 50 mm thick asphaltic concrete wearing coat as per Clause 512 of MOST's Specifications for Roads and Bridge Works (Third Revision-1995).
 - In case of isolated construction of Box Cell Structures located in remote areas where provision of mastic and asphaltic concrete wearing coat is not practicable, Engineer-in-charge may permit provision of 75mm thick cement concrete wearing coat in M30 grade concrete with maximum water cement ratio as 0.40. The reinforcement shall be consist of Brn'd High Yield Strength Deformed bars @ 200mm centers in both direction over a strip of 300mm near the expansion joint. Reinforcement shall be placed at the centre of the wearing coat. Reinforcement wearing coat shall be discontinued at expansion joint locations. Joint filters shall extend upto the top of wearing coat.
 - For Box Cell Structures with earth cushion, no wearing coat shall be provided.
- Type/position of return walls, railings, guards, posts, ramp, etc. in approach portion shall be decided by the Engineer-in-charge.
- Lowest point in the proposed Box Cell plan area is assumed as Natural Ground level.
- Invert level of Top surface of Bottom Slab is assumed as Bed Level.

(B) MATERIAL SPECIFICATIONS**CONCRETE**

- Concrete shall be design mix and shall have minimum 28 days characteristic strength on 150mm cubes for all elements of structure as indicated below:

Element	Concrete grade		Characteristic strength (MPa)	
	Moderate condition of exposure	Severe condition of exposure	Moderate condition of exposure	Severe condition of exposure
(a) Box Cell Structure	M 20	M 25	20	25
(b) Wing Walls	M 20	M 20	20	20
(c) Curtain Wall	M 15	M 20	15	20
(d) Levelling Course	M 15	M 15	15	15

- High strength ordinary Portland cement conforming to IS:8112 or ordinary Portland cement conforming to IS:269 capable of achieving the required design concrete strength shall only be used.
- The minimum cement concrete and water cement ratio in the concrete design mix shall be 310 kg per cu.m and 0.45 respectively for 'MODERATE' conditions of exposure. The minimum cement content and maximum water cement ratio in the concrete design mix shall be 400 Kg/cu.m and 0.40 respectively for 'SEVERE' conditions of exposure.
- The total chloride contents and Sulfuric anhydride (SO₃) of all concrete as a percentage of mass of cement in mix shall be limited to 0.3% and 4% respectively.
- The slump of concrete shall be checked as per IS:516. Concrete should have the slump of 50-75mm.
- Use of admixtures such as super plasticizers for concrete may be made with the approval of the engineer-in-charge.
- Aggregate shall conform to CL 302.3 of IRC:21-1987 (1987 reprint) and maximum aggregate size should not exceed 40mm.

REINFORCEMENT

- All reinforcement shall be High Yield Strength Deformed bars (Grade designation S 415) conforming to IS:1786.
- Unless otherwise shown on the drawing, bars are marked in numerical numbers (as ①, ② or ③) and corresponding information is provided in bar bending schedule. Bars configuration is shown as -
- Spacing given for all reinforcement is perpendicular to bar unless otherwise shown on drawings.

EARTH FILL/EMBANKMENT

Back filling material should conform to CL 305.2 of MOST specification and earth cushion embankment should be constructed in accordance to section 300 of MOST specification (THIRD REVISION 1995)

WATER

- Water to be used in concreting and curing shall be conforming to Clause 302.4 of IRC:21-1987.

EXPANSION JOINT

- The asphalt plug expansion joint shall be provided in accordance with MOST specification and shall be procured from manufacturers as approved by MOST.

(C) WORKMANSHIP/DETAILING

- Minimum clear cover to any reinforcement including stirrups shall be 50 mm unless otherwise shown in the drawings.
- Construction joints:
 - The location and provision of construction joints shall be approved by Engineer-in-charge suggested location of construction joints in the direction parallel to the direction of water flow is shown in the General Arrangement drawings of Box Cell Structures. The concreting operation shall be carried out continuous upto the construction joints.
 - The concrete surface of the joint shall be brushed with a stiff brush after casting while the concrete is still fresh and it has only slightly hardened.
 - Before new concrete is poured the surface of old concrete shall be prepared as under:
 - For hardened concrete, the surface shall be thoroughly cleaned to remove debris/loosene and made rough so that 1/4 of the size of the aggregate is exposed.
 - For partially hardened concrete, the surface shall be treated by wire brush followed by an air jet.
 - The old surface shall be soaked with water without leaving puddles immediately, before starting concreting to prevent the absorption of water from new concrete.
 - New concrete shall be thoroughly compacted in the region of the joint.
- Welding of reinforcement bars shall not be permitted.
- Laps in reinforcement:
 - Minimum lap length of reinforcement shall be decided as per the reinforcement arrangement based on the clause-304.6.6 of IRC:21-1987.
 - Not more than 50% of reinforcement shall be lapped at any one location.
- Bending of reinforcement bars shall be as per IS : 2502.
- Supporting chairs of 12 mm diameter shall be provided at suitable intervals as per IS : 2502.
- Concrete shall be produced in a mechanical mixer of capacity not less than 200 lbs. having integral weigh-batching facility and automatic water measuring and dispensing device.
- Proper compaction of concrete shall be ensured by use of full width sored vibrators for concrete.
- Properly braced steel plates shall be used as shuttering.
- Sharp edges of concrete shall be chamfered.
- Filter media should be provided in accordance to clause 2504.2.2 of MOST specifications (THIRD REV.1995).
- In presence of soil with aggressive soil condition, the concrete faces in contact with earth shall be protected with approved bituminous paint or coating as decided by the Engineer-in-charge.

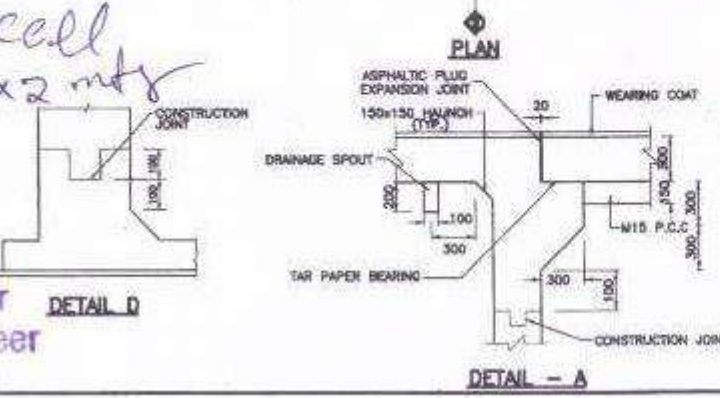
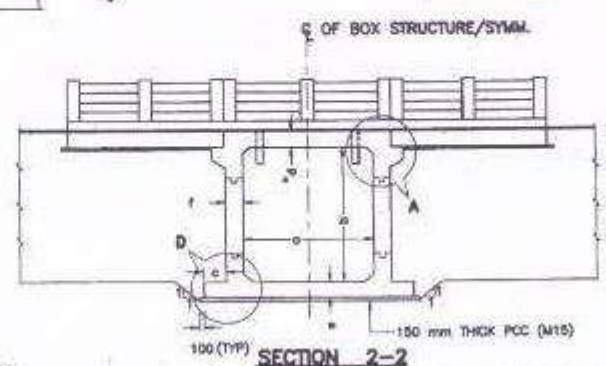
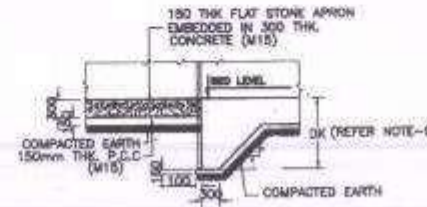
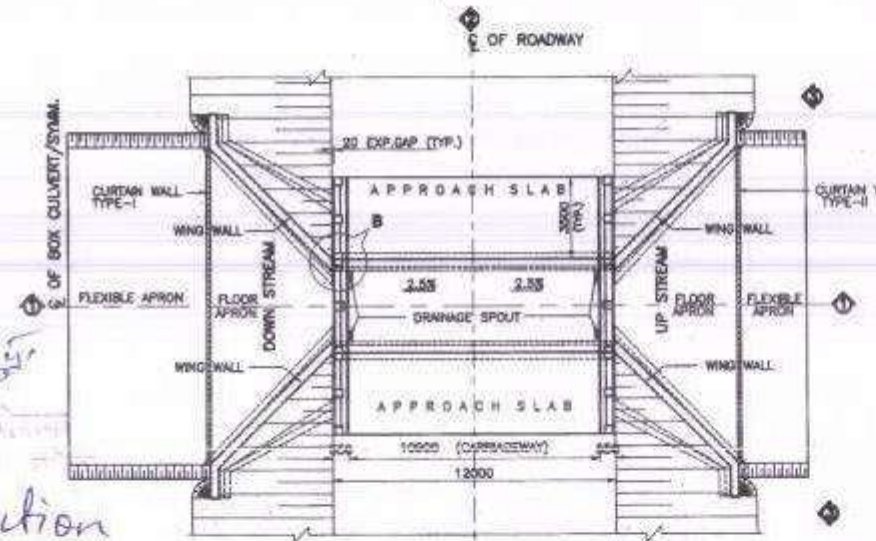
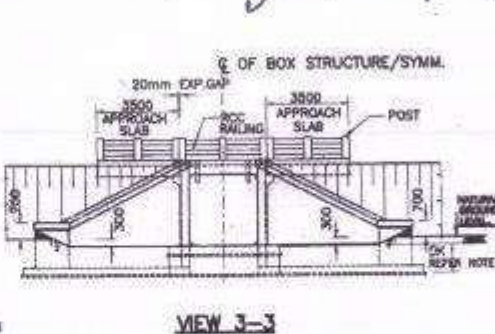
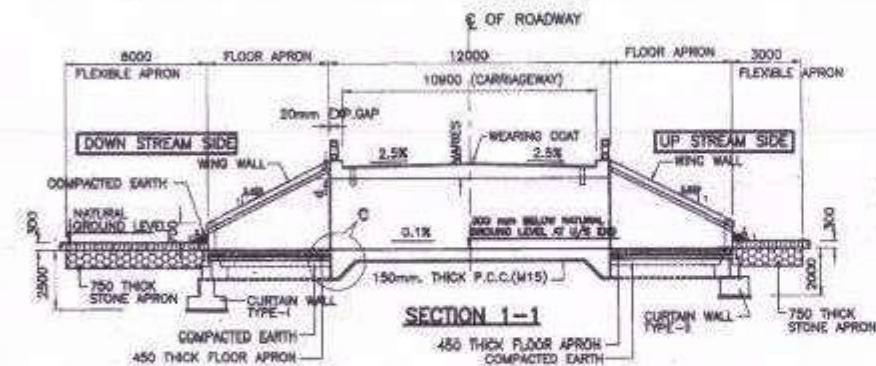
(D) GENERAL SPECIFICATIONS

- The work shall be executed in accordance with MOST's Specification for Road and Bridge Works (Third Revision, 1994) except wherever otherwise mentioned.

डिटेरा 3/27
परियोजना निपटकार
पीपीपी सानिधि. कोटा

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (ROADS WING), NEW DELHI.			
STANDARD DRAWINGS FOR BOX CELL STRUCTURES			
GENERAL NOTES			
DESIGNED BY C.A.L. (ALPINDRA) DR. 10-20	CHECKED BY (M. THAKUR) T.P.L.	APPROVED FOR ISSUE BY (S. S. SINGH) (S. S. SINGH) CE (R) S&S - MOST	DRG. NO. SD/101

Animal Passage Plan for Single Cell Box Culvert (2x2)



DRG. NO. SD/102

TABLE SHOWING SALIENT DIMENSIONS

BOX CELL DIMENSION No./d/a	a (mm)	b (mm)	c (mm)	d (mm)	e (mm)	f (mm)	REQUIRED BEARING CAPACITY (T/M ²)	NET BEARING CAPACITY (T/M ²)	ALUMINA (PERCENTAGE AT A T/C)
1/22/0	3000	3000	800	300	300	300	0	11.82	0.00
1/23/0	2000	3000	1300	370	480	380	0	11.01	2.99
1/25/0	3000	3000	800	430	430	430	0	10.50	2.15
1/24/0	3000	4000	1700	450	480	480	0	11.37	4.51
1/43/0	4000	3000	450	450	500	500	0	10.53	1.29
1/44/0	4000	4000	1050	480	530	590	0	11.07	3.90
1/45/0	4000	5000	1900	520	520	520	0	10.48	5.14
1/53/0	5000	3000	300	500	570	570	0	8.83	1.72
1/54/0	5000	4000	500	530	600	620	0	10.88	3.40
1/55/0	5000	5000	1900	580	680	700	0	12.40	6.81
1/63/0	6000	3000	300	600	720	750	0	8.88	2.94
1/64/0	6000	4000	500	680	720	780	0	10.82	6.18
1/65/0	6000	5000	1100	680	750	750	0	11.97	6.33
1/66/0	6000	6000	1800	700	800	880	0	13.21	7.82
1/75/0	7000	3000	400	750	850	850	0	11.88	4.48
1/76/0	7000	4000	1300	780	920	920	0	13.00	6.82
1/77/0	7000	7000	1300	780	920	950	0	13.10	7.18
1/86/0	8000	3000	300	800	950	950	0	11.27	4.43
1/86/0	8000	4000	600	830	970	1000	0	12.82	6.88
1/87/0	8000	7000	1300	850	1100	1250	0	14.28	8.88

- NOTES:
- ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETRES UNLESS OTHERWISE MENTIONED. ONLY WRITTEN DIMENSIONS ARE TO BE FOLLOWED.
 - FOR GENERAL NOTES AND REFERENCE DRAWINGS REFER DRG. NO. SD/101.
 - FOR REINFORCEMENT DETAILS REFER DRG. NO. SD/108.
 - FOR DETAILS OF WING WALL REFER DRG. NO. SD/113.
 - SOIL DENSITY ON THE BACKFILL SHOULD CONFORM TO CLAUSE 305.2.1.5 OF MOST SPECIFICATION.
 - NET BEARING CAPACITY REQUIRED FOR SOIL IS DIVIDED IN FOUR CATEGORIES AS SHOWN BELOW:
- | CATEGORY | NET BEARING CAPACITY REQUIRED FOR SOIL |
|----------|--|
| A | 8 T/M ² |
| B | 10 T/M ² |
| C | 15 T/M ² |
| D | 30 T/M ² |
- SOFT AND LOOSE PATCHES IN THE BEARING AREA ARE TO BE REPLACED BY COMPACTED GRANULAR FILLS WITH LAYERS NOT EXCEEDING 300mm.
 - DESIGNS ARE GIVEN FOR THE BOX CELL CULVERTS ONLY. THESE HAVE NO BEARING WITH DESIGN OF EMBANKMENT WHICH WILL BE TAKEN UP BY ENGINEER-IN-CHARGE SEPARATELY.
 - "DK" IS DEPTH OF KEY AT BASE SLAB.
FOR BASE SLAB THICKNESS VALUE OF "DK"
UP TO 900mm 1200mm.
GREATER THAN 900mm ± 300mm
± = BASE SLAB THICKNESS

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT
(ROADS WING), NEW DELHI.

STANDARD DRAWINGS FOR BOX CELL STRUCTURES

SINGLE CELL R.C.C BOX CULVERTS
2m x 2m TO 8m x 7m
(WITHOUT EARTH CUSHION)

GENERAL ARRANGEMENT

DESIGNED BY CA 1/2 (A.K. SHUKLA) CS (I) 170	CHECKED BY [Signature] (A.K. SHUKLA) TOL	APPROVED FOR ISSUE BY [Signature] (C.C. BHARGAVA) CS (I) 268 1007	1 0 0 0 DRG. NO. SD/102
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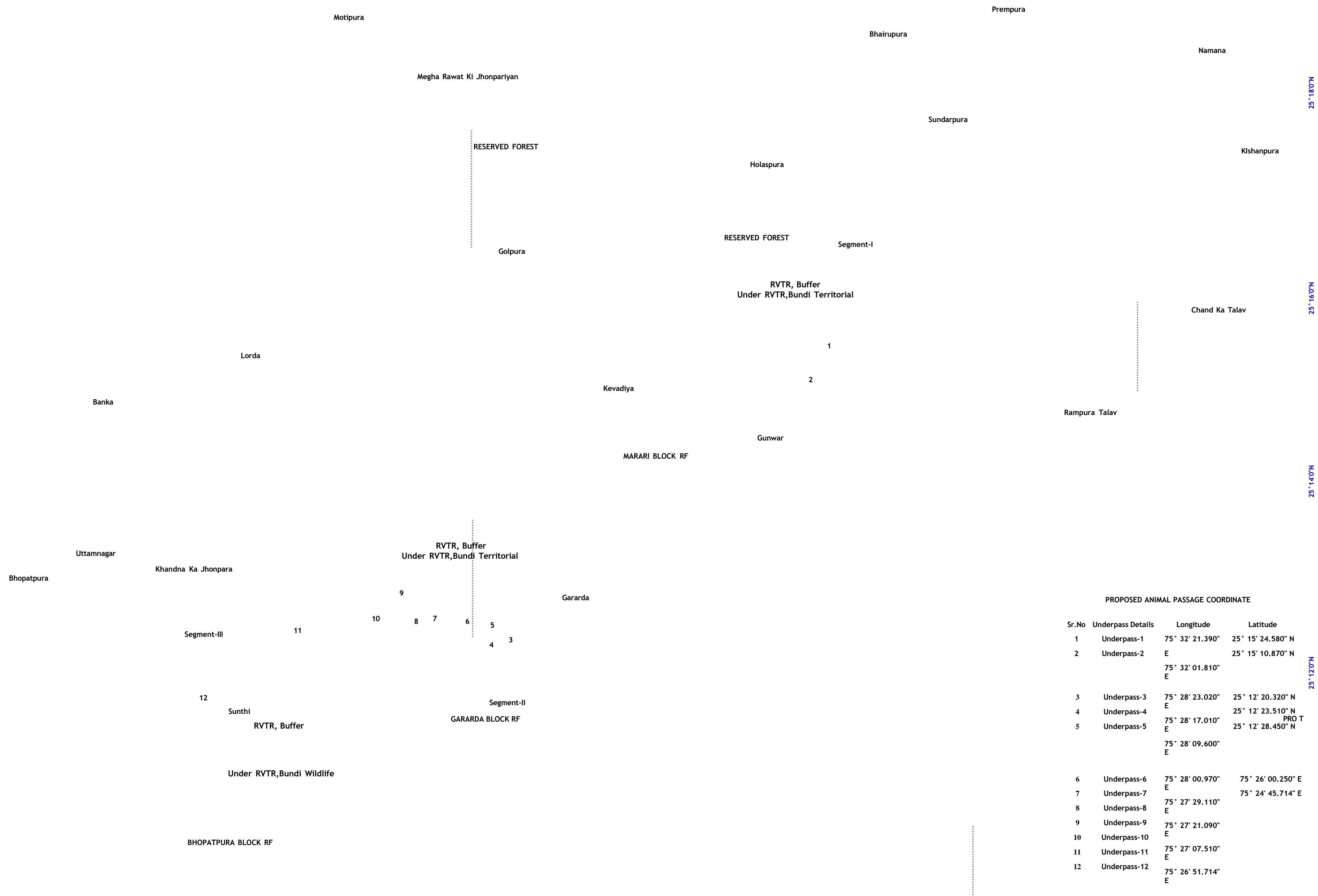
Cross section for single cell size - 2x2 mtr

Mitash Cocher
Assistant Engineer
PPR, PWD, Kota

MAP SHOWING DIGITAL MAP OF PROPOSED ANIMAL PASSAGE WITH COORDINATES

Project Name : Development of Bundi Silor Namana Garda Bhopatpura road (SH-29B) FROM KM 0/0 TO 44/0 in the State of Rajasthan
 Proposal No. : WL/RJ/ROAD/429009/2023

75° 22'0"E 75° 24'0"E 75° 26'0"E 75° 28'0"E 75° 30'0"E 75° 32'0"E 75° 34'0"E 75° 36'0"E



PROPOSED ANIMAL PASSAGE COORDINATE

Sr.No	Underpass Details	Longitude	Latitude
1	Underpass-1	75° 32' 21.390"	25° 15' 24.580" N
2	Underpass-2	75° 32' 01.810" E	25° 15' 10.870" N
3	Underpass-3	75° 28' 23.020" E	25° 12' 20.320" N
4	Underpass-4	75° 28' 17.010" E	25° 12' 23.510" N
5	Underpass-5	75° 28' 09.600" E	25° 12' 28.450" N
6	Underpass-6	75° 28' 00.970" E	75° 26' 00.250" E
7	Underpass-7	75° 27' 29.110" E	75° 24' 45.714" E
8	Underpass-8	75° 27' 21.090" E	
9	Underpass-9	75° 27' 07.510" E	
10	Underpass-10	75° 26' 51.714" E	
11	Underpass-11		
12	Underpass-12		

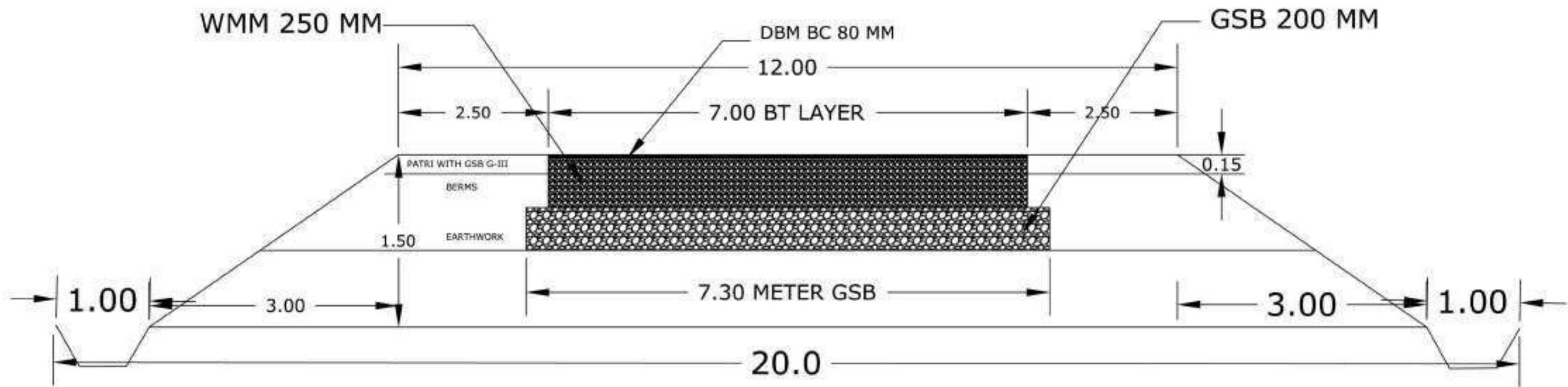
25° 18'0"N

25° 16'0"N

25° 14'0"N

25° 12'0"N

DEVELOPMENT OF BUNDI- SILOR- NAMANA - GARARDA- BHOPATPURA ROAD (SH-29B)



PROPOSED X-SECTIONAL MAP OF ROAD

हिंदेश कुमार
(Hitesh Kumar Gupta)
DGM (Tech) Cum PD
RSHA, PIU Kota

**RECOMMENDED PROPOSALS INVOLVING RAMGARH VISHDHARI TIGER
RESERVE, RAJASTHAN.**

S.No	Subject	Whether Inside or Outside	Status	Area in Ha
1	Proposal for use of 28.8 ha of forest land from buffer area of Ramgarh Vishdhari Tiger Reserve for widening of Laxmipura- DoraDabi-Ranaji Ka Guda NH-12 district- Bundi, Rajasthan- FP/RJ/ROAD/29812/ 2017	Inside	Recommended in 80 th SCNBWL meeting held on 09.10.2024	28.8
2	Proposal for use of 4.44 ha of forest land from Ramgarh Vishdhari Tiger Reserve for widening & Strengthening from Bundi Dalelpura Alodh Mandi MDR-52 in Km 5/0 to 22/0, Rajasthan-FP/RJ/ROAD/6284/ 2022	Inside	Recommended in 71 st SCNBWL meeting held on 29.12.2022	4.44
3	Proposal for use of 5.64 ha of forest land from Ramgarh Vishdhari Tiger Reserve for widening & strengthening from Bundi Dalelpura Alodh Mandi MDR-52 in Km 5/0 to 22/0, Rajasthan-FP/RJ/ROAD/6285/ 2022	Inside	Recommended in 71 st SCNBWL meeting held on 29.12.2022	5.64
4	Proposal for use of 13.725 ha of forest land from Ramgarh Vishdhari Tiger Reserve for strengthening & widening of tonk nagar Nainwa Khatkar K.Patan road SH-34 KM34/0 to 86/300 under SRF Scheme, Rajasthan- FP/RJ/ROAD/4004/ 2019	Inside	Recommended in 70 th SCNBWL meeting held on 13.10.2022	13.725
5	Proposal for expansion of production of silica sand from 1.0 lakh TPA to 3.0 lakh TPA by open cast mechanized method in the private land of 59.51 ha situated at Barodia, Tehsil Hindoli, District Bundi, Rajasthan State 3.6 km from the sanctuary.	Outside	Recommended in 60 th SCNBWL meeting held on 05.01.2021	59.51
6	Proposal for Lakheri-Chamovali mining lease of M/s ACC limited, Lakheri Cement Works, Lakheri, Distt. Bundi (Rajasthan) for mining purpose of limestone, Rajasthan 2.65 km of Ramgarh Vishdhari Sanctuary and 2.50 km from the National Chambal Sanctuary.	Outside	Recommended in 31 st SCNBWL Meeting held on 12-13.08.2012	1107 ha

Factsheet Central filled by Deputy Director

Project Name: Construction Of High Level Bridges Indergarh-Dhipatri- Rajopa-Itawa-Shahnawada-Lalitpur Road (SH-120) Gothara Kalan village Across River Chambal, District Kota	Proposal Number: WL/RJ/ROAD/447841/2023
State: Rajasthan	Single Window Number: SW/146952/2023

1	Proposal Name	Proposal for use of 11.196 ha of land from core area of Ramgarh Vishdhari Tiger Reserve for Construction of road including High Level Bridges Indergarh-Dhipatri-Rajopa-Itawa-Shahnawada-Lalitpur Road (SH-120) Gothara Kalan village from chainage km 380 to km 2868 Across River Chambal, Distt. Kota and Bundi, Rajasthan in favour of Public Works Department.
2	Name of the protected area involved	Ramgarh Vishdhari Tiger Reserve and National Chambal Sanctuary
3	Proposal Number	WL/RJ/ROAD/447841/2023
4	State Name	Rajasthan
5	Whether the proposal is sub-judice	No
6	Area of the protected area(Ha)	150189
7	Area proposed for diversion / De-notification	11.196
8	Total Diverted Area from Protected Area	NA
9	Status of ESZ if any	Draft notification on 30th December, 2020 has been expired. Revised proposal is awaited from the State Govt.

10	Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972	The proposed project pertains to construction of bridge, the impact of the project w.r.t. Section 29 of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 would be minimum. Mitigation measures are being prescribed.
11	Whether linear/non-linear	Linear
12	Whether EC obtained	No
13	Name of the application Agency	MUKESH CHAND MEENA
14	Date of submission	06/12/2023
15	Total number of trees to be felled	0
16	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	No
17	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	Construction of High Level Bridges Indergarh-Dhipatri-Rajopa-Itawa-Shahnawada-Lalitpur Road (SH-120) Gothara Kalan village across river Chambal, District Kota is a main important road of block Itawa and Lakheri which provide interconnectivity of itawa to indergarh. This road connected no. of villages through their individual connecting routes katcha/pucca. It covers population of more than 100000 in overall. As per present traffic intercity on this road, cross a Chambal river. Therefore High Level Bridge of this road is essential and possible efforts were made to avoid the forest land by Executive Engineer Public Works Department Div. Itawa"but is passing through the recently declared Ramgarh Vishdhari Tiger Reserve core zone hence there is no any other feasible alternative is available to development of the new bridge".
18	Rare and endangered species found in	Ramgarh Vishdhari Tiger Reserve is home to wild boar, panther, common langur, striped hyena, sloth bear, sambhar, spotted deer, Indian porcupine, blue bull, jackal, common kingfisher etc.

	the area	
19	Violation (if any) done by the User Agency in the past?	No
20	Type of forest	NA
21	Proposed Mitigation Measures	The mitigation plan submitted by the User Agency is attached.
22	Recommendation of the state board for wildlife	The State Board for Wild Life has recommended the proposal by circulation.
23	Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden	Recommended
24	Conditions imposed by Chief Wild Life Warden	The Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal subject to the following conditions: In compliance of decision taken in the meeting of Standing Committee of NBWL dated 07.08.2021, 2 % of the proportional project cost of the project falling within Protected Area should be deposited in RPACS by the user agency for management and protection of wildlife in the Protected Area. No work shall be done before sunrise and after sunset in the project area. No material of any kind should be extracted from the Protected Area. There will be no felling of trees and burning of fuel wood inside the Protected Area. The waste material generated should be disposed outside the Protected Area. There will be no labor camp within 1 km from the boundary of Protected Area. No blasting will be carried out within 1 km from the boundary of Protected Area during the work. To restrict movement of wild animals towards the road/railway track in the Protected Area, adequate mitigative measures such as wall/chain link fencing will be constructed by the User agency to stop accidents. There shall be no high mast/ beam/ search lights & high sounds within 1 km from the Protected Area boundary. Signages regarding information about the wild animals in the area, control of the traffic volumes, speed etc. should be erected in the project area. The user agency and project personnel will comply with the provisions of the Wildlife

		<p>(Protection) Act, 1972. Maintenance activity of any nature should be carried out only after seeking formal approval from competent authority of PA. The user agency and project personnel will comply with the provisions of Standard SOP/Guidelines issued by WII, Dehradun for linear projects. Any permission / clearance required under FCA-1980 or other acts may be taken as per rules. The user agency would bear the cost of fencing on the both side of bridge up to the height of 12 feet to prevent dumping of garbage/objects in the river by the vehicles/pedestrian crossing the bridge as per the design provided by the department. User agency will construct a forest check post on his cost for better management of forest and wildlife.</p>
25	Comments of NTCA	<p>NTCA vide letter no.7-101/2024-NTCA dated 5th November, 2024 has made following observations and recommendations: The proposed high level bridge passes through core of Ramgarh Vishdhari Tiger Reserve, across the Chambal River. The area surrounding the proposed bridge project is designated as critical for tiger conservation, with tigers recorded in 2022 cycles of the All India Tiger Estimation. The area around Ramgarh Vishdhari Tiger Reserve, where the proposed bridge project is located, supports a diverse ecosystem that includes tigers, leopards, hyenas, bear, wolf, sambar, chinkara, and chital. Important aquatic species includes ghariyal, magger, turtle etc. Given the region's ecological importance, careful consideration are necessary to prevent harm to the species and habitat. Ramgarh Vishdhari Tiger Reserve (RVTR) represents both Aravalli and Vindhyan ecosystem. The hills forest of RVTR is well connected with the Ranthambore Tiger Reserve (RTR), thus can harbour the dispersing tigers of RTR and an important link in the greater Ranthambore ecosystem. Therefore, it is recommended that NBWL may constitute a committee to conduct a comprehensive site appraisal. The committee would perform the ecological evaluation of the landscape. Additionally, the committee could provide recommendations for addressing any adverse impacts on the local wildlife and ecosystem would be beneficial. Any decision to the proposal may be undertaken based on the report submitted by the committee.</p>
26	Comments of Ministry	<p>The list of project proposals involving Ramgarh Vishdhari Tiger Reserve and National Chambal Sanctuary recommended by the Standing Committee is attached. The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.</p>

27	Uploaded Document	passage plan chambal bridge and recommended list.pdf
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1.1 Background

Rajasthan is a state in northern India. It covers 342,239 square kilometers or 10.4 per cent of India's total geographical area. It is the largest Indian state by area and the seventh largest by population. It is on India's northwestern side, where it comprises most of the wide and inhospitable Thar Desert (also known as the Great Indian Desert) and shares a border with the Pakistani provinces of Punjab to the northwest and Sindh to the west, along the Sutlej-Indus River valley. It is bordered by five other Indian states: Punjab to the north; Haryana and Uttar Pradesh to the northeast; Madhya Pradesh to the southeast; and Gujarat to the southwest. Its geographical location is 23.3 to 30.12 North latitude and 69.30 to 78.17 East longitude,

with the Tropic of Cancer passing through its southernmost tip. Kota previously known as Kotah, is a city located in the southeast of northern Indian state of Rajasthan. It is located about 240 kilometers (149 mi) south of the state capital, Jaipur, situated on the banks of Chambal River. With a population of over 1.2 million, it is the third most populous city of Rajasthan after Jaipur and Jodhpur, 46th most populous city of India and 53rd most populous urban agglomeration of India. It serves as the administrative headquarters for Kota district and Kota division. The Chambal River is a tributary of the Yamuna River in Central and Northern India, and thus forms part of the greater Gangetic drainage system. The river flows north-northeast through Madhya Pradesh, running for a time through Rajasthan then forming the boundary between Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh before turning southeast to join the Yamuna in Uttar Pradesh state.

1.2 General

Public Works Department, Government of Rajasthan invite E-Tender financial & Technical proposal for consultants with the department for preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) in connection with the construction of Bridges and its approaches in Rajasthan. For this purpose, it is necessary to conduct proper sub-soil investigation and to prepare a detailed project report for the construction of bridges and its approaches.

The consultancy services for project preparation have been entrusted to Saarvi Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd. for preparation of detailed project report for Proposed Bridge/High Level Bridge from Indergarh to Lalitpur road (SH -120) near Gothara Kalan village across river Chambal district Kota.

1.3 National Chambal Sanctuary (NCS)

River Chambal in north western India originates from the Singar Chori peak of Vindhya Range near mhow tehsil of Indore district in Madhya Pradesh. It is a tributary of river Yamuna and thus is a part of the Gangetic River system. After flowing through Rajasthan in the northeast

direction Chambal forms the interstate boundary, first along Madhya Pradesh -Rajasthan and then along Madhya Pradesh -Uttar Pradesh. The final course of the river is through Uttar Pradesh from Bareilly which is about 35km upstream from Chambal-Yamuna confluence near Bareilly.

Precipitation in 11 districts that adjoin river Chambal and its immediate tributaries contribute to keep Chambal perennial. The districts are Baran, Bundi, Dhaulpur, Karauli, Kota and Sawai-Madhopur in the state of Rajasthan, Sheopur, Bhind and Morena in Madhya Pradesh, and Agra and Etawah in Uttar Pradesh.

There are two sanctuaries on Chambal for the conservation of Gharial (*Gavialis gangeticus*). The Jawahar Sagar Sanctuary in Rajasthan was gazetted in October 1975, followed by the National Chambal Gharial Sanctuary by the states of UP, Rajasthan and MP in three separate notifications between January 1979 and September 1983. NCS starts from Keshorapatan, about 18km after Kota Barrage, and extends up to Pachhnada. The length of the sanctuary is 572km that includes about 15km of Yamuna after confluence with Chambal. The width of the sanctuary extends out of the riverbank, to cover adjacent important areas in UP, but it is limited to 1.0km on either bank in Rajasthan & MP. The ESZ amp of NCS is as given in the Figure-1.



Figure 1: ESZ map of NCS

1.4 Physiography, Geology & Rivers

The Chambal is a rainfed catchment with a total drained area up to its confluence with the Yamuna of 144,591 square kilometres (55,827 sq mi). The drainage area resembles a rectangle up to the junction of the Parvati and Banas Rivers with the Chambal flowing along its major axis. The Chambal Basin lies between latitudes 22° 27' N and 27° 20' N and longitudes 76° 34' E and 79° 15' E. On its south, east and west, the basin is bounded by the Vindhyan mountain ranges and on the north-west by the Aravallis. Below the confluence of the Parvati and Banas, the catchment becomes narrower and elongated. In this reach, it is bounded by the Aravalli Mountain ranges on the North and the Vindhyan hill range on the south. The tributaries of the Chambal

include Shipra, Choti Kalisindh, Sivanna, Retam, Ansar, Kalisindh, Banas, Parvati, Seep, Kuwari, Kuno, Alnia, Mej, Chakan, Parvati, Chamla, Gambhir, Lakhunder, Khan, Bangeri, Kedel and Teelar.

1.5 Soil and Climate

Region has a semi-arid climate (Köppen climate classification) with high temperatures throughout the year. Summers are long, hot, and dry, starting in late March and lasting till the end of June. The temperatures average above 40 °C in May and June, frequently exceed 45 °C with temperatures as high as 48.4 °C also been recorded. The monsoon season follows with comparatively lower temperatures, but higher humidity and frequent, torrential downpours. The monsoons subside in October and temperatures rise again. The brief, mild winter starts in late November and lasts until the last week of February. Temperatures hover between 26.7 °C (max) to 12.0 °C (min). This can be considered the best time to visit Kota because of intense heat in the summer.

1.6 Terrain

Terrain along the Project Site is Plain in nature.

1.7 Land Use

Land use is agriculture land near the proposed location.

1.8 Project Location

The proposed Location for construction of high level Bridge from Indergarh – Dhipatri – Rajopa – Itawa – Shahnwada – Lalitpur Road (SH -120) across river Chambal District Kota in the state of Rajasthan. It lies between 25.7°N 76.34°E ".

Table 1: Silent Features of the Proposed Project

S. No.	Features	Details
1.	Project Name	Construction of High-Level Bridge on Chambal River at Indergarh-DipriRajopa-Itawa-Shanawada-Lalitpur road SH-120
2.	Project Proponent	Executive Engineer PMGSY Division Itawa Kota
3.	Length (km)	4.800 km
4.	Proposal no.	FP/RJ/ROAD/6510/2022
5.	Land Required	20.125 ha
6.	Cross drainage structures	12 no.
7.	Forest Area	-
8.	A&F Sanction	25646 lakhs
9.	Seismic Zone	Proposed alignment falls under Seismic Zone II. Zone - II is most stable and Zone - V is least stable. Proposed alignment is located in High Damage Risk Zone (Vb = 47 m/s) as per Wind and Cyclone Hazard Classification of India.



Figure 2: Google map of the proposed Alignment

2 Objectives of Animal Passage Plan

The objectives of animal passage plan are:

- ❖ To incorporate the needs of wildlife into transportation projects.
- ❖ To maintain the habitat connectivity.
- ❖ To reduce human wildlife conflict, improving awareness, safety and reducing collisions.

Achieving these goals will include restoring connections where they have been removed and ensuring that existing connections remain as the project road expands.

3 Anticipated impacts on wildlife associated proposed Project

The adverse impact associated with linear project passing through wildlife areas are as under -

- ❖ Disturbance of wildlife habitat during construction phase
- ❖ Loss of flora/vegetation
- ❖ Increase population around proposed project
- ❖ Noise & glaring effect may disturb the animal habitat.
- ❖ The disturbance to the bird's habitat can be conserved out by planting of trees as compensatory afforestation recommended by the Forest Dept with nests.
- ❖ The loss of vegetation due to construction is compensated by planting trees along the road within available ROW.

4 Passage Plan

Animals move between habitats in order to survive by finding food, mates and areas of refuge. As urban area continues to expand and highway network and traffic volumes increase there is threat to animals while crossing the roads. All proposals for highways, railway tracks, canals and power lines passing through wildlife sanctuaries or national parks and protected areas will now

have to include a plan to provide for safe movement of wildlife and allocate budget for animal passage as per NBWL proceedings Dt. 25thJan. 2018.

Mitigation measures are as per site environment, interaction with the local villagers and recommendations of Forest Officials. So the proper mitigation measures are taken for the fauna which are expected to be affected to the best of our knowledge. During the planning stage of proposed project, it has been identified the surroundings and/or conflicting regional and local land uses. The animal passage plan is developed based on the "Eco friendly measures to mitigate impacts of linear infrastructure on Wildlife" published by Wildlife Institute of India.

For the safe movement of the animals, the Office of Executive Engineer has planned to provide culverts at suitable locations.

4.1 Conservation Strategies & Passage for Wildlife

Passage plan is developed with the aim to reduce impact on the natural habitat of various Flora and Fauna. The following strategies and plan adopted for conservation of natural, terrestrial and aquatic habitats.

The proposed alignment is passing through the National Chambal Sanctuary. In order to provide the free movement of wild animals within the National Chambal Sanctuary during high flood situation and to maintain the natural drainage and runoff pattern, culverts and minor bridges structure on both sides of the bridge will be created. The construction of bridge is proposed in such a way that minimum disturbance to the mainstream of river flow and impact of aquatic life will be minimum.

The proposed diversion for widening and strengthening of existing road has very negligible or null effect to the project. On critical analysis/observation of this project, it is observed that:

- ❖ There is no fear of in breeding resulting genetic drift.
- ❖ The speed limit of the vehicles will be strictly restricted to 20km/h.
- ❖ Speed Regulating barriers will be installed at regular intervals.
- ❖ Noise and light effect will be substantially checked by the plantation.
- ❖ The loss of vegetation due to construction is compensated by planting of local species along the site of the roads.

Table 2: Animal Crossing Proposed within the Protected Area

S. No.	Design Chainage (km)	Type of structure	Configuration
1	0.140	Culvert	1x3.0 m
2	0.190	Culvert	1x3.0 m
3	0.420	Minor Bridge	1x10.0 m
4	2.680	Minor Bridge	1x10.0 m
5	2.980	Minor Bridge	1x10.0 m
6	3.180	Culvert	1x3.0 m
7	3.310	Culvert	1x3.0 m
8	3.590	Culvert	1x3.0 m
9	3.820	Minor Bridge	1x10.0 m
10	4.260	Culvert	1x3.0 m
11	4.500	Culvert	1x3.0 m
12	4.680	Culvert	1x3.0 m

4.1.1 Additional Mitigation Measure

- The construction shall be done in a manner (quick, with minimum disturbance) and with adequate design and technology to minimize the long-term impacts. Prefabricated and special methods to reduce the time taken in the erection/construction of the intrusions shall be adopted.
- Work during the daytime only from 6:00 AM to 7:00 PM
- Construction camp will be established more than 1km away from forest area.
- No construction material and waste will be stored in forest area.
- Fuelwood collection and use from the site will not be done.
- Proper signage of species, speed, no honking zone etc. will be done
- There is provision for vegetative barrier for reduction of noise & anti-glare
- Noise barrier also installed along the protected and Forest area so that impact of noise pollution can be reduced.

4.1.2 Green Belt Development

A green belt will be developed along the boundary of the proposed highway. Green belt will be erected not from biodiversity or conservation point of view but mainly developed as a screen to check the spread of air and noise pollution.

Following precaution are to be taken for development of green belt:

- Seedlings of only local species, suitable for green belt plantation.
- Native species to be planted in and around the project area.
- Maintenance will be done as per IRC guidelines & policy of Green highway plantation.
- During the operation of highway, flora shall be regenerated in different stages
- Plantation of indigenous fodder and fruit bearing tree species for animals & birds.

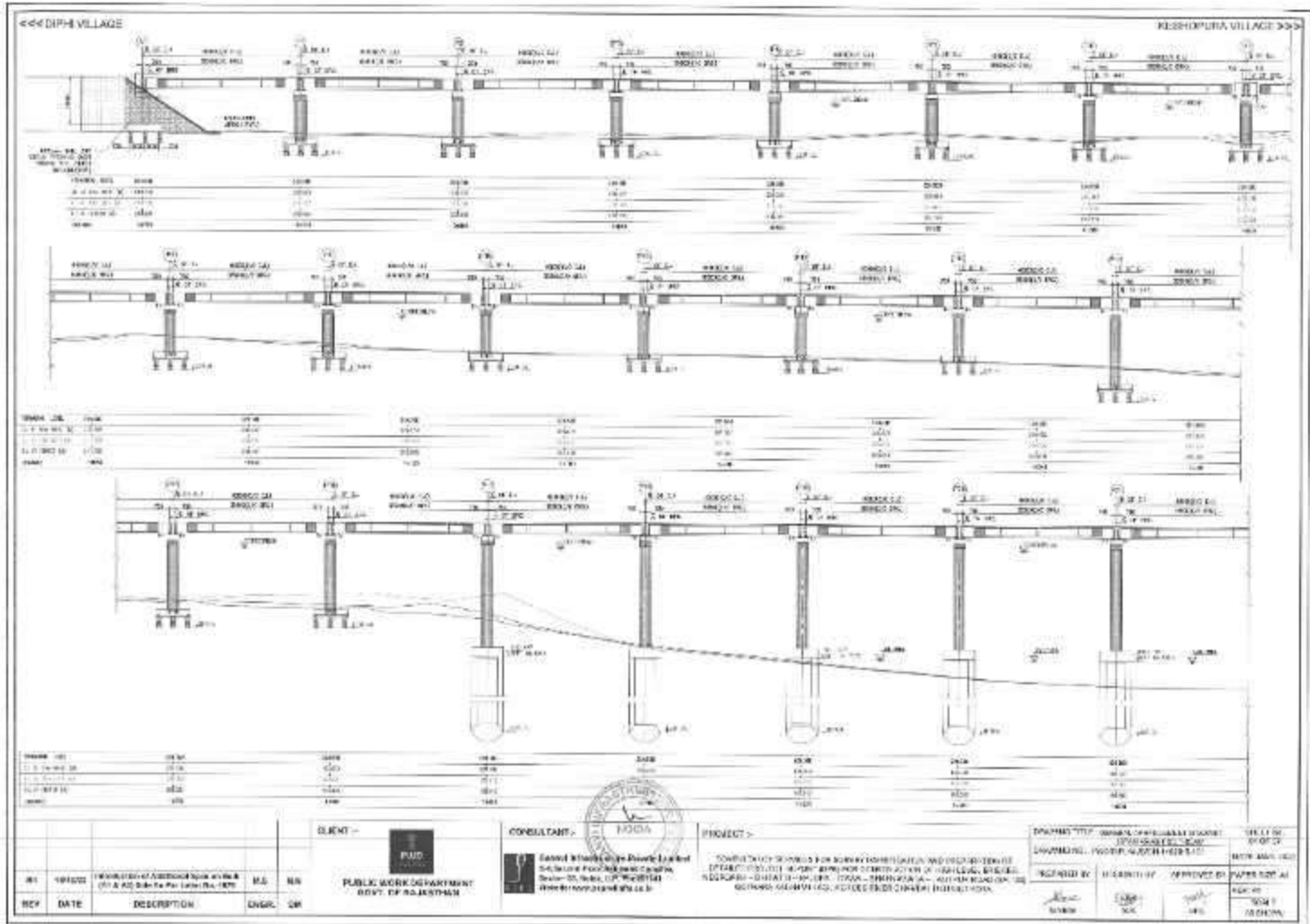
4.2 Cost Analysis

Wildlife passage plan includes provisions as discussed above and a tentative cost for suggested mitigations measures are described in the Table 3.

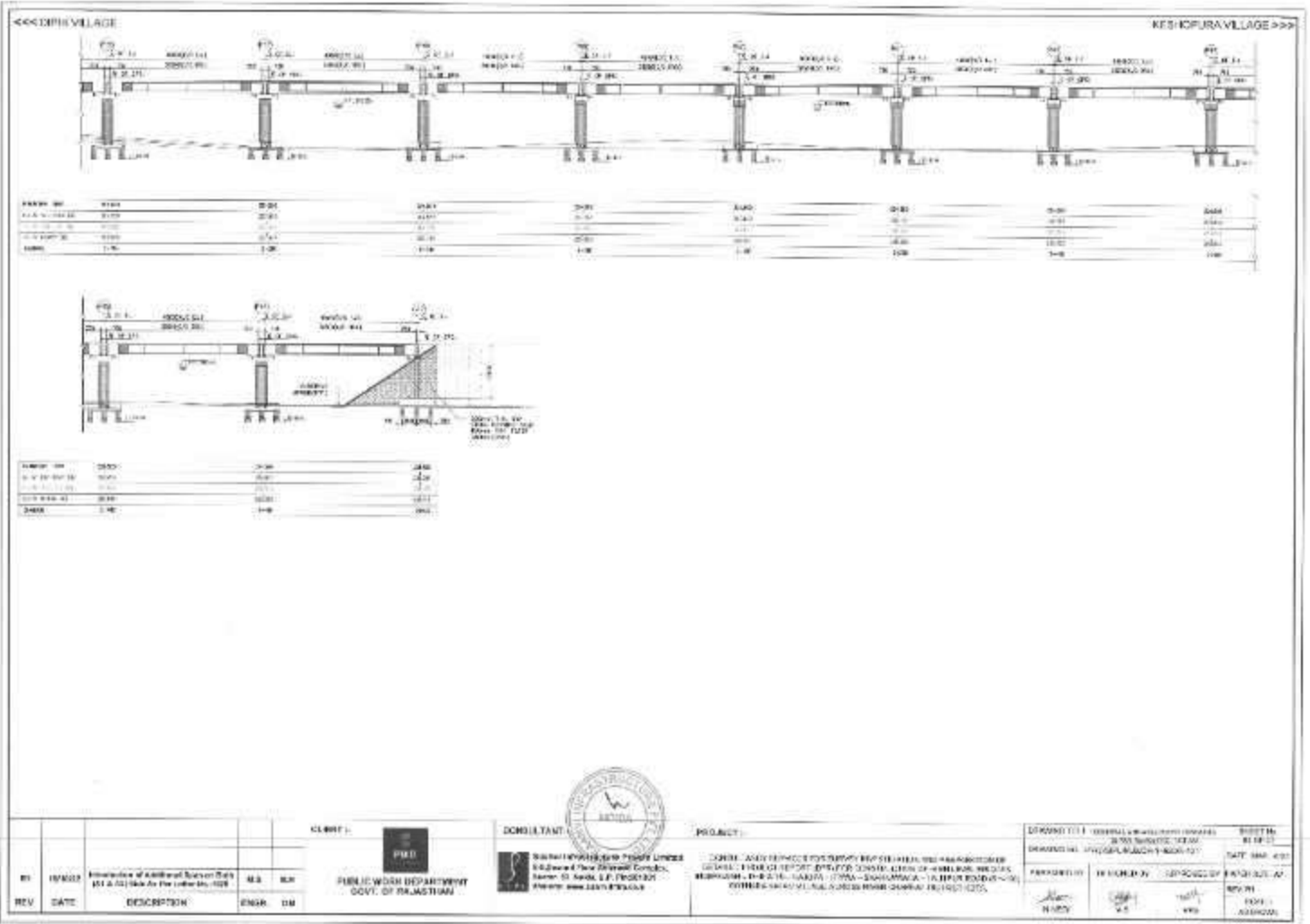
Table 3: Budgetary Provisions for Animal Passage Plan along NCS

S. No.	Activities	Budget (in lakh) INR
1.	Cost of the mitigation for Noise barrier and Glaring affect	297.00
2.	Forest Check post and boundary wall	50.00
3.	MNB & Box culvert	932.00
Total Cost (INR)		1279.00

12/11/14



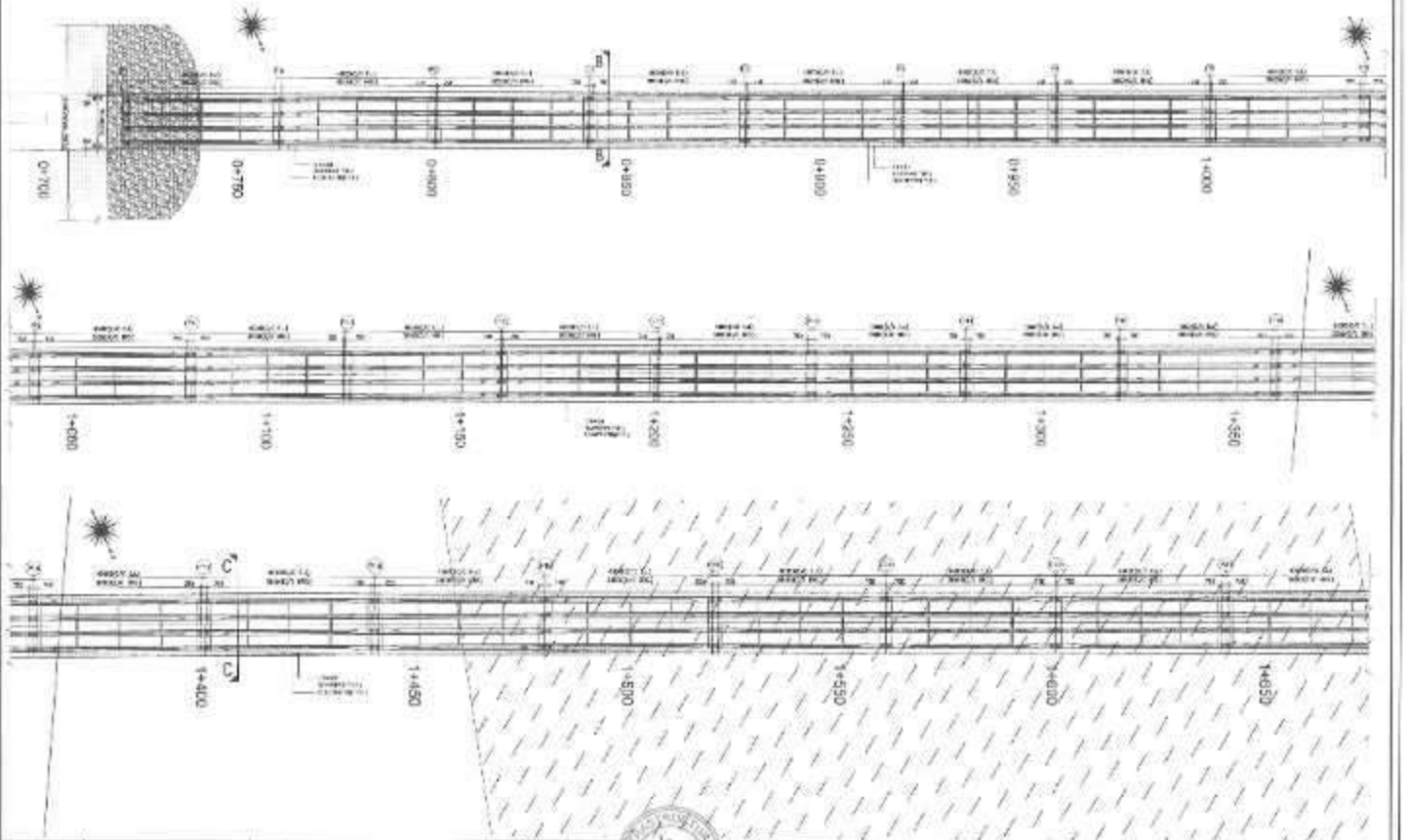
CLIENT - 		CONSULTANT - 		PROJECT - TECHNICAL DRAWING FOR BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION AND PROVISION OF DETAILS FOR THE BRIDGE FOR CONSTRUCTION OF BRIDGE AT DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS, TPODA, JAIPUR. ALL DIMENSIONS IN METERS UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED.		DRAWING TITLE BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION AND PROVISION OF DETAILS FOR THE BRIDGE AT DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS, TPODA, JAIPUR.		SHEET NO. 01 OF 02	
DESIGNED BY		CHECKED BY		APPROVED BY		DATE 10/10/2023		SCALE AS SHOWN	
REVISIONS		DATE		DESCRIPTION		ENGR.		DR.	



<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>REV</th> <th>DATE</th> <th>DESCRIPTION</th> <th>ENGR.</th> <th>DR</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>01</td> <td>10/03/23</td> <td>Preparation of Additional Span on Right (R & L) Side As Per IRR 2012</td> <td>U.S.</td> <td>SKP</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION	ENGR.	DR	01	10/03/23	Preparation of Additional Span on Right (R & L) Side As Per IRR 2012	U.S.	SKP	<p>CLIENT:</p> <p>PWD</p> <p>PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT GOVT. OF RAJASTHAN</p>	<p>CONSULTANT:</p> <p>INDIAN RAILWAYS</p> <p>RAJASTHAN STATE PUBLIC WORKS RAJASTHAN STATE PUBLIC WORKS RAJASTHAN STATE PUBLIC WORKS RAJASTHAN STATE PUBLIC WORKS</p>	<p>PROJECT:</p> <p>CONSTRUCTION OF ADDITIONAL SPAN ON RIGHT (R & L) SIDE AS PER IRR 2012</p> <p>SCALE: 1:100 (PLAN), 1:20 (SECTION)</p> <p>DATE: 10/03/23</p>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td> <p>DESIGNED BY:</p> <p>U.S.</p> </td> <td> <p>CHECKED BY:</p> <p>SKP</p> </td> <td> <p>APPROVED BY:</p> <p>U.S.</p> </td> <td> <p>DATE:</p> <p>10/03/23</p> </td> </tr> </table>	<p>DESIGNED BY:</p> <p>U.S.</p>	<p>CHECKED BY:</p> <p>SKP</p>	<p>APPROVED BY:</p> <p>U.S.</p>	<p>DATE:</p> <p>10/03/23</p>
REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION	ENGR.	DR														
01	10/03/23	Preparation of Additional Span on Right (R & L) Side As Per IRR 2012	U.S.	SKP														
<p>DESIGNED BY:</p> <p>U.S.</p>	<p>CHECKED BY:</p> <p>SKP</p>	<p>APPROVED BY:</p> <p>U.S.</p>	<p>DATE:</p> <p>10/03/23</p>															

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KESHIPURA VILLAGE >>>



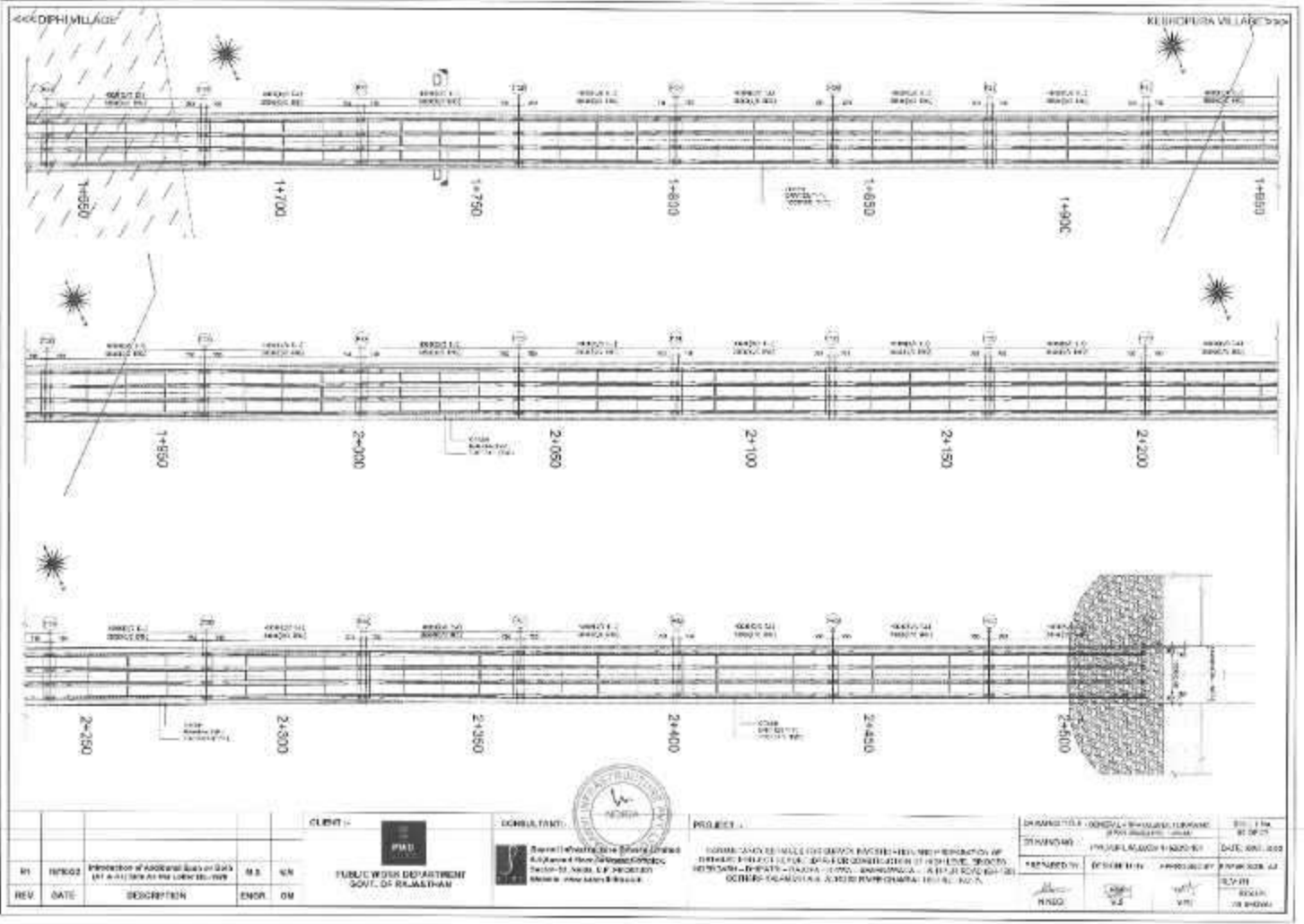
REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION	ENGR.	DWG.

CLIENT: **PWD**
PUBLIC WORK DEPARTMENT
GOVT. OF RAJASTHAN

CONTRACT: 
SSSI Engineers Private Limited
 54 Sector 14, Gurgaon, Haryana
 India - 122002, Gurgaon
 Website: www.sssiengineers.com

PROJECT: **UPGRADATION OF ROAD FROM STATION 0+700 TO 1+650 AT KESHIPURA VILLAGE, DISTRICT BIKANER, RAJASTHAN**

DATE	BY	FOR	DATE	BY	FOR



REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION	ENGR	DM

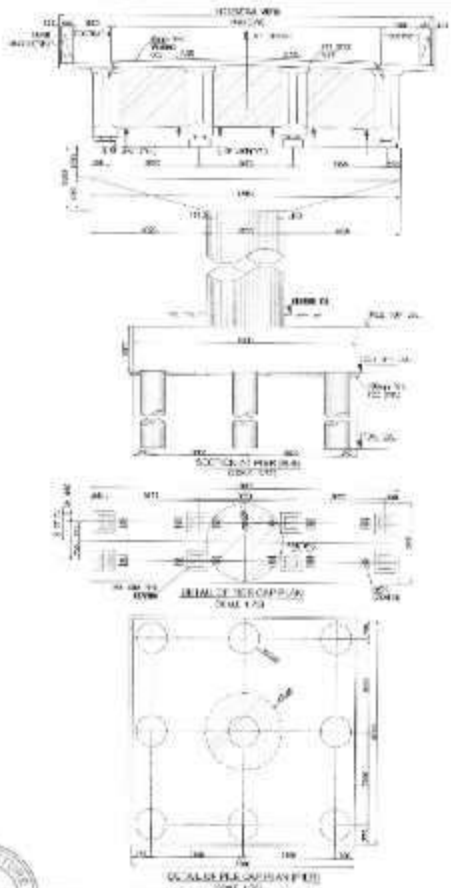
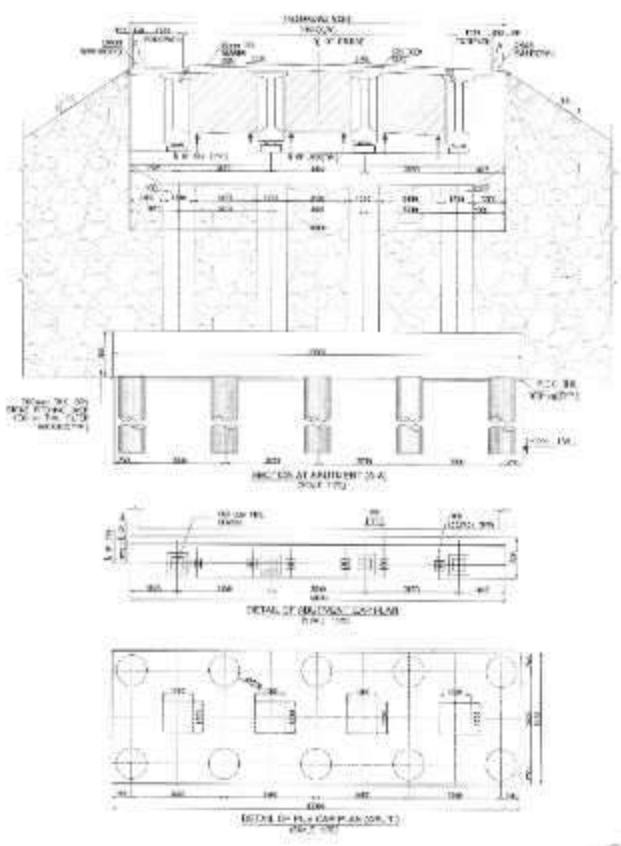
CLIENT: **PMU**
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT
SOUT. OF BANGKOK

CONSULTANT:
Engineering and Planning Group
Public Works Department
Section 10 - Sewer & Drainage
10/10/2558



PROJECT: **CONSTRUCTION OF SEWERAGE SYSTEM FOR THE AREA OF PHU THUNG, PHU THUNG SUB-DISTRICT, BANGKOK METROPOLITAN AREA**

DRAWING TITLE: **SEWERAGE SYSTEM LAYOUT**
 DRAWING NO: **PHU THUNG 1-1000-01**
 DATE: **01/11/2558**
 DESIGNED BY: **PHU THUNG**
 CHECKED BY: **PHU THUNG**
 SCALE: **AS SHOWN**



NO.	DESCRIPTION	QTY	UNIT	PRICE	TOTAL
1	CONCRETE	1.00	M ³	12000	12000
2	REINFORCEMENT	1.00	T	10000	10000
3	FORMWORK	1.00	M ²	15000	15000
4	LABOR	1.00	HR	10000	10000
5	SALES TAX	0.00		0	0
6	TOTAL				47000

REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION	DRG	CHK

CLIENT	PWD	PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT	CITY OF RAJASTHAN
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CONSULTANT	RODA	RODA & ASSOCIATES Private Limited	5-B, Sector 17, Gurgaon, Haryana, India - 122002, Tel: 91-122-4123456
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PROJECT	CONSTRUCTION OF SUBURBAN INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECT (RTO) PROJECT UNDER CONSTRUCTION OF GATEWAY ROAD, SECTOR-17, GURGAON, HARYANA - 122002
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DRAWN BY	DESIGNED BY	CHECKED BY	DATE

कार्यालय अधिशाषी अभियन्ता सा.नि.वि. खण्ड इटावा

क्रमांक :- 875

दिनांक :- 07.03.2024

सेवा में,

श्रीमान उप वन संरक्षक,

एवं उप क्षेत्र निदेशक (कोर)

रामगढ विषधारी टाईगर रिजर्व बून्दी

प्रसंग :- एफ/सर्वे/उवस R.V.T.R. /2023-24/6633 dated 26.02.2024 के जवाब के क्रम में।

प्रस्ताव का नाम :- CONSTRUCTION OF HIGH LEVEL BRIDGES INDERGARH- DHIPARI-
RAJOPA-ITAWA -SHAHNAWADA-LALITPUR ROAD (SH-120) GOTHARA
KALAN VILLAGE ACROSS RIVER CHAMBAL, DISTRICT KOTA

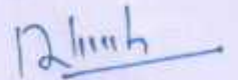
यूजर एजेन्सी का नाम :- Public Works Department, Itawa

प्रस्तावित क्षेत्र :- 11.196 Hac.

प्रस्तावित जिला एवं वनमण्डल :- Kota distt. & RVTR BUNDI

प्रस्ताव संख्या एवं पंजीकरण तिथि :- WL/RJ/ROAD/447841/2023

1	Animal Passage तथा ब्रिज का क्रॉस सेक्शन अपलोड नहीं किया गया है।	Animal Passage तथा ब्रिज का क्रॉस सेक्शन/ जीएडी अपलोड कर दिया गया है।
2	बिन्दु 1,2,4,5,7 तथा 8 के संबंध में कोई सूचना/दस्तावेज अपलोड नहीं किया गया है।	श्रीमान उप वन संरक्षक, एवं उप क्षेत्र निदेशक (कोर) रामगढ विषधारी टाईगर रिजर्व बून्दी से सम्बन्धित है।
3	बिन्दु संख्या 9 के बिन्दु 3 में अन्य प्रस्ताव की सूचना अपलोड की गई है।	श्रीमान उप वन संरक्षक, एवं उप क्षेत्र निदेशक (कोर) रामगढ विषधारी टाईगर रिजर्व बून्दी से सम्बन्धित है।



Executive Engineer

PWD. Div. Itawa

**DETAILS OF PROPOSALS INVOLVING CHAMBAL WILDLIFE SANCTUARY
RECOMMENDED BY THE SCNBWL**

S. No.	Name of the proposal	Whether inside or outside	Status	Area in ha
1.	Diversion of forest land from National Chambal Sanctuary, Rajasthan, for construction of 4 lane Kota by-pass by National Highway Authority of India.	Inside	Recommended in 6 th meeting of SC- NBWL held on 20th January, 2006	-
2.	Construction of Gwalior-Agra 765 KV Transmission Line within National Chambal Sanctuary, Rajasthan	Inside	Recommended in 7 th meeting of SC- NBWL held on 8th June, 2006	12.8
3.	Construction of an intake well involving diversion of only 2.37 ha. Of land in the National Chambal Sanctuary	Inside	Recommended in 7 th meeting of SC- NBWL held on 8th June, 2006	2.37
4.	Laying of Gas Pipeline by GAIL (India) Ltd in 1.5 ha of National Chambal Sanctuary in Rajasthan	Inside	Recommended in 10 th meeting of SC- NBWL held on 19th February, 2008	1.5
5.	Construction of Bridge over River Chambal between Gainta & Makhida in Rajasthan	Inside	Recommended in 11 th meeting of SC- NBWL held on 2nd May, 2008	3.48
6.	Diversion of 12.88 ha of forest land from National Chambal Ghariyal Sanctuary for 400 KV S/C line from Dahra to Bhilwara, Rajasthan.	Inside	Recommended in 13 th meeting of SC- NBWL held on 12th December, 2008	12.88
7.	Diversion of 12.88 ha (11.73 ha Revenue land and 1.15 ha forest land) from National Chambal Ghariyal Sanctuary for 400 KV S/C transmission line from Chhabra-TPS to Hindaun, Rajasthan.	Inside	Recommended in 13 th meeting of SC- NBWL held on 12th December, 2008	12.88
8.	Permission for 330 MW Dholpur Gas based combined cycle thermal power project stage-II for drawing water from National Chambal Ghariyal Sanctuary at Dhlopur, Rajasthan.	Inside	Recommended in 22 nd meeting of SC- NBWL held on 25th April 2011	
9.	Permission for laying of 16 inch dia underground gas pipeline from Kota to Bhilwara through Chambal Wildlife Sanctuary, Rajasthan.	Inside	Recommended in 22 nd meeting of SC- NBWL held on 25th April 2011	
10.	Diversion of 1.6384 ha of forest land from National Ghariyal Sanctuary for transmission power line from 765 KV GSS Anta (Baran)-765 KV GSS Phagi to improve the power system of Rajasthan and North Grid of India.	Inside	Recommended in 27 th meeting of SC- NBWL held on 12th December 2011	17.5104

11.	Proposal for construction of 765 KV transmission line (Partly S/C and Partly D/C) between MP (Gwalior) and Rajasthan (Jaipur) passing through Chambal (Crocodile) Sanctuary near villages Ranchauli in Karoli district, Rajasthan	Inside	Recommended in 27 th meeting of SC- NBWL held on 12th December 2011	
12.	Proposal for laying of 14"dia. Kota-Jaipur Crosscountry underground pipeline from Kota to Asalpur (near Jaipur), Rajasthan. (The proposed project is 1.1 km away from Ramgarh Sanctuary and 2.5 km away from Chambal Wildlife Sanctuary).	Inside	Recommended in 28 th meeting of SC- NBWL held on 20th March 2013	4.08
13.	Diversion of 1.843 ha (1.393 bridge, 0.45 road) of forest land from National Chambal Crocodile Sanctuary for upgradation of Sabalgarh-Karoli road (SH-2) & construction of high level bridge across Chambal river on Sabalgarh-Karoli road upto Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh.	Inside	Recommended in 31 st meeting of SC- NBWL held on 12-13 August 2014	1.843
14.	Proposal for construction of High Level Bridge over Chambal river Sone Ka Gurja Distt. Dholpur Forest Division, Rajasthan by P.W.D, Department	Inside	Recommended in 31 st meeting of SC- NBWL held on 12-13 August 2014	0.8274
15.	Construction of High Level Bridge on Chambal river on Sabalgarh-Mangarole-Atar-Mandrayal Karauli Road (SH-22), Rajasthan.	Inside	Recommended in 31 st meeting of SC- NBWL held on 12-13 August 2014	
16.	Proposal for Lakheri-Chamovali mining lease of M/s ACC limited, Lakheri Cement Works, Lakheri, Distt. Bundi (Rajasthan) for mining purpose of limestone, Rajasthan.	Inside	Recommended in 31 st meeting of SC- NBWL held on 12-13 August 2014	1107
17.	Diversion of 0.3 ha of Forestland from National Chambal Ghariyal Sanctuary Rajasthan, for Dholpur lift irrigation project	Inside	Recommended in 34 th meeting of SC- NBWL held on 2nd June, 2015	0.3
18.	Proposal for construction of Chambal development scheme-four Hydropower Projects (Rahu ka Gaon, Gujjapura, Jaitpura & Barsala) on Chambal River, Rajasthan.	Inside	Recommended in 34 th meeting of SC- NBWL held on 2nd June, 2015	
19.	Proposal for clearance for all units of DCM Shriram, Kota Complex at Shriram Nagar Industrial Area, Kota 5.60 km away from the National Chambal Sanctuary of Mukundra Hills Tiger Reserve	Outside	Recommended in 53 rd meeting of SC- NBWL held on 25th February 2019	320.1

20.	Development of 8 lanes (Greenfield Highway) from Itawa village (Ch.284.000) to after Chambal River near Banda Hera (Ch. 392.800) Section of NH-148 N (Total length 108.800 Km), Under BHARATMALA PARIYOJANA Lot-4/Pkg-4 in the state of Rajasthan. FP/RJ/ROAD/4716/2019	Inside	Recommended in 60 th meeting of SC- NBWL held on 05 January, 2021	29.019
21.	Diversion of 8.405 ha of forest land from National Chambal Gharial Sanctuary for construction of Important Steel Girder Bridge for Mathura-Jhansi 3rd Railway Line Project on Chambal River in Revenue Village-Gher, District-Dholpur, Rajasthan. FP/RJ/RAIL/4184/2019	Inside	Recommended in 60 th meeting of SC- NBWL held on 05 January, 2021	8.405
22.	Proposal for use of 65.382 ha from National Chambal Gariyal Sanctuary and 70.118 ha from its ESZ for running of Stage I (Unit 1 and 2) 110 MW each, of existing 1240 MW Coal Based Super Thermal Power Station by RRVUNL, Kota. FP/RJ/THE/159/2015	Inside and Outside	Recommended in 68 th meeting of SC- NBWL held on 30th May, 2022	65.382+70.118
23.	Proposal for use of 62.41 ha from National Chambal Gharial Sanctuary and 66.432 ha from its ESZ for running of Stage III (Unit 5) 210 MW, of existing 1240 MW Coal Based Super Thermal Power Station by RRVUNL, Kota. FP/RJ/THE/165/2015	Inside and Outside	Recommended in 68 th meeting of SC- NBWL held on 30th May, 2022	62.41+66.432
24.	Proposal for use of 124.82 ha from National Chambal Gharial Sanctuary and 132.865 ha from its ESZ for running of Stage II (Unit 3 and 4) 210 MW, of existing 1240 MW Coal Based Super Thermal Power Station by RRVUNL, Kota. FP/RJ/THE/164/2015	Inside and Outside	Recommended in 68 th meeting of SC- NBWL held on 30th May, 2022	124.82+132.865
25.	Proposal for use of 57.952 ha of from National Chambal Ghariyal Sanctuary and 66.687 ha from its ESZ for running of Stage IV (Unit 6) 195 MW, of existing 1240 MW Coal Based Super Thermal Power Station by RRVUNL, Kota. FP/RJ/THE/166/2015	Inside and Outside	Recommended in 68 th meeting of SC- NBWL held on 30th May, 2022	57.952+66.687
26.	Proposal for use of 57.952 ha from National Chambal Gariyal Sanctuary and 66.687 ha from its ESZ for running of Stage V (Unit 7) 195 MW, of existing 1240 MW Coal Based Super	Inside and Outside	Recommended in 68 th meeting of SC- NBWL held on 30th May, 2022	57.952+66.687

	Thermal Power Station by RRVUNL, Kota. FP/RJ/THE/167/2015			
27.	Proposal for use of 6.839 ha from National Chambal Gariyal Sanctuary for construction of High Level Bridge (across River Chambal) Near Jharel ke balaji on Khatoli Kaithuda Sawai Madhopur Road MDR 51 in District Kota, Rajasthan FP/RJ/ROAD/5906/2021	Inside	Recommended in 71 st meeting of SC- NBWL held on 29th December, 2022	6.839
28.	Proposal for use of 2.00 ha from National Chambal Gariyal Sanctuary for widening, Strengthening and Reconstruction of NH-552 Extn.Sawai Madhopur to Shivpur Road in the State of Rajasthan. FP/RJ/ROAD/3644/2018	Inside	Recommended in 71 st meeting of SC- NBWL held on 29th December, 2022	2.00
29.	Proposal for use of 577.2 ha from National Chambal Ghariyal Sanctuary and buffer zone of Mukundra Hills Tiger Reserve for operating the River Cruise 11.1 Km Upstream side of Chambal River starting from Chambal Garden, Rajasthan. FP/RJ/Others/6104/2021	Inside	Recommended in 79 th meeting of SC- NBWL held on 31st July, 2024	577.2

RECOMMENDED PROPOSALS INVOLVING RAMGARH VISHDHARI TIGER RESERVE, RAJASTHAN.

S.No	Subject	Whether Inside or Outside	Status	Area in Ha
1	Proposal for use of 28.8 ha of forest land from buffer area of Ramgarh Vishdhari Tiger Reserve for widening of Laxmipura- DoraDabi-Ranaji Ka Guda NH-12 district- Bundi, Rajasthan- FP/RJ/ROAD/29812/ 2017	Inside	Recommended in 80 th SCNBWL meeting held on 09.10.2024	28.8
2	Proposal for use of 4.44 ha of forest land from Ramgarh Vishdhari Tiger Reserve for widening & Strengthening from Bundi Dalepura Alodh Mandi MDR-52 in Km 5/0 to 22/0, Rajasthan-FP/RJ/ROAD/6284/ 2022	Inside	Recommended in 71 st SCNBWL meeting held on 29.12.2022	4.44
3	Proposal for use of 5.64 ha of forest land from Ramgarh Vishdhari Tiger Reserve for widening & strengthening from Bundi Dalepura Alodh Mandi MDR-52 in Km 5/0 to 22/0, Rajasthan-FP/RJ/ROAD/6285/ 2022	Inside	Recommended in 71 st SCNBWL meeting held on 29.12.2022	5.64
4	Proposal for use of 13.725 ha of forest land from Ramgarh Vishdhari Tiger Reserve for strengthening & widening of tonk nagar Nainwa Khatkar K.Patan road SH-34 KM34/0 to 86/300 under SRF Scheme, Rajasthan- FP/RJ/ROAD/4004/ 2019	Inside	Recommended in 70 th SCNBWL meeting held on 13.10.2022	13.725
5	Proposal for expansion of production of silica sand from 1.0 lakh TPA to 3.0 lakh TPA by open cast mechanized method in the private land of 59.51 ha situated at Barodia, Tehsil Hindoli, District Bundi, Rajasthan State 3.6 km from the sanctuary.	Outside	Recommended in 60 th SCNBWL meeting held on 05.01.2021	59.51
6	Proposal for Lakheri-Chamovali mining lease of M/s ACC limited, Lakheri Cement Works, Lakheri, Distt. Bundi (Rajasthan) for mining purpose of limestone, Rajasthan 2.65 km of Ramgarh Vishdhari Sanctuary and 2.50 km from the National Chambal Sanctuary.	Outside	Recommended in 31 st SCNBWL Meeting held on 12-13.08.2012	1107 ha

**FRESH PROPOSALS FALLING INSIDE / OUTSIDE THE PROTECTED AREA
OTHERS**

S.No	Name of the proposal
1.	<p>Proposal for use of 3.33 ha land for drilling one exploratory location (Loc. OBCA) in the OALP Block AA-ONHP-2019/1 near Gohpur town, Sonitpur District at a distance of 9.8 km from the North- Eastern corner of the 6th Addition to Kaziranga National Park. WL/AS/Others/470486/2024</p>
2.	<p>Proposal for use of 0.01 ha forest land from Cauvery Wildlife Sanctuary for establishing Hydrological Observation Sites at Location Mahalli, District - Ramanagara, Karnataka in favour of Department of Irrigation. WL/KA/Others/452195/2023</p>
3.	<p>Proposal for use of 0.69 Ha of Forest Land in Tungreshwar Wildlife Sanctuary for regularization of their existing activities of Temple & Prayer Hall, Prasadalya, Samadhis, Ashram Kuti&Dhyan Kendra of SadanandMaharaj& providing new basic amenities to devotee of BalyogiSadanandMaharaj with medical treatment plant Centre and cow shed (Goshala) at Survey No.121 at Village Parol, Taluka Vasai, District Palghar , Maharashtra WL/MH/Others/458729/2024</p>
4.	<p>Proposal for use of 1.86 ha of forest land from Pawalgarh Conservation Reserve near buffer zone of Corbett Tiger Reserve for construction of Heliport in Chhoi District Nainital under RCS Udan Project in favour of PWD, Uttarakhand. WL/UK/Others/444188/2023</p>
5.	<p>Proposal for use of 4.5465 ha of land from core zone of Rajaji Tiger Reserve for development of ropeway from TriveniGhat to NeelkanthMahadevMandir through Public Private Partnership Model under Design Built Finance Operate and Transfer(DBFOT Basis) in favour of Uttarakhand Metro Rail Urban Infra and Building Construction Corporation Limited, at Rishikesh, Uttarakhand. WL/UK/Others/479373/2024</p>

Proposal No: WL/AS/Others/470486/2024

1	Proposal Name	Proposal for use of 3.33 ha land for drilling one exploratory location (Loc. OBCA) in the OALP Block AA-ONHP-2019/1 near Gohpur town, Sonitpur District at a distance of 9.8 km from the North-Eastern corner of the 6th Addition to Kaziranga National Park.
2	Name of the protected area involved	Kaziranga National Park
3	Proposal Number	WL/AS/Others/470486/2024
4	State Name	ASSAM
5	Whether the proposal is sub-judice	No
6	Area of the protected area(Ha)	117358
7	Area proposed for diversion / De-notification	0
8	Total Diverted Area from Protected Area	20.4284
9	Status of ESZ if any	ESZ proposal is under process in the Ministry. The draft notification for Integrated ESZ of Kaziranga NP is yet to be published. The mentioned proposal does not fall within the boundary of the ESZ described in the draft proposal submitted to the MoEF & CC, Govt. of India
10	Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972	The proposed site falls within default 10 KM boundary of ESZ of KNP. The activities will not attract provision of section 29/35(6) of the WLPA, 1972, in terms of removal, exploitation of forest produce from a PA.
11	Whether linear/non-linear	Non - Linear
12	Whether EC obtained	No

13	Name of the application Agency	OIL INDIA LIMITED
14	Date of submission	25/04/2024
15	Total number of trees to be felled	0
16	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	Yes
17	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	<p>The project site (Loc. OBCA) is located near Gohpur Town under Halem Revenue Circle, Sonitpur district of Assam and 7.5 km from the interstate boundary of Assam and Arunachal Pradesh. The drilling project site falls at a distance of 9.8 km (within 10 km of ESZ) from the North-Eastern corner of the 6th Addition to Kaziranga National Park. The total area of the project site is 3.33 ha and falls in non-forest area. One (01) well location (Loc. OBCA, Lat: 26°53'12.299"N, Long: 93°36'_17.554"E) is planned to be drilled in Sonitpur District of Assam. The ESZ boundary of the Kaziranga National Park has not yet been finalized and hence considering 10 km of ESZ boundary, this NBWL clearance proposal has been submitted. As per commitment in the Revenue sharing contract (RSC) with Govt. of India Oil India Limited is to drill minimum one (1) exploratory well for the purpose of exploration of hydrocarbon in the OALP-V Block M-ONHP-2019/1. Accordingly, based on seismic data one (1) drilling location (Loc. OBCA) has been identified for drilling with a target depth of around 4100 m within Basement from the ground surface. Details in the Project report enclosed separately in this proposal. The area is prospective from hydrocarbon exploration point of view and is very much close to the Himalayan foothills of Arunachal Pradesh. The land measuring 3.33 ha of non-forest land is required for construction of drill site, approach road and waste pit for hydrocarbon exploration at Loc. OBCA within AA-ONHP-2019/1 OALP block as per lay out plan where no extra land will be required for this purpose</p>
18	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Kaziranga National Park is home to one-horned rhinoceroses, as well as many mammals, including tigers, elephants, panthers and bears, and thousands of birds etc.
19	Violation (if any) done by the User Agency in the past?	No

20	Type of forest	The project site falls within default 10 KM boundary of ESZ of KNP and the site is devoid of forest.
21	Proposed Mitigation Measures	The project document containing conservation plan is attached.
22	Recommendation of the state board for wildlife	Proposal was recommended by State Board for Wild Life in 16th meeting held on 18th July, 2024.
23	Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden	Recommended
24	Conditions imposed by Chief Wild Life Warden	<p>The Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal subject to the following conditions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No adverse impact shall be caused to the wild animals and their habitat. 2. The PP shall take adequate measures against all kinds of pollution likely to be caused by implementation of the project including disasters like oil & gas leakage or explosion of the well. 3. 2% of the total project cost shall be deposited as CORPUS fund to be utilized by the CWLW for Wild Life Conservation & Management and Mitigation of Human-Animal Conflict including preparation of plans.
25	Comments of NTCA	<p>The NTCA has recommended the proposal subject to the following Mitigation measures:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Establish a buffer zone to minimize habitat disruption and avoid crucial wildlife corridors for tigers and elephants. 2. Implement noise barriers and restrict drilling activity during peak wildlife activity hours (dawn and dusk) to reduce disturbance to fauna. 3. Ensure proper waste disposal, prevent oil spills, and use environmentally safe drilling fluids. 4. Use minimal, non-intrusive lighting and low-impact fencing to prevent disturbing nocturnal wildlife. 5. Prepare a wildlife contingency plan for handling any unforeseen wildlife incidents, particularly involving elephants and tigers. 6. Designate and maintain safe passages for dispersing tigers and

		<p>elephants to facilitate their movement between habitats.</p> <p>7. Restore the drilling site to its natural state, including replanting native flora and ensuring that wildlife habitats are preserved.</p> <p>8. Chief Wildlife Warden Assam to develop a monitoring mechanism for compliance of the conditions stipulated herein.</p>
26	Comments of Ministry	<p>The list of proposals involving Kaziranga Tiger Reserve recommended by the Standing Committee is attached.</p> <p>The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.</p>
27	Uploaded Document	conservation plan and list of proposals.pdf



ऑयल इंडिया
OIL INDIA

PROJECT REPORT

**For the application of Wildlife Clearance for drilling one
exploratory location (Loc. OBCA) near Gohpur town under
Sonitpur District in ESZ area of 10 km radius of the 6th
Addition to Kaziranga National Park of Assam**

**December, 2023
Duliajan, Assam**

OIL INDIA LIMITED

List of Contents

- 1.1 Project Description**
- 1.2 Site analysis**
- 1.3 Project Schedule and Cost estimate**
- 1.4 Environment Impact Assessment**
- 1.5 Occupational Health and safety**
- 1.6 Emergency and Disaster Management plan**
- 1.7 Project Benefits**

1.1 Project Description:

1.1.1 Location of the Project

- District: Sonitpur
- State: Assam

The project site (Loc. OBCA) is located near Gohpur town under Halem circle, Sonitpur district of Assam and 7.5 km from the interstate boundary of Assam and Arunachal Pradesh. The drilling project site falls at a distance of 9.8 km (within 10 km of ESZ) from the North-Eastern corner of the 6th Addition to Kaziranga National Park. The total area of the project site is 3.33 ha and falls in non-forest area. One (01) well location is planned to be drilled in the ESZ of Kaziranga National Park in Sonitpur District of Assam.

Table 1:Co-ordinates of Well OBCA

Well Name	Distance from Kaziranga National Park boundary to the well (approx.; km.)	Coordinates in WGS-84	
		Latitude	Longitude
OBCA	9.8 km	26°53'12.299"N	93°36'17.554"E

*Land yet to be acquired.

1.1.2 Project Description:

The OALP-V Block: AA-ONHP-2019/1 Block covers an area of 1278.27 Sq. km out of which 1015.49 Sq. Km. falls in Assam & 262.78 Sq. Km falls in Arunachal Pradesh. MoP&NG, Govt. of India has approved the award of the block AA-ONHP-2019/1 to OIL for Exploration of Hydrocarbon vide letter ref. no. No.12032 (11)/1/2020-ONG-II (36193) dated 25th January, 2021.

In the Block AA-ONHP-2019/1, OIL has 100% participating interest (PI). The Revenue Sharing Contract of the Block was signed on 17.11.2020 and PEL was granted on 18.02.2021 for an exploration period of three years. The effective date of the Block is 18.02.2021 and initial validity up to 28.02.2024.

As per commitment in the Revenue sharing contract (RSC) with Govt. of India Oil India Limited is to drill minimum one (1) exploratory well for the purpose of exploration of hydrocarbon in the Block. Accordingly, based on seismic data one (1) drilling location (Loc. OBCA) has been identified for drilling with a target depth of around 4100 m within Intra Sylhet Level within Paleocene-Lower Eocene Formations from the ground surface.

The area is a highly prospective from hydrocarbon exploration point of view and is very much close to the Himalayan foothills of Arunachal Pradesh. No well is drilled so far within the

block. However, three wells i.e Nijlaluk-1, Madhupur-1 and Bihpuria-1 are drilled up to Basement which is around 30 Km towards east from the location.

The 6th Addition to Kaziranga National Park is situated at a distance of 9.8 km (within 10 km of ESZ) towards the South-Eastern corner of the indentified drilling location (Reference attached Fig - 3). The National park is home to large breeding populations of elephants, wild water buffalo, and swamp deer. Kaziranga is recognized as an Important Bird Area by Birdlife International for conservation of avifaunal species. When compared with other protected areas in India, Kaziranga has achieved notable success in wildlife conservation. Located on the edge of the Eastern Himalaya biodiversity hotspot, the park combines high species diversity and visibility. Kaziranga is a vast expanse of tall elephant grass, marshland, and dense tropical moist broadleaf forests, criss-crossed by four major rivers, including the Brahmaputra, and the park includes numerous small bodies of water.

1.1.3 Requirement of Drilling Activities

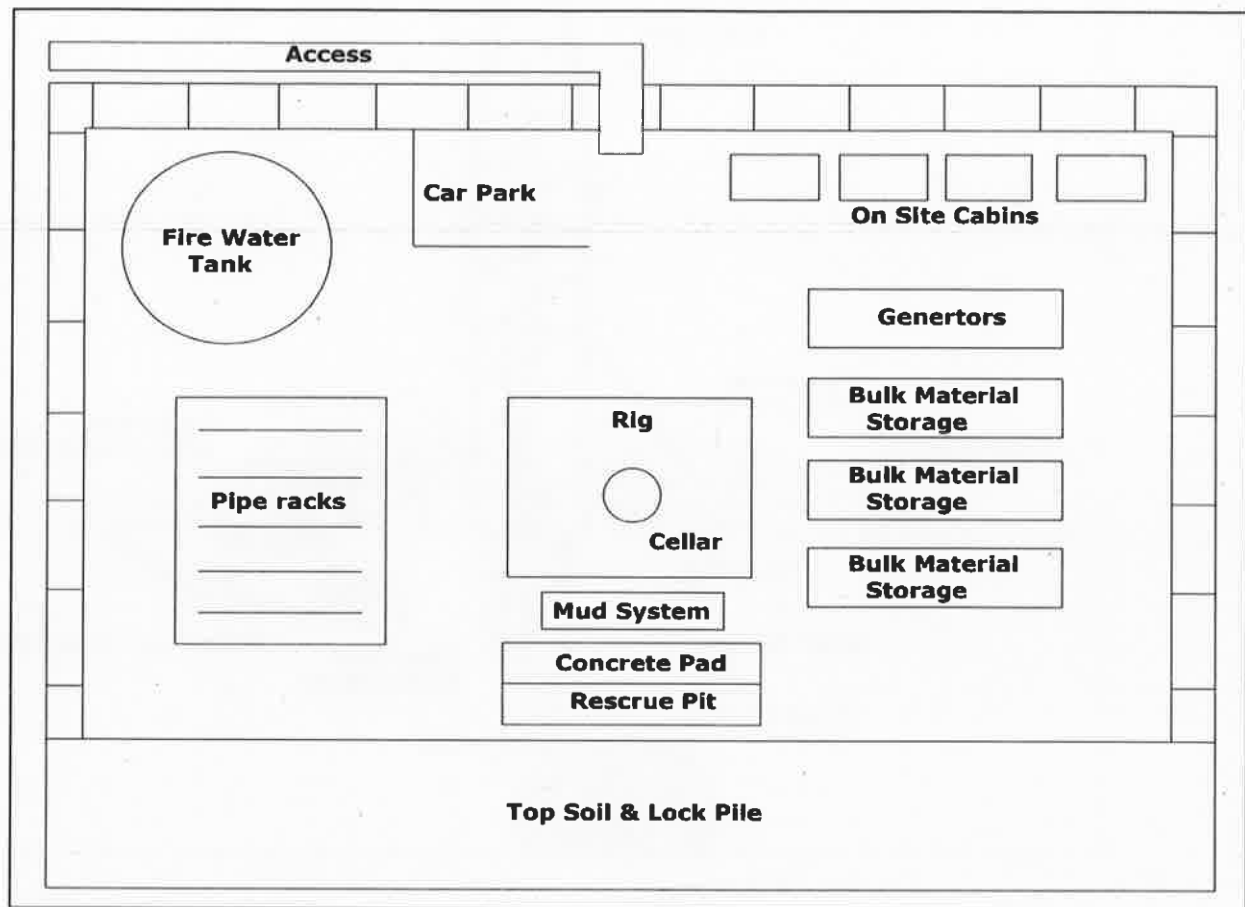
As per commitment in the RSC, OIL has to drill minimum one (1) number of Exploratory Well to probe hydrocarbon prospectivity of Paleocene-Eocene Formations in AA-ONHP-2019/1 OALP Block. Accordingly, based on the review of G&G data, one (1) no. of drillable location (Loc. OBCA) has been identified for drilling with a target depth of around 4100 m TVD from the ground surface.

The exploratory well Location (Loc. OBCA) falling in the Eco-sensitive Zone of Kaziranga National Park approx. 9.8 Km. from the core boundary of National Park. Due to this, OIL requires NBWL/SBWL permission for drilling this location OBCA for fulfilling the committed work programme (CWP) as per RSC signed against the block. Since the ESZ area has not yet been finalized for the Kaziranga National Park, Wildlife clearance proposal for drilling Loc. OBCA has been submitted considering 10 km ESZ boundary area.

1.1.4 Drilling Activity

Drilling operations shall be conducted round-the-clock for 24 hrs of a day. The time taken to drill a borehole depends on the depth of the hydrocarbon bearing formations and subsurface geological conditions of the area. OIL intends to drill Loc. OBCA to a depth of 4100 m (TVD). It is expected to complete the well within 150 days from the date of spudding the well.

Figure -1 provides a typical layout for such a drill site covering an area of 140x 140 m.

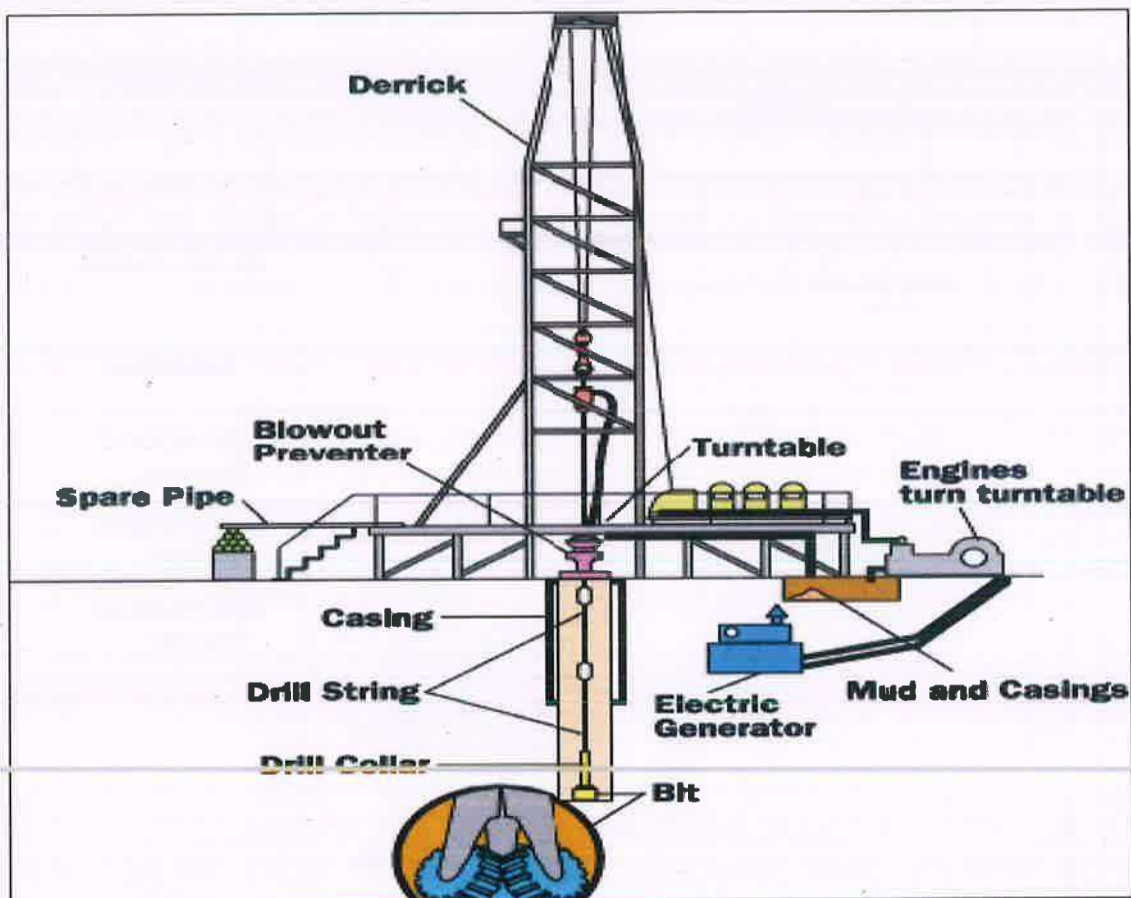


Equipment Required for Drilling:

The key items of equipment that will be used for drilling are summarized below:

- Drilling rig
- Drill bit, Drill string, connecting sections of drill pipes and drill collars
- Kelly (situated on the derrick floor allows the drill string to be rotated)
- Top Drive/ Rotary Table
- Swivel where the high-pressure flexible drilling fluid hoses are attached
- Diesel engines to supply the necessary power to run the drilling operation and supporting logistics
- BOP (Blow out preventer)
- Tanks for mud fluid, Diesel storage

Figure-2: A typical stationary drilling rig is presented in Figure.



While drilling, OIL is taking Environment safety precautions as per stipulated Government of India guidelines. All necessary safety standards for Air, Noise and Water pollution are being adhered to by OIL with its technical audits on time to time.

1.2 Site Analysis:

1.2.1 Connectivity

The project site (Loc. OBCA) can be accessed from NH15 near Gohpur town and about 65 km from Biswanath Charali. The projected location is approximately 255 km from OIL Field Head Quarter, Duliajan. Gohpur also connects Itanagar, capital of Arunachal Pradesh, via NH 15. Itanagar is only 31 km from Gohpur via NH 52A. It also connects to Majuli and Jorhat by small ships through the Brahmaputra River.

1.2.2 Land Form, Land Use and Land Ownership

The predominant land use of the block area includes village settlements, agricultural land (paddy), rivers & streams and Reserve Forest. Majority land in these blocks area is categorized as agricultural land.

Topography:

In general, the Block has gentle slope from the north to the south. Elevation near the project site (Loc. OBCA) is around 100 m above sea level.

1.2.3 Climatic Data from Secondary Sources

Study area falls under the humid sub-tropical climate zone with warm seasons. The temperature within the block varies from 39.9°C in summer and 5.9°C in winter. The study area receives 2600 mm to 3200 mm annually. The maximum rainfall occurred during the month of July (91.9mm) and December is the dry month. Rainfall generally begins from April and continues till the end of September.

1.2.4 Social Infrastructure

Economy of the region is mainly dependent on agricultural and cattle-rearing for their source of livelihood. Water requirement is catered through tube well in the village areas. The water requirement for agriculture is met from the use of rain-water and surface water (river water). Additionally, sericulture is also traditionally practiced in these districts, particularly Eri, Muga and Mulberry silk. The major food crops cultivated for the sources of livelihood are paddy, maize, black gram, potato, pea and wheat.

1.3 Project Schedule and Cost estimates:**1.3.1 Project Schedule**

Drilling of Loc. OBCA is scheduled to start from March, 2024 and expected to complete within 150 days subject to grant of wildlife and other statutory clearances.

1.3.2 Estimated Project Cost

Cost of drilling would be around INR 20 Crore.

1.4.1 Environment Impact and EMP/Conservation plan:

Environment activity & Generation of pollutant	Environmental Impact	EMP/Conservation plan
Drill cuttings	Land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Drill cuttings shall be washed and stored in a HDPE lined pits (of approximately 800 m³ capacity) and after completion of the drilling activities, cuttings will be tested for hazardous nature and based on nature of the drill cuttings, final disposal pathway will be finalized by OIL. b. In case of generation of any amount of waste oil or any oil content is there in the waste pit, it shall be bio-remediated through consortium of bacteria to restore the soil back to normal condition. c. Testing of drill cuttings for presence of oil & mercury content for the well by an approved laboratory. d. Waste pit will be backfilled and land to be restored to near original condition in accordance to SO 546(E), 2005.
Discarded Drilling fluid	Land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Discarded drilling fluid shall be discharged into HDPE lined evaporation pit. b. Waste pit will be backfilled and land to be restored to near original condition in accordance to SO 546(E), 2005.

<p>Noise and vibration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mud Pump • Compressor • DG sets • Shale shakers • Hoppers • Desander • Desilter 	<p>Air</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Condition monitoring to be carried regularly and based on the report corrective actions will be taken to minimize the vibrations. b. Noise monitoring of equipment to be carried out by the third-party during drilling of the well and based on the report corrective actions will be taken to keep the noise level within prescribed level. c. All the DG sets have acoustic barriers and mufflers.
<p>Consumption of water and generation of waste water</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mud preparation • Fire fighting • Washing • Human 	<p>Water & Land</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Waste water shall be discharged into HDPE lined evaporation pit. b. Domestic sewage (insignificant) shall be disposed in soak pit/septic tank. c. Recycling of waste water to minimize consumption d. Potability test of drinking water.
<p>Generation of other Hazardous waste</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spent oil • Spilled oil for Pol shed • Oily cotton waste, gloves, ropes, chemical sacks • POL and chemical drums • Oil and Air filter 	<p>Land</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Spent oil and POL /chemical drums shall be recycled through authorized recyclers. b. Other Hazardous Waste shall be disposed of to an authorized TSDF site authorized by PCB. c. In case of generation of any amount of waste oil, it shall be bio- remediated through consortium of bacteria to restore the soil back to normal condition. d. Lead acid batteries to be recycled through authorized recyclers.

Gas flaring during testing	Air	Stack and ambient air quality monitoring shall be conducted by the third party as per the conditions of EC granted and as a part of annual plan under Environment Management system based on ISO 14001 maintained by Rig to be carried out during drilling of the well.
Generation of flue gases <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DG sets / Rig Engine 	Air	Stack and ambient air quality monitoring shall be conducted by the third party as per the conditions of EC granted and as a part of annual plan under Environment Management system based on ISO 14001 maintained by Rig to be carried out during drilling of the well.
Consumption of natural resource(HSD)	Air	HSD consumption shall be optimised through proper maintenance of DG sets and equipment. Stack and ambient air quality monitoring shall be conducted by the third party as per the conditions of EC granted and as a part of annual plan under Environment Management system based on ISO 14001 maintained by rig to be carried out during drilling of the well.

1.4.2 Additional Conservation Plan

1. Drilling activities shall be carried out so as to cause bare minimum impact of the migratory birds. In this regard, guidelines and directives Forest Department (Kaziranga National Park) will be adhered to.
2. Offsetting tree plantation shall be carried out, if required, in consultation with Forest Department (Kaziranga National Park).
3. Project Post monitoring with reference to land and water shall be carried out to find out any deviation from baseline data.
4. OIL intent to drill one (01) exploratory location inside ESZ (10 km radius) of Kaziranga National Park. OIL always try to keep the ecology of land intact by planting the plant saplings around the drill sites; restoration of the drill site to its original position after drilling to avoid oil foot print on surface; the cellar pit is always fenced so that fall of animal into the cellar pit is avoided etc. Afforestation is done to maintain ecology of the area.

1.5 Occupational Health and Safety:

OIL's operations are comes under Mine Act, 1952 (Ministry of Labour and Employment) and as per the Mines Act, every person employed in mine undergoes PME (Periodical Medical Examination) by approved medical doctor / Hospital at fixed interval.

- As per plan prescribed by Mine Rules, employees including contractual employees are being medically examined every year and records are being kept for future reference and track.
- Initial Medical Examination of all employees including contractual employees.
- All the drilling rigs are equipped with Ambulance, First Aid Box, Stretcher and FirstAid trained persons.
- Free medical camps (medical check-up / eye check-up) are also organized by OIL in villages around the operational area, and accordingly patients are treated and free medicines are given. If required free operations are also done by OIL.

1.6 Emergency and Disaster Management Plan:

Oil India Limited has got own Disaster Management Plans (DMPs) in place. These plans are based on various probable scenarios like Well Blowout, Fire, Explosion, Natural calamities etc. The consequence arising out of such incidents are accurately predicted with the help of latest technique available by various Risk Analysis Studies. To minimize the extent of damage

consequent to any disaster and restoration of normally is the main purpose of DMP. There are on site Emergency Plans that deal with handling of the emergency within boundary of the plants mainly with the help of industry's own resources. Also, when the damage extends to the neighbouring areas, affecting local population beyond boundaries of plant, Off-site Emergency plans is put into action in which quick response and services of many agencies are involved e.g. Government, Fire Services, Civil defence, Medical, Police, Army, Voluntary organizations etc. EMPs are reviewed periodically.

1.7 Project benefits:

- The proposed exploration program will establish hydrocarbons in the block. The development of the oil field will result in considerable growth of service sector and will also generate new industrial and business opportunities in the area. Small and medium scale industries may be developed as consequence. The major benefits of the project include reduction of the oil import bill of the nation as well as reduction of the imbalance in oil production and consumption.
- The commercial development will also lead to investment in Assam, bringing oil and gas revenues both to the State and to the Central Government. The presence of OIL in the region will substantially improve the socio-economic conditions of the region.
- In Operation phase, OIL will require significant work force of non-technical and technical persons. Migration of persons with better education and professional experience will result in increase of population and literacy in the surrounding villages.

1.7.1 Benefits for the Country

The demand for petroleum has recorded a considerable increase over the year from 30 million tonnes in 1980-81 to about 225 million tonnes in 2019-20. This growing demand poses a big challenge to oil producing company including Oil India Limited. Also new oil/gas finds in the block will lead to reduction in India's dependence on imported crude oil and thereby results in considerable saving in foreign exchange. There will be a beneficial effect of a flourishing production unit that will directly and indirectly boost the living standards of the people, and will create more jobs in the local economy.

1.7.2 Benefits for the Region

In the event that commercial quantities of hydrocarbon reserves are discovered, more long-term employment opportunities would be created. Besides, the hydrocarbons brought to the surface shall help in contributing the ongoing efforts of the government to meet the national

demand of petroleum resources. Development of ancillary activities shall be resulting into indirect jobs and requirement of more skilled employees.

1.7.3 Employment Potential

The impact of the project on the economic aspects can be clearly observed. The proposed project activities will provide employment to persons of different skills and trades. The local population will be given preference to employment. The employment potential will ameliorate economic conditions of these families directly and provide employment to many other families indirectly who are involved in business and service oriented activities.

The employment of local people in primary and secondary sectors of project shall upgrade the prosperity of the region. This in-turn will improve the socio-economic conditions of the area.

- During the construction phase about 100-150 people on average per day will be employed for a period of one year.
- During construction phase of the project, this project will provide temporary employment to many unskilled and semi-skilled laborers in nearby villages;
- In case the hydrocarbon is established in the block, considerable number of people will be benefited by provision of services to the residents for employment opportunities. Thus, the direct and indirect employment generation by this project.
- This project will also help in generation of indirect employment to those people who render their services for the personnel directly working in the project;
- The present trend of out migration for employment is likely to reduce due to better economic opportunities available in the area.

1.7.4 Improvement in the Social Infrastructure

- Generation of employment: The project will create opportunities for direct and indirect employment.
- Increase in purchasing power and improved standard of living of the area.
- Establishment of small and medium scale industries may be developed as consequence.
- Regular Fund flow to local market.

- In addition to above, due to increase in purchasing power of local habitants, there shall be significant change in the socio-economic scenario of the area.
- The proposed project shall enhance the prospects of employment;
- Recruitment for the unskilled and semiskilled workers for the proposed project will be from the nearby villages.
- Overall, the proposed project will change living standards of the people and improve the socio-economic conditions of the area.

W Buragohain
11/12/2023

(Khanin Buragohain)
GM & Block Manager
Frontier Basin Project
Oil India Limited
Duliajan, Assam



Rajendra Singh Garbyal
11/12/2023

(Rajendra Singh Garbyal)
Chief General Manager (HSE) &
Nodal Officer
(EC/FC/WL Clearances)
Oil India Limited
Duliajan

CGM - (HSE)
Nodal Officer (EC/FC/NBWL)
OIL INDIA LIMITED

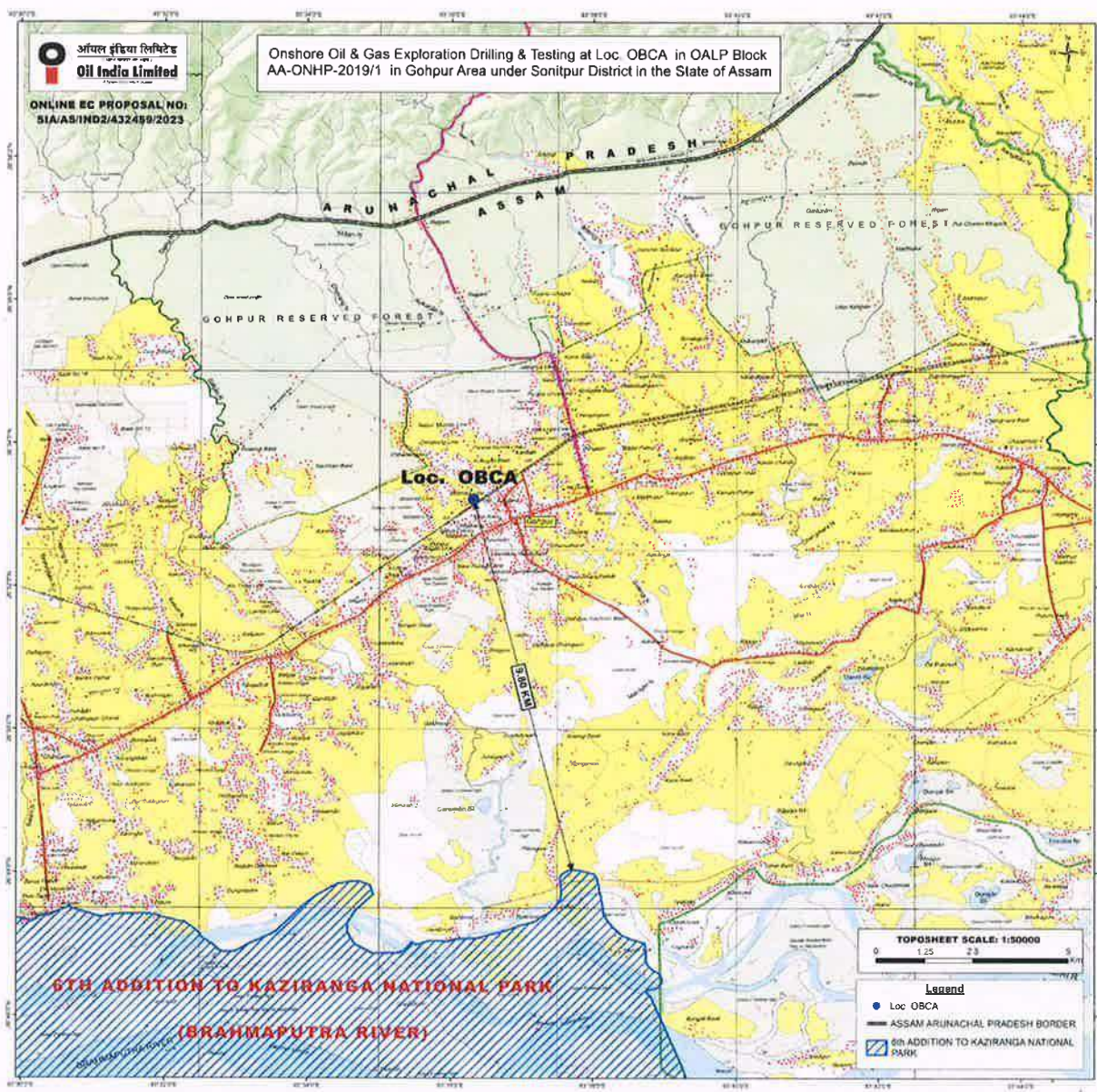


Figure 3: Proposed Location OBCA of the AA-ONHP-2019/1 Block on Toposheet 83F_9 showing distance from the Kaziranga National Park.

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Oil India Limited
GANDHINAGAR
Sonitpur, 786602
OIL INDIA PROJECT

S.No	Subject	Status	Area in Ha
1.	Proposal for use of 20.4284 ha of forest land from Core Zone of Kaziranga Tiger Reserve and 364.9851 ha (8.6774 ha forest land and 356.3077 ha non-forest land) from default ESZ of Kaziranga Tiger Reserve for widening and Improvement of Existing Carriage way to 4 Lane Configuration from Kaliabor to Numaligarh section (Ch.315.315 to Ch402.300) of NH-37(New NH715) [Design length: 85.675 km] in the state of Assam. WL/AS/ROAD/459949/2024	Recommended in 78 th SC NBWL meeting held on 22 nd Feb, 2024.	20.4284
2	Construction of 4-lane bridge over river Brahmaputra including viaduct and its approaches connecting Bongaon near Numaligarh on NH-37 and Gohpur on NH-52 under SARDP-NE in the State of Assam involving Kaziranga TR.	Recommended in 40 th SC NBWL meeting held on 3 rd January, 2017	
3	Proposal for strengthening the existing (embankment) from Moriaholla to Diffalupathar to avoid any beach resulting flash flood in eastern range of Kaziranga NP, Assam	Recommended in 31 st SC NBWL meeting held on 12 th & 13 th August, 2014.	-
	Total		20.4284

Project Name: Establishing Hydrological Observation Sites at Location Mahalli	Proposal Number: 765 WL/KA/Others/452195/2023
State: KARNATAKA	Single Window Number: SW/122354/2023

1	Proposal Name	Proposal for use of 0.01 ha forest land from Cauvery Wildlife Sanctuary for establishing Hydrological Observation Sites at Location Mahalli, District - Ramanagara, Karnataka in favour of Department of Irrigation.
2	Name of the protected area involved	Cauvery Wildlife Sanctuary
3	Proposal Number	WL/KA/Others/452195/2023
4	State Name	KARNATAKA
5	Whether the proposal is sub-judice	No
6	Area of the protected area(Ha)	102753
7	Area proposed for diversion / De-notification	0.01
8	Total Diverted Area from Protected Area	NA
9	Status of ESZ if any	Final ESZ notification on 17th August, 2017. The ESZ extent varying from 1.0 kilometer to 14.5 kilometers around the boundary of the Cauvery Wildlife Sanctuary.
10	Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972	The work shall be taken up only under the close supervision of the jurisdictional forest officers & staff, to avoid any damage to the flora & fauna and the User Agency should not violate Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.

11	Whether linear/non-linear	Linear
12	Whether EC obtained	No
13	Name of the application Agency	Department of Irrigation
14	Date of submission	13/11/2023
15	Total number of trees to be felled	0
16	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	Yes
17	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	The proposed diversion of said forest area for Establishing Hydrological Observation Unit and side looking acoustic Doppler velocity meter in Muggur State forest of Muggur Wildlife Range. The said diversion of area is being revised from 0.1 Ha. to 0.01 Ha. There is no felling of trees for the Proposed Project since the proposed Project located at the middle of the Cauvery River. The proposed project is unavoidable and the requirement of forest area is bare minimum, there is no much damage is as seen. The project does not affect any monument of historical, recreational and archeological importance of Wildlife Sanctuary”
18	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Cauvery Wild Life Sanctuary is home to Royal Bengal tiger, leopard , wild dog , jackal, stripped hyena, Indian fox , sloth bear, small Indian civet, Asian palm civet , jungle cat, rusty-spotted cat, grey mongoose and ruddy mongoose etc.
19	Violation (if any) done by the User Agency in the past?	No
20	Type of forest	Dry deciduous to semi evergreen
21	Proposed Mitigation Measures	As in S. No. 24
22	Recommendation	Proposal was recommended by State Board for Wild Life in the 18th

	of the state board for wildlife	meeting held on 7th October, 2024.
23	Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden	Recommended
24	Conditions imposed by Chief Wild Life Warden	<p>The Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal subject to the following conditions: The construction work shall be restricted to day time hours i.e. between 6 AM to 6 PM. The implementing agency shall abide by the conditions laid down by the forest officials in charge of the project area in the interest of protecting and minimizing disturbance to wildlife during construction phase and after completion of the project. Will not be collecting the raw materials, forest produce including firewood from the forest. All the staff and workers involved in the project implementation should be informed, created awareness about wildlife, so that they would not harm/ kill/ hunt / poach or abet in any such crimes in any way, failing which, legal course of action under the provisions of Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, will be taken. Care should be taken not to disturb the wildlife species and their habitat during construction activities. The user agency and project personnel will comply with the provisions of the Karnataka Forest Act & Rules, Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 and Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. The muck generated during the project implementation shall be taken out of the corridor without endangering the flora and fauna. The work shall be taken up only under the close supervision of the jurisdictional officers & staff, to avoid any damage to the flora & fauna. No tents or any other stay arrangement shall be permitted inside the protected area.</p>
25	Comments of NTCA	NA
26	Comments of Ministry	The list of project proposals recommended by the Standing Committee involving Cauvery Wildlife Sanctuary is attached. The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.
27	Uploaded Document	cauvery wls.pdf

Proposals recommended by the Standing Committee of the National Board for Wild Life involving Cauvery Wildlife Sanctuary

S.No.	Name of the Proposal	Inside/Outside	Number and date of the SCNBWL meeting	Area involved (in ha.)
1.	Proposal for use of 4.206 ha of forest land (3.443 ha from Cauvery Wildlife Sanctuary & 0.763 ha from Bannerghatta National Park) for construction of Jack well, Panel Room with allied components and laying of pipe lines in Chliandavadi State Forest, Muguru State Forest, Bilikal State Forest for providing drinking Water supply for Kodihalli & 298 Habitations under DBOT in Kanakapura Taluka Ramanagara District in favour of RDWSD Ramnagara. FP/KA/WATER/39356/2019	Inside	Recommended in the 73 rd Meeting of the SCNBWL held on 17 th July, 2023	3.443
2.	4G proposals involving Cauvery Wildlife Sanctuary, Karnataka in favour of BSNL 1. WL/KA/Others/432438/2023 Makkalanda USOF 4G Tower (0.02 ha) 2. WL/KA/Others/432429/2023 Sambhapur USOF 4G Tower (0.02 ha) 3. WL/KA/Others/431793/2023 Sooligere USOF 4G Tower (0.02 ha) 4. WL/KA/Others/432346/2023 Hoolya USOF 4G Tower (0.0181 ha)	Inside	Recommended in the 76 th Meeting of the SCNBWL held on 5 th January, 2024	0.0781

Proposal No: WL/MH/Others/458729/2024

1	Proposal Name	Proposal for use of 0.69 Ha of Forest Land in Tungareshwar Wildlife Sanctuary for regularization of their existing activities of Temple & Prayer Hall, Prasadalya, Samadhis, Ashram Kuti & Dhyan Kendra of Sadanand Maharaj & providing new basic amenities to devotee of Balyogi Sadanand Maharaj with medical treatment plant Centre and cow shed (Goshala) at Survey No.121 at Village Parol, Taluka Vasai, District Palghar , Maharashtra
2	Name of the protected area involved	Tungareshwar Wildlife Sanctuary
3	Proposal Number	WL/MH/Others/458729/2024
4	State Name	MAHARASHTRA
5	Whether the proposal is sub-judice	Yes
6	Area of the protected area(Ha)	8586
7	Area proposed for diversion / De-notification	0.69
8	Total Diverted Area from Protected Area	55.316
9	Status of ESZ if any	Final ESZ notification on 11th September, 2019. The ESZ extends from 100 meters to 4.0 kilometers around the boundary of the Tungareshwar Wildlife Sanctuary over an area of the Eco-sensitive Zone is 67.26 square kilometres.
10	Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972	There may be adverse impact on movement and habitat of Wild Fauna.
11	Whether linear/non-linear	Non - Linear

12	Whether EC obtained	No
13	Name of the application Agency	BALYOGI SHREE SADANAND MAHARAJ ASHRAM SANSTHA
14	Date of submission	16/01/2024
15	Total number of trees to be felled	NA
16	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	Yes
17	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	<p>1) The Balyogi Shree Sadanand Maharaj has been doing his "Tapascharya" prayers in Non-violent and nature friendly ways since 1967, In TUNGARESHWAR FOREST S.No.121. The name is derived from temple of TUNGARESHWAR MAHADEV which in existence for more than 300 years.</p> <p>2) The land of Survey No.121 was DEVSTHAN INAM LAND to the Tungareshwar Mahadev Temple. Which was given as Inam of 447.620 Ha. of forest by Great Madhavrao Peshwe of pune.</p> <p>3) Many of yogi's Saints, Sadhus from different sects of Hinduism use to visit Tungareshwar Mahadev forest on their way to Ganeshpuri, Vajreshwari and Junagad (Gujrat) , Narmada Parikrama (Gujarat))- basic purpose of this Forested Inam Land to temple was to promote hindu religion spirituality and providing secluded and forested land for worshipping without hindrance in the backdrop of Portuguese invaders and forcible conversion to Christianity for more than 200 years and may be prior to that the forest was not controlled by any Laws/ Rules of the Government it was a abode of Hindu religious activities.</p> <p>4) The beautiful forest was protected and safeguarded by people around the forest as an abode of Lord Tungareshwar Mahadev. So it can be termed as the sacred grove of Tungareshwar. (Devrai)</p> <p>5)In the year 1975 the Forest Acquisition act was made applicable to this forest and Forest Departmenttook over the possession of the Land The basic purpose of Private Forest Acquisition Act 1975 was to Acquire land belonging to private persons and land being controlled by Tungareshwar Devasthan Trust was not supposed to be acquire and all the religious and. spiritual activities are not supposed to be prevented under the new enforced Laws of Forest. But the forest department enforced their laws and strict regulation on movements of the devotees and religious people for protection of wildlife.</p> <p>6)As per Indian forest act 1927 Government of Maharashtra appointed the</p>

survey and settlement officer the deputy Collector of Bhiwandi but he never took the cognizance of possession of Ashram Sanstha and they were never heard UIs 8, 14, 15 of IFA1927 for protecting their rights.

7) As spiritual worshipers like Balyogi were never bothered about possession of land he never made any attempt to demand his rights.

8) On 23/10/2003 the area was declared as TLS but before that it was the duty of then collector Thane who was appointed as settlement officer UIs 18, 19, 20 of wildlife protection Act 1972. The authorities just declared Tungareshwar WLS Notification without following Lawful procedure and property. Hence both the notification of R.F. and TWLS are not binding considering the right of religion and religious activities. Even the rights of 300 years old Tungareshwar Shiva Temple were also not documented on Balyogi as they are not in Law and Justice and rights of Balyogi are Jeopardized by them.

9) Even then being a Law abiding organization the trust had submitted the proposal vide FP/MH/Others/31099/2017 to MoEF

10) These proposals were strolled by so called environmentalists and some anti-Hindu activists and no decision was taken. By MoEF&CC .

11) In the supreme court of India when the real situation was brought to the courts notice by Hon. Governor (Ex-) of U.P. state Mr. Ram Naik hon'ble Supreme Court gave stay to his own demolition orders.

12) Chief Minister of Maharashtra Mr. Eknath Shinde passed instructions for the forest proposal and to recommend the proposal favorably without any delay.

13) Hence the proposal is justified under the law framework of FC Act 1980 and WLP Act 1972.

14) As the rights of Animal, Tree and tribes can not be denied on forest land. Rights of spiritual/religious entities can not be denied in the forest kept for religious purpose for 300 years.

15) There is no contraindication, break of Law or illegal anti nature activities promoted by Balyogi.

16) Balyogi and ashrams services can be best utilized for protection, conservation and management of the TWLS.

17) There is already another religious activity by Tungareshwar Mahadev Temple in 30 Acres comparing different temples and visited by lakhs of devotees. In imp mportant festivals like shivratri, vaikunth chaturthi, shrawan puja etc.

18) TWLS is recovering entry free from them hence all the entries are official.

19) Balyogi Shree Sadanand Maharaj Ashram is a tiny activity and symbiotic to shiva temple activity and wildlife sanctuary activity.

18	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Tungareshwar Wildlife Sanctuary is home to Leopard, Rusty Spotted Cat, Sambar and Wild Boar etc.
19	Violation (if any) done by the User Agency in the past?	Yes
20	Action taken by State Govt.	<p>Shri Balayogi Sadananda Maharaj Ashram is situated in Survey No. 121 of Parol Village in Vasai Taluka of Palghar District in Maharashtra State. The State Government has notified Tungareshwar Wildlife Sanctuary on 24/10/2003 comprising of 85.70 sq. km. Survey No. 121 of Parol village is part of Tungareshwar Wildlife Sanctuary.</p> <p>Shri Balayogi Sadananda Maharaj Ashram was constructed in Survey No. 121 (Compartment No. 1082) and the Forest Department registered forest offence against the Ashram in 1977. Thereafter the State Government vide letter dated 25/03/1983 issued instructions to withdraw all cases against the Ashram subject to certain conditions.</p> <p>Bombay Environment Action Group (BEAG), a Mumbai-based organization, filed a complaint (No. 408/2004) with the Central Empowerment Committee (CEC) regarding the encroachment of the Balayogi Sadananda Maharaj Ashram. The Central Empowerment Committee inspected the premises of the Ashram on 08/08/2008 and 02/05/2009 and submitted its report to the Hon'ble Supreme Court on 29/09/2009. Central Empowerment Committee (CEC) gave recommendations to the Hon'ble Supreme Court as follows:</p> <p>It is imperative that the Sadananda Ashram Trust should be directed to relocate outside the Tungareshwar Sanctuary/Reserved Forest. The ideal place for relocation perhaps could be on the 1.34 ha. of agriculture part double the existing area of 0.69 ha.) in village Hinglood Taluka Shahpur, District Thane.</p> <p>After that, in the 13th meeting of State Board for Wildlife held on 31/01/2018 the following decision has been taken.</p> <p>“The members of the Board after discussion on the subject and keeping in view the long term conservation Tungareshwar Wildlife Sanctuary decided that the new construction, both big and small done by way of new encroachment at Sadananda Maharaj Ashram on forest land should be immediately evicted. The help of Concerned District Collectors and Superintendents of Police shall be taken by the Forest Department & the Wildlife Department for removal of this illegal encroachments.”</p> <p>After hearing learned counsel for the parties at great length, we are of the opinion, that let demolition take place with respect the other structure except</p>

		<p>the following ones:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Temple, of which photograph is marked as Annexure 'A'. 2. Samadhis, photograph of which is marked as Annexure 'B'. 3. Three rooms adjacent to the temple. <p>The area of above said construction is as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The Temple total area: 534.00 Sq. Mt. 2) Samadhis: 101.00 Sq. Mt. 3) Three rooms adjacent to: 161.00 Sq. Mt <p>the temple-----</p> <p>Total: 796.00 Sq. Mt.</p> <p>The matter is pending before Hon'ble Supreme Court.</p>
21	Type of forest	This area represents unique and fragile ecosystem and it belongs to one of the least represented biogeographic zone, i.e. Malabar Coast of Western Ghats.
22	Proposed Mitigation Measures	As in S.No. 24.
23	Recommendation of the state board for wildlife	Proposal was recommended by State Board for Wild Life in the meeting held on 4th September, 2024.
24	Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden	Recommended
25	Conditions imposed by Chief Wild Life Warden	<p>The Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal subject to the following conditions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No construction of any type of buildings, except for the structures as allowed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in its order dated 30.08.2019, i.e. the temple, Samadhi & Three adjacent Rooms to the Temple limited to 796 Sq. mt. (0.0796 Ha.) & wildlife clearance to this area may be recommended. 2. The user agency is required to obtain permission under the Forest (Conservation) Act 1980. 3. The Forest department shall regulate the entry and exit of devotees, and the user agency must provide an undertaking that it will not violate the conditions stipulated by the department in this regard. 4. Only vehicles belonging to Shri Balayogi Sadanand Maharaj Trust will be permitted to traverse the existing road, with a maximum of five vehicles. 5. The Forest department will collect entry fees from devotees/followers

- visiting the Ashram, the rates applicable at Sanjay Gandhi National Park.
6. Devotees/followers are prohibited from visiting on foot or using the Ashram motorcycles/privately- owned vehicles.
 7. Devotees or followers wishing to visit the Ashram must utilize small buses operated by the Forest department.
 8. To transport devotees/followers to the Ashram, the Shri. Balayogi Sadanad Maharaj Ashram Trust will provide five electric/CNG mini-buses to the Forest department. The Forest department will collect charges from the devotees and followers using the bus service for the maintenance of the said buses.
 9. The Shri. Balayogi Sadanad Maharaj Ashram Trust is responsible for developing and maintaining a parking space for devotees/followers' vehicles on private land in Parol village, located outside boundary of sanctuary.
 10. Shri. Balayogi Sadanad Maharaj Ashram Trust will maintain a maximum of 5 milking cows at the proposed Ashram site. These cows are not permitted to graze within the Tungareshwar Wildlife Sanctuary, and any excess number of cows will be confiscated by the Forest department.
 11. Personnel involved in the project work must adhere to all existing legal provisions, particularly the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, Indian Forest Act, 1927, and the rules established under these acts. They should also take precautionary measures for conservation and protection of flora and fauna in the vicinity of the project.
 12. Use of crackers or playing of high sound music instrument will be prohibited.
 13. The agency and the contractor appointed by the agency must strictly adhere to the provisions under the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, Biological Diversity Act, 2002, and the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and orders of Hon'ble supreme court issued from time to time.
 14. The project agency is prohibited from using this property for commercial activities such as hotels and resorts.
 15. The project agency is strictly prohibited from discharging untreated effluents and solid waste into the Sanctuary area and natural water bodies or land areas.
 16. The project agency must implement an eco- friendly sludge or solid waste disposal system and recycling of effluents within the said

		<p>property.</p> <p>17. The project agency must take measures to prevent contamination or pollution of water from any source, including agriculture.</p> <p>18. The project agency is not allowed to dig any new well or bore well in the said project area that could affect the water table in the Protected Area.</p> <p>19. Measures must be adopted to ensure the free movement of wild animals within the boundary of the Protected Area.</p> <p>20. Focus lights or any high beam light that could disturb or alter the movement or behavior of wildlife in the areas of SGNP landscape should not be used by the Ashram.</p> <p>21. The User agency should deposit 4% of amount of project cost falling in Tungareshwar Wildlife Sanctuary for wildlife conservation and management activities of the State with Chief Conservator of Forest and Director, Sanjay Ganthi National Park, Borivali.</p>																																														
26	Comments of NTCA	NA																																														
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km). Both of these roads are murrum roads and traverse the entirety of the notified Tungareshwar sanctuary area.

The Ashram was constructed by encroaching on forest land in Survey No. 121 (Compartment no. 1082) which is part of notified Tungareshwar wildlife sanctuary (TWLS). Consequently, forest offenses against the Ashram were registered starting from 1977. However, through the State Government's letter no. FLD/1281/2150/F-3 dated 25.03.1983, instructions were given to withdraw all cases against the Ashram, subject to the following conditions, which are reproduced below:

1. Shri Sadanand Maharaj or his devotees or his well-wishers shall form a trust and get it registered as per law.
2. The area actually occupied under the construction of buildings and the minimum essential surrounding area (Total area 0.69 Hectare) shall be fenced by the Trust immediately at its own cost.
3. The Trust shall take precaution that no more encroachment is made and the forest wealth in the above area and its surrounding area is not damaged.
4. The above conditions shall remain binding on the Trust and breach of any of the above conditions will result in immediate dispossession of the trust land and the Trust will have to be shifted.

As the land was notified forest land, it was not transferred to the Shri Sadanand Maharaj Ashram Trust. Later in 2004, a proposal for the diversion of 0.69 hectares in favor of Shri Sadanand Maharaj Ashram Trust was submitted under the Forest (Conservation) Act 1980 by Thane Forest Division. However, that proposal was rejected by the Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF), Government of India, on 26.04.2004. The same proposal under the Forest (Conservation) Act 1980 for the diversion of 0.69 hectares in favor of Shri Sadanand Maharaj Ashram Trust was resubmitted by the State Government on 05.07.2004. It was once again rejected by the Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF), Government of India, on 09.11.2005.

Subsequently, the Bombay Environment Action Group (BEAG), an NGO from Mumbai, lodged a complaint (No. 408/2004) with the Hon'ble Central Empowered Committee (constituted by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in W.P. 202/95 & 171/96) regarding the encroachments by Shri Balyogi Sadanand

Maharaj Ashram. The CEC conducted an inspection of the Ashram site on 08.08.2008 and 02.05.2009. After that the CEC has submitted its report to the Hon'ble Supreme Court on 29.09.2009.

The Central Empowered Committee (CEC) in its recommendation to the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India has stated that it is imperative that the Sadanand Ashram Trust is directed to relocate themselves outside the Tungareshwar Sanctuary/Reserved Forest. The ideal place for relocation perhaps could be on the 1.34 ha of agricultural land (double the existing area of 0.69 ha.) in Village Hinglood, Taluka Shahpur, District Thane and which is already available with the Ashram authorities and which they have offered to the Forest Department of Maharashtra in lieu of 0.69 ha. of encroached forest land occupied by them in the Tungareshwar Sanctuary / Reserved Forest.

Meanwhile, additional violations in the form of encroachments by the Ashram were observed, leading to the registration of offenses for the same. The issue of Ashram's encroachments was discussed during the meeting of the State Board of Wild Life held on 31.01.2018. The decision of the State Board of Wildlife is reproduced below:

The members of the Board after discussion on the subject and keeping in view the long-term conservation of Tungareshwar Wildlife Sanctuary decided that the new construction, both big and small done by way of new encroachment at Sadanand Maharaj Ashram on forest land should be immediately evicted. The help of concerned district Collector and Superintendent of Police shall be taken by the Forest Department for removal of this illegal encroachments. Subsequently, all encroachments, excluding the structures in the 0.69-hectare area, have been cleared.

Shri Balayogi Sadanand Maharaj Ashram once again submitted a proposal under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, for the diversion of 0.69 hectares of forest land in Survey No. 121 of Parol village. This area is a part of the notified Tungareshwar Wildlife Sanctuary (TWLS) and was submitted on 05.10.2018 for non-forest activities.

In the interim, the Conservation Action Trust (CAT), an NGO from Mumbai, filed I.A. No. 19010/2019 in W.P. (Civil) 202/1995 in the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, seeking directions for the eviction of encroachments by Shri Balyogi Sadanand Maharaj Ashram. The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, in its order dated 07.05.2019, directed the authorities of the State Government to evict the Ashram's encroachment within eight weeks. However, due to factors such as the rainy season, law and order situations, etc., the eviction

process was not completed within the stipulated time period. Subsequently, on 22.07.2019, the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India directed as follows:

The order has not been complied with. Let the Chief Secretary to the State explain by way of an affidavit as to why the order remains uncomplied with. Let the order be now complied with by 31.08.2019. It is made clear that in case the order is not complied with before the next date of hearing, the Chief Secretary to the State shall personally present in Court on the next date of hearing so as to face consequences of the non- compliance of the order passed by this Court.

In compliance of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India's above orders, encroachment eviction drive started on 28.08.2019 with the help of District Administration, Police and other Government Departments. Meanwhile Hon'ble Supreme Court on 30.08.2019 passed the following order:

"After hearing learned counsel for the parties at great length, we are of the opinion, that let demolition take place with respect to the other structures except the following ones;

1. The Temple, of which photograph is marked as Annexure 'A'.
2. Samadhis, photograph of which is marked as Annexure 'B'.
3. Three rooms adjacent to the temple.

List for further orders on 06.09.2019. In case demolition is made of the rest of the structure, we make it clear that the Chief Secretary to the State need not remain present on 06.09.2019".

In accordance with the order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India mentioned above, the demolition of encroachments, excluding the structures specified in the order dated 30.08.2019, was carried out on 31.08.2019. The status of I.A. No. 19010/2019 is still pending in the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India.

The Chief Wild Life Warden, Maharashtra has stated that wildlife clearance for the temple, Samadhi & Three adjacent Rooms to the Temple limited to 796 Sq. mt. (0.0796 Ha.) as mentioned in the order of Hon'ble Supreme Court only may be recommended.

Till now, four proposals over an area of 27.9864 ha have been recommended by the Standing Committee inside Tungareashwar Wildlife Sanctuary. (List attached)

The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.

**RECOMMENDED PROPOSALS INSIDE TUNGARESHWAR WILDLIFE
SANCTUARY, MAHARASHTRA**

S. No	Subject	Date of clearance	Area in Ha
1.	Proposal for use of 6.783 ha for shifting of 220 Kv. Padghe Vasai transmission line and 100 Kv. Padghe Vasai transmission line due to infringement with proposed alignment of DFCCIL, NHRCL and Multimodal Tungareshwar Sanctuary-FP/MH/TRANS/144920/ 2021	Recommended in 71 st SC NBWL meeting held on 29 th December, 2022	6.783
2.	Proposal involves the diversion of 0.0445 ha of forestland for underground laying of natural gas pipeline of 6", 8" and 12" diameter along the existing road in the Ambadi Naka area falling in Tungareshwar Wildlife Sanctuary and its notional ESZ.	Recommended in 53 rd SC NBWL meeting held on 25 th Feb,2019	0.0445
3.	Diversion of 32.75 ha of forestland and 77.30 ha of non- forestland from Sanjay Gandhi National Park and from 0.6902 ha of forestland and 4.7567 ha of non-forestland from Tungareshwar Wildlife Sanctuary and for the construction of Mumbai – Ahmadabad High Speed Rail Project	Recommended in 52 th SC NBWL meeting held on 10 th January, ,2019	5.4469
4.	Proposal of 403 MLD Surya Regional Water Supply Scheme to supply drinking water to Western Sub region of Mumbai Metropolitan Region, Districts Palghar and Thane	Recommended in 49 th SC NBWL meeting held on 13 th June, 2018	15.694
Total			27.9684

Proposal No: WL/UK/Others/444188/2023

1	Proposal Name	Proposal for use of 1.86 ha of forest land from Pawalgarh Conservation Reserve near buffer zone of Corbett Tiger Reserve for construction of Heliport in Chhoi District Nainital under RCS Udan Project in favour of PWD, Uttarakhand.
2	Name of the protected area involved	Corbett Tiger Reserve
3	Proposal Number	WL/UK/Others/444188/2023
4	State Name	UTTARAKHAND
5	Whether the proposal is sub-judice	No
6	Area of the protected area(Ha)	82199
7	Area proposed for diversion / De-notification	1.86
8	Total Diverted Area from Protected Area	1
9	Status of ESZ if any	ESZ proposal is pending with the State Government.
10	Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972	-
11	Whether linear/non-linear	Non - Linear
12	Whether EC obtained	No
13	Name of the application Agency	PWD RAMNAGAR
14	Date of submission	13/09/2023
15	Total number of trees to be felled	76
16	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the	Yes

	diversion proposal included or not	
17	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	The Proposed area is located in Bailparao range Chhoi Beat, Baruwa Block-16 of Tarai west Forest Division' Ramnagar which is currently a part of Pawalgarh Conservation Reserve. Proposed site is a part of Pawalgargh conservation reserve which is situated at Tarai west Forest Division Ramnagar. The Protected area is along Ramnagar Haldwani Motor road (SH 41) Km. 5 and near Chhoi village populated area. There is no any active wild life.
18	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Corbett Tiger Reserve is home to Tigerleopard, elephant, Spotted deer, chital, sambar and hog deer etc.
19	Violation (if any) done by the User Agency in the past?	No
20	Type of forest	Sub-category-3C-North Indian Tropical Moist Deciduous Forest: 1. 3C/C2B-Humid Babar Sal Forest 2. 3C/C3A-Western Ganga Moist Mixed Deciduous 3. 3/IS-Alluvial Grassland
21	Proposed Mitigation Measures	As in S. No. 24
22	Recommendation of the state board for wildlife	Proposal was recommended by State Board for Wild Life in the meeting held on 19th July, 2024.
23	Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden	Recommended
24	Conditions imposed by Chief Wild Life Warden	<p>The Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal subject to the following conditions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Legal status of the diverted forest land shall remain unchanged. 2. No damage to the flora and fauna of the surrounding area shall be caused. 3. Protection and mitigation measures for wildlife shall be ensured as per standard practice in such cases. 4. The forest land shall not be used for any purpose other than the specified in the proposal. 5. The concerned territorial Divisional Forest Officer shall monitor the implementation of the project regularly and report for the violation, if

		<p>any.</p> <p>6. It shall be ensured that no labourer camp will be set up inside the forest area.</p> <p>7. The user agency shall comply all the provisions of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 & Wildlife (Protection) amended Act in 2022 and all other acts, Rules, Regulations, Guidelines, Hon'ble Court Order(s) and Hon'ble NGT Order(s) pertaining to this project, if any, for the time being in force, as applicable to the project.</p>
25	Comments of NTCA	<p>NTCA vide letter no.7-83/2024-NTCA dated 28th October, 2024 has recommended the proposal subject to the following mitigation measures:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No damage to the flora and fauna of the surrounding area should be caused. 2. Ensure construction activities are aligned with the seasonal and daily movement patterns of wildlife to avoid disturbances. 3. Implement strict regulations to limit noise and light pollution from the heliport, especially during nighttime. Excessive noise and artificial lighting can disrupt wildlife behavior, so it is important to use wildlife-friendly lighting and noise reduction strategies. 4. No labour camp should not be set inside the forest area. 5. Under no circumstances should construction waste or operational materials be dumped into the nearby river. Strict rules should be enforced, and compliance should be monitored to avoid any contamination of the water body, which could affect local ecosystems and water quality downstream. 6. All flight operations must strictly adhere to DGCA guidelines, including altitude restrictions, no-fly zones, and operational timings to minimize disturbances to both wildlife and local communities. Low-altitude flying over sensitive wildlife areas, especially near Corbett Tiger Reserve, should be prohibited to avoid stress to animals. 7. Limit flight operations during dusk and dawn when wildlife activity, especially for tigers, elephants and leopards, is at its peak. DGCA mandates avoidance of low-altitude flights during such sensitive times to minimize disruption to wildlife. 8. Designate clear, non-sensitive emergency landing areas outside

		<p>the core and buffer zones of the tiger reserve, adhering to the DGCA's safety protocols.</p> <p>9. Regular wildlife hazard assessments are required, especially around proposed helipad location as suggested by DGCA especially near wetlands, forests, and other ecologically sensitive areas.</p> <p>10. Chief Wildlife Warden will develop monitoring mechanism for the compliance of conditions stipulated herein along with any other activities of the project which are not mentioned here and having a negative impact on wild animals and wildlife areas.</p>
26	Comments of Ministry	The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.
27	Uploaded Document	ntca comments and corbett proposals.pdf

भारत सरकार
Government of India
 पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय
Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
 राष्ट्रीय व्र्याघ्न संरक्षण प्राधिकरण
National Tiger Conservation Authority

F. No. 7-83/2024-NTCA

New Delhi, the October 28, 2024

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Sub: Assessment of proposal for construction of Heliport in Chhoi District Nainital Under RCS Udan Project (WL/UK/Others/444188/2023) -reg.

Reference is invited to the subject cited above. The proposal concerns the construction of a heliport in Chhoi village, Nainital district, Uttarakhand, under the Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS) UDAN initiative, aimed at improving regional air connectivity. The Protected area is along Ramnagar Haldwani Motor Road (SH 41) Km. 5 and near Chhoi village populated area. The proposal involves the diversion of 1.86 hectares of forest land for the heliport construction. The Uttarakhand State Board for Wildlife (SBWL) recommended the proposal during its meeting held on 19th July, 2024. As the proposed site is a part of Pawalgarh conservation reserve which is situated at Tarai west Forest Division Ramnagar, the National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) has been asked to provide comments for consideration by the Standing Committee of the National Board for Wildlife (NBWL). The project was evaluated using available data from the Parivesh portal and All India Tiger Estimation, and the following observations were made.

Observations:

1. The project site is located approximately 4 kms from buffer of Corbett tiger reserve in Chhoi village.
2. The project site, located in the vicinity of Corbett Tiger Reserve in Uttarakhand, is part of an ecologically sensitive region known for its wildlife diversity. Although not within the core or buffer area of the tiger reserve, the surrounding areas have recorded the presence of tigers during both the 2018 and 2022 cycles of the All India Tiger Estimation. These findings underscore the region's ecological importance and its role as an extended habitat for tiger conservation, contributing to the species' continued presence and survival in the broader landscape.
3. The area surrounding Chhoi village, near Corbett Tiger Reserve, is characterized by diverse landscapes that support a variety of wildlife species. In addition to tigers, the region is home to other notable mammals such as leopards, elephants and deer species. While the ecological importance of the area is clear, it is important to note that the proposed site is located on multi-use land, and the construction of the heliport under the RCS UDAN project is expected to boost tourism and provide significant benefits to the local community. Given these potential advantages, the project is recommended for approval, provided that the user agency complies with the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972, and its amendments and adheres to the mitigation measures outlined in this document to minimize any adverse impact on wildlife.

ch-2 fox] lkrok ry, 7- niun-ly vR-zin- Hkou, lh-ti-vk- dilyDf, yk/kh jIM, ubi fnYyh- ११००३

B-1 Wing, 7th Floor, Pt. Deendayal Antyodaya Bhawan, CGO Complex, Lodhi Road, New Delhi – 110003

Suggestions and Mitigations:

1. No damage to the flora and fauna of the surrounding area should be caused.
2. Ensure construction activities are aligned with the seasonal and daily movement patterns of wildlife to avoid disturbances.
3. Implement strict regulations to limit noise and light pollution from the heliport, especially during nighttime. Excessive noise and artificial lighting can disrupt wildlife behavior, so it is important to use wildlife-friendly lighting and noise reduction strategies.
4. No labour camp should not be set inside the forest area.
5. Under no circumstances should construction waste or operational materials be dumped into the nearby river. Strict rules should be enforced, and compliance should be monitored to avoid any contamination of the water body, which could affect local ecosystems and water quality downstream.
6. All flight operations must strictly adhere to DGCA guidelines, including altitude restrictions, no-fly zones, and operational timings to minimize disturbances to both wildlife and local communities. Low- altitude flying over sensitive wildlife areas, especially near Corbett Tiger Reserve, should be prohibited to avoid stress to animals.
7. Limit flight operations during dusk and dawn when wildlife activity, especially for tigers, elephants and leopards, is at its peak. DGCA mandates avoidance of low-altitude flights during such sensitive times to minimize disruption to wildlife.
8. Designate clear, non-sensitive emergency landing areas outside the core and buffer zones of the tiger reserve, adhering to the DGCA's safety protocols.
9. Regular wildlife hazard assessments are required, especially around proposed helipad location as suggested by DGCA especially near wetlands, forests, and other ecologically sensitive areas.
10. Chief Wildlife Warden will develop monitoring mechanism for the compliance of conditions stipulated herein along with any other activities of the project which are not mentioned here and having a negative impact on wild animals and wildlife areas.



(Hemant Singh)
 Assistant Inspector General of Forests (NTCA)
 E-mail: aig3-ntca@nic.in
 Tel. No. +91 11 2436 7837-39
 Fax: +91 11 2436 7836

To,

**The Inspector General of Forests (WL),
 (Wildlife) Division, MoEF&CC,
 New Delhi.**

Copy to:

1. PS to ADG (PT&E) & MS, (NTCA), New Delhi
2. PA to IGF (NTCA), New Delhi.

Proposals recommended by the Standing Committee of the National Board for Wild Life involving Corbett Tiger Reserve

S.No.	Name of the Proposal	Inside/Outside	Number and date of the SCNBWL meeting	Area involved (in ha.)
1.	Proposal for construction of bridge at KM.9 over Kaseruwa Nala & KM.13 over Dhela river in the Ramanagar Laldhang Motor road, Uttarakhand State in buffer area of Corbett Tiger Reserve	Outside	Recommended in the 58 th Meeting of the SCNBWL held on 03rd July 2020	-

Proposal No: WL/UK/Others/479373/2024

1	Proposal Name	Proposal for use of 4.5465 ha of land from core zone of Rajaji Tiger Reserve for development of ropeway from Triveni Ghat to Neelkanth Mahadev Mandir through Public Private Partnership Model under Design Built Finance Operate and Transfer(DBFOT Basis) in favour of Uttarakhand Metro Rail Urban Infra and Building Construction Corporation Limited, at Rishikesh, Uttarakhand.
2	Name of the protected area involved	Rajaji Tiger Reserve
3	Proposal Number	WL/UK/Others/479373/2024
4	State Name	UTTARAKHAND
5	Whether the proposal is sub-judice	No
6	Area of the protected area(Ha)	107517
7	Area proposed for diversion / De-notification	4.5465
8	Total Diverted Area from Protected Area	0
9	Status of ESZ if any	Draft notified on 25.05.2018. ESZ extends from 0.0 to 10.0 km around the Rajaji National Park and Rajaji Tiger Reserve has been expired. Revise proposal is awaited from the State Govt.
10	Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972	Section 29 of Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 is not violated.
11	Whether linear/non-linear	Linear
12	Whether EC	No

	obtained	
13	Name of the application Agency	UTTARAKHAND METRO RAIL URBAN INFRA AND BUILDING CONS CORP LIMITED
14	Date of submission	06/06/2024
15	Total number of trees to be felled	57
16	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	Yes
17	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	<p>Mahadev Mandir diversion of 4.5645 Hectare of forest land of Rajaji Tiger Reserve is required. The land comprises of Right of Way (15m wide and 3031m long) which is least among all the alternative routes explored. The forest land proposed for diversion includes 13 towers (from Tower 9 to Tower 21) and total 11 numbers of trees will be felled in forest land.</p> <p>Neelkanth Mahadev temple is about 27 kms from Rishikesh and takes one and half hour or sometimes even more time to reach as the temple is connected by a narrow, single lane ghat road. The Temple is surrounded by forest land hence all the alignments possible had to necessarily pass through forest area if the primary objective of linking the Neelkanth Mahadev Temple and Parvati Mata Temple was to be achieved. Hence there is no escape from using the forest land for Development of Ropeway at Rishikesh from Triveni Ghat to Neelkanth Mahadev Mandir.</p> <p>To reach Neelkanth Mahadev Temple, currently there are 2 paths, one road is from Garud Chati which is around 32 kms and takes approximately 1 hr 30 min which increases on the festival days due to traffic congestion. Another way is the pathway which is approximately 10 kms long originates near Laxman Jhula and connect to back side of Neelkanth Mandir which takes around 2 hrs to reach Neelkanth Mandir. This pathway passes through Rajaji Tiger Reserve due to which the Wildlife of Rajaji Tiger Reserve get disturbed due to the movement of the pilgrims. During kawand month there are lakhs of pilgrims use pathway to reach Neelkanth Mahadev Temple this increases disturbance and interference with the wildlife of Rajaji Tiger Reserve. After construction of Neelkanth Ropeway the pilgrims will prefer the Ropeway for commutation resulting in less interference to the wildlife of Rajaji Tiger Reserve as very few people will opt the existing pathway to reach Neelkanth</p>

		<p>Ropeway. Further the Ropeway will provide a mean to monitor wildlife movement in RTR.</p> <p>Construction of the Ropeway will help in conservation of Forest and wildlife on Rajaji Tiger Reserve to a great extent. It will also help pilgrims to reach Neelkanth Mahadev temple safely in less time round the year.</p>
18	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Rajaji National Park is an ideal tiger and leopard habitat. It the most important part of Shivalik Elephant Reserve. This area provide habitat for wild boar, sambar, barking deer, spotted deer, goral, king cobra,, etc. It is also home for more than 300 species of birds.
19	Violation (if any) done by the User Agency in the past?	No
20	Type of forest	Reserve Forest.
21	Proposed Mitigation Measures	As in S.No. 24.
22	Recommendation of the state board for wildlife	Proposal was recommended by State Board for Wild Life in 20th meeting held on 19th July, 2024.
23	Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden	Recommended.
24	Conditions imposed by Chief Wild Life Warden	<p>The Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal subject to the following conditions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Protection and mitigation measures for wildlife shall be ensured as per standard practice in such cases. 2. Land shall not be used for any purpose other than that specified in the proposal. 3. The user agency shall clear all the dues in respect to the lease rent of the past period if there are any, and ensure the timely payment of the lease rent to the authority concerned. 4. The lease rent as per guidelines of Government of India shall be borne by the user agency. 5. The instruction/orders passed by the State Govt./Central Govt. and directions passed by Hon'ble High Court, Hon'ble NGT and Hon'ble Supreme Court regarding such project shall be complied by the user

		<p>agency.</p> <p>6. The user agency shall be responsible for any loss to the flora/fauna in the surroundings and therefore shall take all possible measures to conserve the same.</p> <p>7. The user agency shall comply all the provisions of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 and all other Acts, Rules, Regulations, Guidelines, Hon'ble Court Order (s) pertaining to this project, if any, for the time being in force, as applicable to the project.</p>
25	Comments of NTCA	<p>NTCA vide letter no.7-5/2024-NTCA dated 30th October, 2024 has made the following observations and recommendations:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The project site is located within the core area of Rajaji Tiger Reserve, for the development of a ropeway from Rishikesh to Neelkanth Mahadev Temple. 2. Rajaji Tiger Reserve is part of the Shivalik landscape, known for its rich wildlife diversity. The area surrounding the proposed project is critical tiger habitat, and tigers have been recorded here in the 2018 and 2022 All India Tiger Estimation cycles. The region's ecological sensitivity makes it crucial for tiger conservation and maintaining wildlife corridors in this landscape. 3. The area around Rajaji Tiger Reserve, where the proposed ropeway from Rishikesh to Neelkanth Mahadev Temple is planned, consists of a diverse ecosystem, home to tigers, leopards, elephants, Sambar, Chital and other wildlife species. Any construction in this area can lead to habitat fragmentation and increased human disturbance, directly threatening wildlife conservation. Opposite to the justification given in the proposal, the ropeway is unlikely to reduce roadway traffic and may instead attract more visitors, thereby increasing the overall human presence, noise, and pollution levels in the core zone. 4. The ropeway alone will not be sufficient to accommodate the heavy tourist influx to Neelkanth Mahadev Temple. Consequently, both the roadway and ropeway would likely remain operational, increasing overall human presence and disturbance in the core of Rajaji Tiger Reserve. Instead of alleviating pressure, this dual infrastructure will compound environmental strain, as the existing road will continue to see traffic while the ropeway adds a new layer of disruption. This

		<p>combination risks significant ecological harm and contradicts conservation efforts in such a sensitive zone. Due to the potential for increased habitat disruption and fragmentation, the project is not recommended for approval, and an alternative alignment and less invasive solutions should be explored.</p>
26	Comments of Ministry	<p>The list of proposals recommended by the Standing Committee within Rajaji Tiger Reserve is attached.</p> <p>The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.</p>
27	Uploaded Document	<p>rajaji tr recommended inside pas-2.pdf</p>

PROPOSALS RECOMMENDED BY THE SC-NBWL INSIDE RAJAJI TIGER RESERVE

S.No	Name of the proposal	Status	Area in Ha
1	Proposal for use of 1.8675 ha of forest land from buffer zone of Rajaji Tiger Reserve for construction of Pulinda Tachhali Syalinga motor road in Constituency Yamkeshwar, Block Dugadda. (District Pauri Garhwal) under CM Ghoshna 1196/2016, Uttarakhand. FP/UK/ROAD/152108/2022	Recommended in 77 th SC NBWL meeting held on 30.01.2024.	1.8675
2	Proposal for use of 1.72 ha of forest land from core zone of Rajaji Tiger Reserve for renewal of lease for Mansa Devi Ropeway in Haridwar, Uttarakhand. FP/UK/Others/146615/1981	Recommended in 75 th SC NBWL meeting held on 17.11.2023.	1.72
3	Proposal for use of 0.8712 ha of land from core zone of Rajaji Tiger Reserve for flood Protection Scheme along left bank of Ganga River for Protection of Ganga Bhogpur village of Yamkeshwar Block in Distt. Pauri Garhwal, Uttarakhand. WL/UK/Others/439071/2023	Recommended in 75 th SC NBWL meeting held on 17.11.2023	0.8712
4	Proposal for use of 3.45 ha of forest land from Rajaji Tiger Reserve for upgradation of Kimsar-Bhogpur Motor Road, Uttarakhand FP/UK/ROAD/6629/2022	Recommended in 73 rd SC NBWL meeting held on 17.07.2023	3.45
5	Proposal for lease renewal of Swami Shukdevanand Trust- Parmarth Ganga Ghat, Tehsil Yamkeshwar, District Pauri Garhwal, Uttarakhand. FP/UK/Others/42571/2019	Recommended in 67 th SC NBWL meeting held on 25.03.2022.	0.97
6	Proposal for strengthening and black topping of old existing road from Chillarkhal to Laldhang in 3 m of width passing through buffer zone of Rajaji National Park, Uttarakhand State FP/UK/ROAD/4641/2019	Recommended in 56 th SC NBWL meeting held on 17 th December 2019	7.7
7	Proposal for construction of Naudkhal Mala 7.0 km to Kota motor road, Stage-I under PMGSY, Uttarakhand State	Recommended in 56 th SC NBWL meeting held on 17 th December 2019	7.465
8	Proposal for construction of 200 m double lane RCC bridge on Been river at Gagabhogpur for all weather connectivity, Uttarakhand	Recommended in 56 th SC NBWL meeting held on 17 th December 2019	0.51

9	Diversion of 0.36 ha of forest land from Rajaji National Park for laying of underground Optical Fibre Cable to provide communication facilities to Indian Army from Haripur Kalan to Nepali Farm (Milestone 212 to 218) along the National Highway-58, Uttarakhand.	Recommended by SC NBWL in 36th meeting held on 4th November 2015	0.36
10	Laying of 16"/8" diameter gas pipeline along the NH passing through Rajaji National Park	Recommended by SC NBWL in 22th meeting held on 25 th April 2011	0.483
11	Diversion of 2.00 ha of forestland from Rajaji National Park for extension of Haridwar bye pass road, Utrakhand	Recommended by SC NBWL in 13th meeting held on 12 th December 2008	2.00
12	proposal is for diversion of 11.84 ha of land from Rajaji National Park for widening of NH 58 and 72	Recommended by SC NBWL in 9th meeting held on 10th September 2007	11.84
Total			39.2367

81.6 Any other item with the permission of the Chair

**ADDITIONAL
AGENDA**

**81st SCNBWL
MEETING**

21.12.2024

1	Name of the Proposal	Following four proposals of installation of 4 G mobile towers involving Desert National Park/Sanctuary, Rajasthan.			
		S.No	Proposal No.	Subject	Area
		1	FP/RJ/Others/6625/2022	Mobile Tower installation by Bharti Hexacom Limited in revenue Village-Dhaneli, Tehsil & District-Jaisalmer (Reference No. R/NN-661446 - IN-3135583).	0.0232
		2	FP/RJ/Others/6361/2022	Mobile Tower installation by Indus Towers Limited in Private Land Khasra No. 304, revenue Village-Chouhani, Tehsil & District-Jaisalmer (Reference No.R/NN-648029-IN-3126015)	0.0334
		3	FP/RJ/Others/6358/2022	Mobile Tower installation by Bharti Hexacom Limited in Private Land Patta No. 46, revenue Village-Katha, Tehsil & District-Jaisalmer (Reference No. R/NN-626530-IN-3126171)	0.0241

		4	FP/RJ/Others/6357/2022	Mobile Tower installation by Bharti Hexacom Limited in Private Land Patta No. 26 revenue Village– Khariya Jethwi, Tehsil & District- Jaisalmer (Reference No. R/NN-634144-IN-3064620)	0.0334															
2	Name of the protected Area involved	Desert National Park																		
3	File No	WL-6/64/2024-WL																		
4	Name of the State	Rajasthan																		
5	Whether proposal is sub-judice	Not sub-judice																		
6	Area of the protected area	3162 Sq Km																		
7(a)	Area proposed for diversion/ De-notification	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>S.No</th> <th>Proposal No.</th> <th>Area</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>FP/RJ/Others/6625/2022</td> <td>0.0232</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>FP/RJ/Others/6361/2022</td> <td>0.0334</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>FP/RJ/Others/6358/2022</td> <td>0.0241</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>FP/RJ/Others/6357/2022</td> <td>0.0334</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				S.No	Proposal No.	Area	1	FP/RJ/Others/6625/2022	0.0232	2	FP/RJ/Others/6361/2022	0.0334	3	FP/RJ/Others/6358/2022	0.0241	4	FP/RJ/Others/6357/2022	0.0334
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4	FP/RJ/Others/6357/2022	0.0334																		

7(b)	Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)	S. No	Name of project	User Agency	Year	Area diverted/ permitted for use (ha).
		1.	Narmada Canal Based Water Supply Project	PHED Choutan, Barmer	2019	22.0763
		2.	“Laying of Underground Optical Fiber Cable M/s Telesonic Networks Limited Along the Road Within the Existing Row from Khoohdi to Damodara Via-Bida, Sum, Kanoi in Desert National Park. District-Jaisalmer (Rajasthan)”	Telesonic Networks Limited	2021	2.2563
		3.	Reliance Jio 4G Project	Reliance Jio Infocomm Limited	2021	0.9
		4.	Resurfacing Jaisalmer Khuri Miajlar	Ninety Six Border Roads RCC GREF	2021	35.502
		5.	Resurfacing of Harsani Miajlar Road	Ninety Six Border Roads RCC GREF	2021	26.718
8	Status of ESZ, if any	Information is awaited from the State Government				
9.	Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972	Minor disturbances to wildlife habitat will be caused during project implementation. Mitigative measures are being prescribed.				
10	Whether project linear/non-linear	Non-Linear				
11	Whether EC obtained	No				

12	Date of submission by user agency	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>S.No</th> <th>Proposal No.</th> <th>User Agency submitted on</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>FP/RJ/Others/6625/2022</td> <td>03/08/2022</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>FP/RJ/Others/6361/2022</td> <td>30/05/2022</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>FP/RJ/Others/6358/2022</td> <td>24/05/2022</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>FP/RJ/Others/6357/2022</td> <td>24/05/2022</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	S.No	Proposal No.	User Agency submitted on	1	FP/RJ/Others/6625/2022	03/08/2022	2	FP/RJ/Others/6361/2022	30/05/2022	3	FP/RJ/Others/6358/2022	24/05/2022	4	FP/RJ/Others/6357/2022	24/05/2022
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3	FP/RJ/Others/6358/2022	BHARTI HEXACOM LIMITED															
4	FP/RJ/Others/6357/2022	BHARTI HEXACOM LIMITED															
14	Total number of tree to be felled	Nil															
15	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	Yes															
16	Recommendation of State Board for Wild Life The State Board for Wildlife has recommended the proposals in the 14 th meeting held on 26 th August, 2023.																

Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency

S.No	Proposal No.	Justification
1	FP/RJ/Others/6625/2022	The land involved for mobile tower installation in revenue village-Dhaneli, Tehsil & District-Jaisalmer is proposed as per current demand of mobile network by local villagers and tower has been proposed on the Non-forest land for minimum impacts. Requirement of the land for is barest minimum and unavoidable
2	FP/RJ/Others/6361/2022	The area of land involved for mobile tower installation by INDUS TOWERS LIMITED in revenue village-Chouhani, Tehsil & District-Jaisalmer is proposed as per current demand of mobile network by local villagers and tower has been proposed on the non-forest land for minimum impacts. Requirement of land for mobile tower installation by Indus Towers Limited in revenue village-Chouhani, Tehsil & District-Jaisalmer is bares minimum and avoidable.
3	FP/RJ/Others/6358/2022	The area of land involved for mobile tower installation by BHARTI HEXACOM LIMITED in revenue village-Katha, Tehsil & District-Jaisalmer is proposed as per current demand of mobile network by local villagers and tower has been proposed on the non-forest land for minimum impacts. Requirement of land for mobile tower installation by BHARTI HEXACOM LIMITED in revenue village-Katha, Tehsil & District-Jaisalmer is bares minimum and avoidable.
4	FP/RJ/Others/6357/2022	The area of land involved for mobile tower installation by BHARTI HEXACOM LIMITED in revenue village-Khariya Tehsil & District-Jaisalmer is proposed as per current demand of mobile network by local villagers and tower has been proposed on the non-forest land for minimum impacts. Requirement of land for mobile tower installation by BHARTI HEXACOM LIMITED in revenue village-Katha, Tehsil & District-Jaisalmer is bares minimum and avoidable.

18	<p>Rare and endangered species found in the area</p> <p>Desert National Park is home to Chinkara, Antelope, Blackbucks, jackals and different species of foxes etc.</p>
19	<p>Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden</p> <p>The Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposals subject to the following conditions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 2% of the proportional project cost of the project falling within the Protected Area should be deposited in RPACS by the User Agency for re-location of villages/land acquisition. 2. No work shall be done before sunrise and after sunset in the project area. 3. No material of any kind should be extracted from the Protected Area and Eco-Sensitive Zone. 4. There will be no felling of trees and burning of fuel wood inside the Protected Area and Eco-Sensitive Zone. 5. The waste material generated should be disposed outside the Protected Area Eco-Sensitive Zone. 6. There will be no labour camp within 1 km from the boundary of Protected Area. 7. No blasting will be carried out within 1 km from the boundary of Protected Area during the work. 8. There shall be no high mast/ beam/search Lights & high sounds within 1 km from the Protected Area boundary. 9. The user agency and project personnel will comply with the provisions of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972. 10. Maintenance activity of any nature should be carried out only after seeking formal approval from competent authority of Tiger Reserve/PA. 11. Any permission/clearance required under FCA-1980 or other acts may be taken as per rules. 12. The project area will be fenced with six feet chain link by the User Agency. 13. The user agency shall comply with the advisory issued by Ministry of Environment and Forests vide letter F.No.15-11/2010 WL-I dated 09.08.2012 on the use of mobile towers. 14. Noise less machinery/equipment should be used to operate the mobile towers 15. Electromagnetic radiation should be limited within safe limits for wildlife including birds, bees and other insects as per the guidelines to be issued by Government of India. 16. Any guidelines/regulations or orders of Hon'ble Courts in this regard should be strictly complied with. 17. Solar power as far as possible should be used to operate the mobile tower as it is to be installed in GIB priority area. 18. No approach road will be constructed for establishment of tower.
20	<p>Violation, if any</p> <p>The Use Agency has not violated the provisions of Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 and no work has been started without proper sanction.</p>
21	<p>Comments of Ministry</p> <p>The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.</p>

Proposal No: WL/LA/DEF/464001/2024

1	Proposal Name	Proposal for use of 9.41 ha of land from Changthang High Altitude Cold Desert Wildlife Sanctuary for establishment site of 124 RCC at Nyoma, UT of Ladakh in favour of Ministry of Defence.
2	Name of the protected area involved	Changthang High Altitude Cold Desert Wildlife Sanctuary
3	Proposal Number	WL/LA/DEF/464001/2024
4	State Name	LADAKH
5	Whether the proposal is sub-judice	No
6	Area of the protected area(Ha)	400000
7	Area proposed for diversion / De-notification	9.41
8	Total Diverted Area from Protected Area	NA
9	Status of ESZ if any	ESZ proposal has not been received from the UT of Ladakh.
10	Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972	The area, though devoid of any trees cover as per joint survey report, falls within the Protected Area and as such attracts the provisions of section 29 of (Wildlife Protection) Act 1972. The user agency shall have to ensure that there is no damage to the landscape of the area during the execution of the project and must comply with the existing norms to reduce the impact of project on local habitats.
11	Whether linear/non-linear	Non - Linear
12	Whether EC obtained	No
13	Name of the application Agency	Ministry of Defense
14	Date of submission	24/02/2024
15	Total number of trees to be felled	0

16	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	Yes						
17	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	<p>1. In service meeting held between Cdr TF, CEC LAHC, DC Leh Officers of 124 RCC and SDM Nyoma, a piece of land measuring Appx 9.41 Hectare nearby NYOMA village was earmarked for establishment of HQ 124 RCC foundation stone for establishment of HQ 124 RCC was laid by commander 753 BRTF , Col R V Ghodake on 04 Aug 2008 at the land earmarked by DSM Nyoma. Shri Tsering Norboo at 183Km over leh loma road in presence of DSM Nyoma, EE of PWD and BOO Nyoma along with plantation of trees as a symbol of progress prosperity of ladakh region. Further in compliance of 753 BRTF letter No. 1507/DOP/207/EID dated 18 Aug 2008, 124 RCC was raised and started functioning independently at Nyoma location Wef 21 Aug 2008.</p> <p>2. The Established 124 RCC at Nyoma is tactically and strategically important location which is required to be dominated effectively. In Border Management Posture this unit is effectively dominated by regular patrol of troops and Quick Reaction Teams placed at this location to prevent any transgression by PLA in the area. To achieve the operational requirements during Border Management Posture as well as hostilities, it is pertinent to develop the road under this unit to ensure smooth and quick movement of patrols, fast reaction of the Quick Reaction Teams and faster build-up of troops and logistic in the area during hostilities.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>S.No</th> <th>Details of project unit</th> <th>Area(in Ha)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>124 RCC at Nyoma</td> <td>9.41</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>3. Considering the prevailing conditions on LAC & the priority accorded by the Govt. of India, an early action in this regard will help us to undertake further action on this matter.</p>	S.No	Details of project unit	Area(in Ha)	1	124 RCC at Nyoma	9.41
S.No	Details of project unit	Area(in Ha)						
1	124 RCC at Nyoma	9.41						
18	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Changthang Cold Desert Wild Life Sanctuary is home toTibetan antelope, Tibetan wild ass, snow leopard, Tibetan wolf and numerous bird species.						
19	Violation (if any) done by the User Agency in the past?	No						
20	Type of forest	-						
21	Proposed Mitigation	As in S.No. 24						

	Measures	
22	Recommendation of the state board for wildlife	Proposal was recommended by State Board for Wild Life in 10th meeting held on 20th September, 2024.
23	Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden	Recommended
24	Conditions imposed by Chief Wild Life Warden	<p>The Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal subject to the following conditions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Legal status of the land shall remain unchanged for the proposed diversion/wildlife clearance. The User Agency will have right to take up only approved activities as per the approved proposal. 2. Any diversion of land for any other purpose except for the referred purpose shall not be admissible without fresh approval from the Standing Committee of NBWL. 3. The User Agency shall pay Net Present Value (NPV) and other charges in accordance with the orders of the Hon'ble Supreme Court and the MoEF&CC guidelines. 4. The User Agency shall be responsible for obtaining requisite clearances under any other law in vogue, including Forest (Conservation) Act 1980, Environmental (Protection) Act 1986, if applicable before the initiation of work. 5. A quarterly compliance certificate on the implementation of the stipulated terms and conditions shall be submitted by the project proponent to the Chief Wildlife Warden on regular basis. 6. The User Agency shall report accidents of any form involving wild animals to the department immediately. 7. The User Agency or his contractor/labour shall not create any fire place/s or use the firewood and bushes from the Protected Area for burning purposes. 8. The User Agency/ or its contractor shall be personally responsible for any act of Forest and Wildlife violations/offence committed by its staff and labour inside the Protected Area. 9. The User Agency shall not take up any form of mining activity inside the Protected Area. The approved Mining Plan with source of raw material and muck Disposal Plan with demarcated boundaries, shall be submitted by the user agency to the Chief Wildlife Warden, UT of

		<p>Ladakh, prior to issuance of land diversion order.</p> <p>10. The User Agency must have a proper plan for disposal of the Solid Waste for the work force engaged as per the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016.</p> <p>11. The staff of the wildlife protection department shall have unhindered access to the project site/area, for discharging of their duty and the project activities shall be liable to the periodic check by the wildlife staff.</p> <p>12. The User Agency shall abide by all the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, issues with respect to the protection of Protected Areas, orders of the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal, provisions of the Wild Life (Protection) Act 1972, directions of the Ministry of Environment Forest & Climate Change, conditions imposed in the Wildlife Clearance approval and orders of the UT Administration, issued from time to time.</p> <p>13. Any violation of the referred conditions shall attract the provisions of the Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972, and the permission shall be deemed cancelled on any of such violations reported.</p>
25	Comments of NTCA	NA
26	Comments of Ministry	<p>As per the proposal, the 124 RCC has already been established and functioning since 2008 at Nyoma.</p> <p>So far, the Standing Committee has recommended 107 proposals for use of 2967.6278 ha from the Changthang High Altitude Cold Desert Wildlife Sanctuary. (list attached)</p> <p>The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.</p>
27	Uploaded Document	recommended list of proposals involvingchangthang wls-.pdf

Factsheet Central filled by Deputy Director

Project Name: pankhasari Piped water supply scheme	Proposal Number: WL/WB/DRKWATER/440375/2023
State: WEST BENGAL	Single Window Number: SW/139265/2023

1	Proposal Name	Proposal for use of 0.75 ha of forest land from Neora Valley National Park for laying of drinking water supply pipeline and construction of tank for Pankhasari piped water supply scheme in favour of West Bengal Public Health Engineering Directorate, Kalimpong District, West Bengal.
2	Name of the protected area involved	Neora Valley National Park
3	Proposal Number	WL/WB/DRKWATER/440375/2023
4	State Name	WEST BENGAL
5	Whether the proposal is sub-judice	No
6	Area of the protected area(Ha)	15989.17
7	Area proposed for diversion / De-notification	0.75
8	Total Diverted Area from Protected Area	0
9	Status of ESZ if any	Final ESZ notification issued on 11th September, 2017.The extent of Eco-sensitive Zone varies from zero (Northeren side-Pangolakha Wildlife Sanctuary in the State of Sikkim) to two kilometres from the boundary of Neora Valley National Park.
10	Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life	Scarcity of water is a big problem in this village. As reported, there is hardly any alternate source of safe drinking water in this area. The land in question measuring 0.75 hectare is a very small patch of forest at Neora

	(Protection) Act, 1972	Valley National Park under Gorumara Wildlife Division. Therefore, the impact of this diversion of forest land, although located in National Park/ Sanctuary would be minimal. Moreover, during acute water scarcity, the Park management will have the option of using water from this source for refilling the waterholes meant for wild animals.
11	Whether linear/non-linear	Hybrid
12	Whether EC obtained	No
13	Name of the application Agency	WEST BENGAL PUBLIC HEALTH ENGINEERING DIRECTORATE
14	Date of submission	14/08/2023
15	Total number of trees to be felled	0
16	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	Yes
17	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	The area to be provided with drinking water i.e Pankhasari Khasmahal under Jal Jeevan Mission program is a non tube well zone. The only available source of drinking water for the villagers nearby are spring sources, which are located in National Park area. The proposal here comprises of construction of intake works at spring source to divert a part of water through pipes and bring it to the Pankhasari Khasmahal. Since the pankhasari khasmahal village has no other alternative access to drinking water hence diversion of protected forest land is required for creating drinking water infrastructure for the aforementioned village, hence it is inevitable for us to use the above forest land for the purpose of water tanks installation and pipelinelayingwork.
18	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Neora Valley National Park is home to Leopard, Clouded Leopard, Himalayan Black Bear and Red Panda etc.
19	Violation (if any)	No

	done by the User Agency in the past?	
20	Type of forest	Wet Mixed Forest
21	Proposed Mitigation Measures	As in S.no. 24.
22	Recommendation of the state board for wildlife	Proposal was recommended by State Board for Wild life in the 16th meeting held on 3rd October, 2024.
23	Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden	Recommended
24	Conditions imposed by Chief Wild Life Warden	The Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal subject to the following conditions: The boundary of forest land to be diverted shall be well demarcated on ground by putting boundary pillars. The forest land proposed to be diverted shall not be used for any other purpose than that specified in proposal. Concertina wires which are sharp and potentially very injurious to wildlife are not to be used for fencing. No unnecessary illumination is to be done in the project site at night. No night shelter or night accommodation shall be permitted inside sanctuary while executing the work. No felling of trees shall be permitted. No new road/ approach road/ ground clearing shall be permitted for construction of water supply structures/ underground boring of water pipes etc. for the purpose of gravity based water supply scheme at Neora Valley N.P. of Gorumara WL Division under JAL JEEWAN MISSION. During acute water scarcity the park management reserves the right to use water from the source for refilling the water holes meant for wild animals.
25	Comments of NTCA	NA
26	Comments of Ministry	The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.

Factsheet Central filled by Deputy Director

Project Name: PROPOSED 0.0425 HA LAND TO BE DIVERTED TODEY TANGTA KHAMMAHAL PWSS for Zone -II, (TSM/014294)	Proposal Number: WL/WB/DRKWATER/440922/2023
State: WEST BENGAL	Single Window Number: SW/140547/2023

1	Proposal Name	Proposal for use of 0.0425 ha of forest land from Neora Valley National Park for laying of water supply pipeline and construction of tanks under Jal Jiwan Mission for Todey Tangta Khammahal PWSS for Zone -II, (TSM/014294 in favour of West Bengal Public Health Engineering Directorate in Kalimpong District, West Bengal.
2	Name of the protected area involved	Neora Valley National Park
3	Proposal Number	WL/WB/DRKWATER/440922/2023
4	State Name	WEST BENGAL
5	Whether the proposal is sub-judice	No
6	Area of the protected area(Ha)	15989.17
7	Area proposed for diversion / De-notification	0.0425
8	Total Diverted Area from Protected Area	0
9	Status of ESZ if any	Final ESZ notification issued on 11th September, 2017.The extent of Eco-sensitive Zone varies from zero (Northeren side-Pangolakha Wildlife Sanctuary in the State of Sikkim) to two kilometres from the boundary of Neora Valley National Park.
10	Specific comments	Scarcity of water is a big problem in this village. As reported, there is

	w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972	hardly any alternate source of safe drinking water in this area. The land in question, measuring 0.0425 hectare is a very small patch of forest at Neora Valley N.P. under Gorumara WL Division. There will be no tree felling involved. Therefore, the impact of this land diversion, although located in Sanctuary/National Park, will be minimal. The park staff, particularly those on foot patrol, will benefit from the better communication. It will lead to seamless mobile connectivity in the field and that would help in controlling forest/wildlife offences.
11	Whether linear/non-linear	Hybrid
12	Whether EC obtained	No
13	Name of the application Agency	WEST BENGAL PUBLIC HEALTH ENGINEERING DIRECTORATE
14	Date of submission	19/08/2023
15	Total number of trees to be felled	0
16	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	Yes
17	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	Most suitable location for diversion 0.0452 hectares of forest land under Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) scheme for gravity-based water supply scheme by Neorakhola W/S & Mtc, Div. PHE. Dte. Kalimpong is Gravity Based Piped Water Supply Scheme for Todey Tangta Khasmahal Pwss For Zone -II, (TSM/014294) Neora Valley National Park Todey Tangta, Block under Gorubathan under Gorumara under Wild Life Forest Division And District: Kalimpong, West Bengal. Forest Land strip along the road is declared as protected forest and we have no other land falling in non-forest area. Therefore, it is inevitable for us to use the above forest land for the purpose of water tanks installation and laying of pipeline work.
18	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Neora Valley National Park is home to Leopard, Clouded Leopard, Himalayan Black Bear and Red Panda etc.

19	Violation (if any) done by the User Agency in the past?	No
20	Type of forest	Wet Mixed Forest
21	Proposed Mitigation Measures	As in S.No. 24.
22	Recommendation of the state board for wildlife	Proposal was recommended by State Board for Wild Life in the 14th meeting held on 3rd October, 2024.
23	Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden	Recommended
24	Conditions imposed by Chief Wild Life Warden	The Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal subject to the following conditions: The boundary of forest land to be diverted shall be well demarcated on ground by putting boundary pillars. The forest land proposed to be diverted shall not be used for any other purpose than that specified in proposal. Concertina wires which are sharp and potentially very injurious to wildlife are not to be used for fencing. No unnecessary illumination is to be done in the project site at night. No night shelter or night accommodation shall be permitted inside sanctuary while executing the work. No felling of trees shall be permitted. No new road/approach road/ground clearing shall be permitted for construction of water supply structures/ underground boring of water pipelines etc. for the purpose of gravity based water supply scheme at Neora Valley N.P. of Gorumara WL Division under JAL JEEWAN MISSION. During acute water scarcity the park management reserves the right to use water from the source for refilling the water holes meant for wild animals.
25	Comments of NTCA	NA
26	Comments of Ministry	The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.

Factsheet Central filled by Deputy Director

Project Name: PROPOSED 0.0276 HA LAND TO BE DIVERTED TODEY TANGTA KHAMMAHAL PWSS for Zone -IV, (TSM/014294)	Proposal Number: WL/WB/DRKWATER/440930/2023
State: WEST BENGAL	Single Window Number: SW/140553/2023

1	Proposal Name	Proposal for use of 0.0276 ha of forestland from Neora Valley National Park for laying of drinking water supply pipeline and construction of tanks under Jal Jiwan Mission for Todey Tangta Khammahal PWSS for Zone-IV, (TSM/014294) in favour of West Bengal Public Health Engineering Directorate in Kalimpong District, West Bengal.
2	Name of the protected area involved	Neora Valley National Park
3	Proposal Number	WL/WB/DRKWATER/440930/2023
4	State Name	WEST BENGAL
5	Whether the proposal is sub-judice	No
6	Area of the protected area(Ha)	15989.17
7	Area proposed for diversion / De-notification	0.0276
8	Total Diverted Area from Protected Area	0
9	Status of ESZ if any	Final ESZ notification issued on 11th September, 2017.The extent of Eco-sensitive Zone varies from zero (Northeren side-Pangolakha Wildlife Sanctuary in the State of Sikkim) to two kilometres from the boundary of Neora Valley National Park.
10	Specific comments	Scarcity of water is a burning problem in this village. As reported, there is

	w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972	hardly any alternate source of safe drinking water in this area. The land in question, measuring 0.0276 hectare is a very small patch of forest at Neora Valley N.P. under Gorumara WL Division. There will be no tree felling involved. Therefore, the impact of this land diversion, although located in Sanctuary/National Park, will be minimal. Moreover, during acute water scarcity, the Park Management will have the option of using water from this source for refilling the waterholes meant for wild animals.
11	Whether linear/non-linear	Hybrid
12	Whether EC obtained	No
13	Name of the application Agency	WEST BENGAL PUBLIC HEALTH ENGINEERING DIRECTORATE
14	Date of submission	19/08/2023
15	Total number of trees to be felled	0
16	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	Yes
17	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	Most suitable location for diversion 0.0276 hectares of forest land under Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) scheme for gravity-based water supply scheme by Neorakhola W/S & Mtc, Div. PHE. Dte. Kalimpong is Gravity Based Piped Water Supply Scheme for Todey Tangta Khasmahal Pwss For Zone -IV, (TSM/014294) Neora Valley National Park Todey Tangta, Block under Gorubathan under Gorumara under Wild Life Forest Division And District: Kalimpong, West Bengal. Forest Land strip along the road is declared as protected forest and we have no other land falling in non-forest area. Therefore, it is inevitable for us to use the above forest land for the purpose of water tanks installation and laying of pipeline work.
18	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Neora Valley National Park is home to Leopard, Clouded Leopard, Himalayan Black Bear and Red Panda etc.

19	Violation (if any) done by the User Agency in the past?	No
20	Type of forest	Wet Mixed Forest
21	Proposed Mitigation Measures	As in S.No. 24.
22	Recommendation of the state board for wildlife	Proposal was recommended by State Board for Wild Life in the 16th meeting held on 3rd October, 2024.
23	Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden	Recommended
24	Conditions imposed by Chief Wild Life Warden	The Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal subject to the following conditions: The boundary of forest land to be diverted shall be well demarcated on ground by putting boundary pillars. The forest land proposed to be diverted shall not be used for any other purpose than that specified in proposal. Concertina wires which are sharp and potentially very injurious to wildlife are not to be used for fencing. No unnecessary illumination is to be done in the project site at night. No night shelter or night accommodation shall be permitted inside sanctuary while executing the work. No felling of trees shall be permitted. No new road/approach road/ground clearing shall be permitted for construction of water supply structures/ underground boring of water pipelines etc. for the purpose of gravity based water supply scheme at Neora Valley N.P. of Gorumara WL Division under JAL JEEWAN MISSION. During acute water scarcity the park management reserves the right to use water from the source for refilling the water holes meant for wild animals.
25	Comments of NTCA	NA
26	Comments of Ministry	The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.

Factsheet Central filled by Deputy Director

Project Name: PROPOSED 0.01468 HA LAND TO BE DIVERTED CREATING GRAVITY BASED PIPED WATER SUPPLY SCHEME WITH SPRING WATER SOURCE FOR SAMSING MIDDLE AND UPPER , UNDER BLOCK GORUBATHAN DISTRICT KALIMPONG	Proposal Number: WL/WB/DRKWATER/485048/2024
State: WEST BENGAL	Single Window Number: SW/140655/2023

1	Proposal Name	Proposal for use of 0.0129 ha of forest land from Neora Valley National Park for laying of pipeline under Gravity Based Piped Water Supply Scheme with Spring Water Source for Samsing Middle and Upper, under Block Gorubathan District Kalimpong in favour of West Bengal Public Health Engineering Directorate.
2	Name of the protected area involved	Neora Valley National Park
3	Proposal Number	WL/WB/DRKWATER/485048/2024
4	State Name	WEST BENGAL
5	Whether the proposal is sub-judice	No
6	Area of the protected area(Ha)	15989.17
7	Area proposed for diversion / De-notification	0.0129
8	Total Diverted Area from Protected Area	0
9	Status of ESZ if any	Final ESZ notification issued on 11th September, 2017.The extent of Eco-sensitive Zone varies from zero (Northeren side-Pangolakha Wildlife Sanctuary in the State of Sikkim) to two kilometres from the boundary of

		Neora Valley National Park.
10	Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972	Scarcity of water is a big problem in this village. As reported, there is hardly any alternate source of safe drinking water in this area. The land in question measuring 0.0129 hectare is a very small patch of forest of Neora Valley N.P. under Gorumara Wildlife Division. Therefore, the impact of this diversion of forest land, although located in National Park/ Sanctuary would be minimal. Moreover, during acute water scarcity, the Park management will have the option of using water from this source for refilling the waterholes meant for wild animals.
11	Whether linear/non-linear	Hybrid
12	Whether EC obtained	No
13	Name of the application Agency	WEST BENGAL PUBLIC HEALTH ENGINEERING DIRECTORATE
14	Date of submission	30/06/2024
15	Total number of trees to be felled	0
16	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	Yes
17	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	Most suitable location for diversion 0.0129 hectares of forest land under Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) scheme for gravity-based water supply scheme by Neorakhola W/S & Mtc, Div. PHE. Dte. Kalimpong is Gravity Based Piped Water Supply Scheme for Samsing Middle and Upper, Under Block Gorubathan, under Gorumara wild life Division and District: Kalimpong, West Bengal. Forest Land strip along the road is declared as Protected Areas/National Park and we have no other land falling in non-forest area
18	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Neora Valley National Park is home to Leopard, Clouded Leopard, Himalayan Black Bear and Red Panda etc.
19	Violation (if any)	No

	done by the User Agency in the past?	
20	Type of forest	Wet Mixed Forest
21	Proposed Mitigation Measures	As in S.No. 24.
22	Recommendation of the state board for wildlife	Proposal was recommended by State Board for Wild life in the meeting held on 3rd October, 2024.
23	Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden	Recommended
24	Conditions imposed by Chief Wild Life Warden	The Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal subject to the following conditions: The boundary of forest land to be diverted shall be well demarcated on ground by putting boundary pillars. The forest land proposed to be diverted shall not be used for any other purpose than that specified in proposal. Concertina wires which are sharp and potentially very injurious to wildlife are not to be used for fencing. No unnecessary illumination is to be done in the project site at night. No night shelter or night accommodation shall be permitted inside sanctuary while executing the work. No felling of trees shall be permitted. No new road/ approach road/ ground clearing shall be permitted for construction of water supply structures/ underground boring of water pipes etc. for the purpose of gravity based water supply scheme at Neora Valley N.P. of Gorumara WL Division under JAL JEEWAN MISSION. During acute water scarcity the park management reserves the right to use water from the source for refilling the water holes meant for wild animals.
25	Comments of NTCA	NA
26	Comments of Ministry	The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.

Factsheet Central filled by Deputy Director

Project Name: PROPOSED 0.0352 HA LAND TO BE DIVERTED TODAY TANGTA KHAMMAHAL PWSS for Zone -I, (TSM/014294)	Proposal Number: WL/WB/DRKWATER/440914/2023
State: WEST BENGAL	Single Window Number: SW/140542/2023

1	Proposal Name	Proposal for use of 0.0352 ha of forest land from Neora Valley National Park for laying of drinking water supply pipeline and construction of tank under Jal Jiwan Mission for Todey Tangta Khasmahal PWSS for Zone-I, (TSM/014294) in favour of West Bengal Public Health Engineering Directorate.
2	Name of the protected area involved	Neora Valley national Park
3	Proposal Number	WL/WB/DRKWATER/440914/2023
4	State Name	WEST BENGAL
5	Whether the proposal is sub-judice	No
6	Area of the protected area(Ha)	15989.17
7	Area proposed for diversion / De-notification	0.0352
8	Total Diverted Area from Protected Area	0
9	Status of ESZ if any	Final ESZ notification issued on 11th September, 2017.The extent of Eco-sensitive Zone varies from zero (Northeren side-Pangolakha Wildlife Sanctuary in the State of Sikkim) to two kilometres from the boundary of Neora Valley National Park.
10	Specific comments	Scarcity of water is a burning problem in this village. As reported, there is

	w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972	hardly any alternate source of safe drinking water in this area. The land in question, measuring 0.0352 hectare is a very small patch of forest at Neora Valley N.P. under Gorumara WL Division. There will be no tree felling involved. Therefore, the impact of this land diversion, although located in Sanctuary/National Park, will be minimal. Moreover, during acute water scarcity, the Park Management will have the option of using water from this source for refilling the waterholes meant for wild animals.
11	Whether linear/non-linear	Hybrid
12	Whether EC obtained	No
13	Name of the application Agency	WEST BENGAL PUBLIC HEALTH ENGINEERING DIRECTORATE
14	Date of submission	19/08/2023
15	Total number of trees to be felled	0
16	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	Yes
17	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	Most suitable location for diversion 0.0352 hectares of forest land under Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) scheme for gravity-based water supply scheme by Neorakhola W/S & Mtc, Div. PHE. Dte.Kalimpong is Gravity Based Piped Water Supply Scheme for Todey Tangta Khasmahal Pwss For Zone -I, (TSM/014294) Neora Valley National Park Todey Tangta, Block -Gorubathan under Gorumara Wild Life Forest Division And District: Kalimpong, West Bengal.Forest Land strip along the road is declared as protected forest and we have no other land falling in non-forest area. Therefore, it is inevitable for us to use the above forest land for the purpose of water tanks installation and laying of pipeline work.Total forest land proposed for diversion is only 0.0352 ha.
18	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Neora Valley National Park is home to Leopard, Clouded Leopard, Himalayan Black Bear and Red Panda etc.

19	Violation (if any) done by the User Agency in the past?	No
20	Type of forest	Wet Mixed Forest
21	Proposed Mitigation Measures	As in S.No. 24.
22	Recommendation of the state board for wildlife	Proposal was recommended by State Board for Wild Life in the 16th meeting held on 3rd October, 2024.
23	Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden	Recommended
24	Conditions imposed by Chief Wild Life Warden	The Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal subject to the following conditions: The boundary of forest land to be diverted shall be well demarcated on ground by putting boundary pillars. The forest land proposed to be diverted shall not be used for any other purpose than that specified in proposal. Concertina wires which are sharp and potentially very injurious to wildlife are not to be used for fencing. No unnecessary illumination is to be done in the project site at night. No night shelter or night accommodation shall be permitted inside sanctuary while executing the work. No felling of trees shall be permitted. No new road/approach road/ground clearing shall be permitted for construction of water supply structures/ underground boring of water pipelines etc. for the purpose of gravity based water supply scheme at Neora Valley N.P. of Gorumara WL Division under JAL JEEWAN MISSION. During acute water scarcity the park management reserves the right to use water from the source for refilling the water holes meant for wild animals.
25	Comments of NTCA	NA
26	Comments of Ministry	No project proposal has been recommended by the Standing Committee so far involving Neora Valley National Park. The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.

Factsheet Central filled by Deputy Director

Project Name: PROPOSED 0.057 HA LAND TO BE DIVERTED TODEY TANGTA KHAMMAHAL PWSS for Zone -III, (TSM/014294)	Proposal Number: WL/WB/DRKWATER/440928/2023
State: WEST BENGAL	Single Window Number: SW/140551/2023

1	Proposal Name	Proposal for use of 0.057 ha of forest land from Neora Valley National Park for laying of drinking water supply pipeline and construction of tank under Jal Jiwan Mission for Todey Tangta Khammahal PWSS for Zone-III, (TSM/014294) in favour of West Bengal Public Health Engineering Directorate.
2	Name of the protected area involved	Neora Valley National Park
3	Proposal Number	WL/WB/DRKWATER/440928/2023
4	State Name	WEST BENGAL
5	Whether the proposal is sub-judice	No
6	Area of the protected area(Ha)	15989.17
7	Area proposed for diversion / De-notification	0.057
8	Total Diverted Area from Protected Area	0
9	Status of ESZ if any	Final ESZ notification issued on 11th September, 2017.The extent of Eco-sensitive Zone varies from zero (Northeren side-Pangolakha Wildlife Sanctuary in the State of Sikkim) to two kilometres from the boundary of Neora Valley National Park.
10	Specific comments	Scarcity of water is a burning problem in this village. As reported, there is

	w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972	hardly any alternate source of safe drinking water in this area. The land in question, measuring 0.057 hectare is a very small patch of forest at Neora Valley N.P. under Gorumara WL Division. There will be no tree felling involved. Therefore, the impact of this land diversion, although located in Sanctuary/National Park, will be minimal. Moreover, during acute water scarcity, the Park Management will have the option of using water from this source for refilling the waterholes meant for wild animals.
11	Whether linear/non-linear	Hybrid
12	Whether EC obtained	No
13	Name of the application Agency	WEST BENGAL PUBLIC HEALTH ENGINEERING DIRECTORATE
14	Date of submission	19/08/2023
15	Total number of trees to be felled	0
16	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	Yes
17	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	Most suitable location for diversion 0.057 hectares of forest land under Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) scheme for gravity-based water supply scheme by Neorakhola W/S & Mtc, Div. PHE. Dte. Kalimpong is Gravity Based Piped Water Supply Scheme for Todey Tangta Khasmahal Pwss For Zone -III, (TSM/014294) Neora Valley National Park Todey Tangta, Block under Gorubathan under Gorumara under Wild Life Forest Division And District: Kalimpong, West Bengal. Forest Land strip along the road is declared as protected forest and we have no other land falling in non-forest area. Therefore, it is inevitable for us to use the above forest land for the purpose of water tanks installation and laying of pipeline work. Total forest land proposed for diversion is only 0.057 ha.
18	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Neora Valley National Park is home to Leopard, Clouded Leopard, Himalayan Black Bear and Red Panda etc.

19	Violation (if any) done by the User Agency in the past?	No
20	Type of forest	Wet Mixed Forest
21	Proposed Mitigation Measures	NA
22	Recommendation of the state board for wildlife	Proposal was recommended by State Board for Wild Life in the 16th meeting held on 3rd October, 2024.
23	Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden	Recommended
24	Conditions imposed by Chief Wild Life Warden	The Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal subject to the following conditions: The boundary of forest land to be diverted shall be well demarcated on ground by putting boundary pillars. The forest land proposed to be diverted shall not be used for any other purpose than that specified in proposal. Concertina wires which are sharp and potentially very injurious to wildlife are not to be used for fencing. No unnecessary illumination is to be done in the project site at night. No night shelter or night accommodation shall be permitted inside sanctuary while executing the work. No felling of trees shall be permitted. No new road/approach road/ground clearing shall be permitted for construction of water supply structures/ underground boring of water pipelines etc. for the purpose of gravity based water supply scheme at Neora Valley N.P. of Gorumara WL Division under JAL JEEWAN MISSION. During acute water scarcity the park management reserves the right to use water from the source for refilling the water holes meant for wild animals.
25	Comments of NTCA	NA
26	Comments of Ministry	No project proposal has been recommended by the Standing Committee so far involving Neora Valley National Park. The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.

Factsheet Central filled by Deputy Director

Project Name: PROPOSED DIVERSION OF 0.1629 HECTARES OF FOREST LAND UNDER JAL JEEVAN MISSION (JJM) SCHEME FOR GRAVITY-BASED WATER SUPPLY SCHEME FOR LINGSAY KHASMAHAL PIPED WATER SUPPLY SCHEME, UNDER KALIMPONG G.P.,BLOCK : KALIMPONG - II	Proposal Number: WL/WB/DRKWATER/444332/2023
State: WEST BENGAL	Single Window Number: SW/140918/2023

1	Proposal Name	Proposal for use of 0.1629 ha of forest land from Neora Valley National Park under Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) Scheme for laying of drinking water supply pipeline and construction of tank for Gravity-Based Water Supply Scheme for Lingsay Khasmahal piped water supply scheme under Kalimpong G.P.,Block, Kalimpong-II in favour of West Bengal Public Health Engineering Directorate.
2	Name of the protected area involved	Neora Valley National Park
3	Proposal Number	WL/WB/DRKWATER/444332/2023
4	State Name	WEST BENGAL
5	Whether the proposal is sub-judice	No
6	Area of the protected area(Ha)	15989.17
7	Area proposed for diversion / De-notification	0.1629
8	Total Diverted Area from Protected Area	0
9	Status of ESZ if any	Final ESZ notification issued on 11th September, 2017.The extent of Eco-

		sensitive Zone varies from zero (Northern side-Pangolakha Wildlife Sanctuary in the State of Sikkim) to two kilometres from the boundary of Neora Valley National Park.
10	Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972	Scarcity of water is a big problem in this village. As reported, there is hardly any alternate source of safe drinking water in this area. The land in question measuring 0.1629 hectare is a very small patch of forest under Neora Valley National Park of Gorumara Wildlife Division. Therefore, the impact of this diversion of forest land, although located in National Park/Sanctuary would be minimal. Moreover, during acute water scarcity, the Park management will have the option of using water from this source for refilling the waterholes meant for wild animals.
11	Whether linear/non-linear	Hybrid
12	Whether EC obtained	No
13	Name of the application Agency	WEST BENGAL PUBLIC HEALTH ENGINEERING DIRECTORATE
14	Date of submission	14/09/2023
15	Total number of trees to be felled	0
16	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	Yes
17	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	PROPOSED DIVERSION OF 0.1629 HECTARES OF FOREST LAND UNDER JAL JEEVAN MISSION (JJM) SCHEME FOR GRAVITY-BASED WATER SUPPLY SCHEME FOR LINGSAY KHASMAHAL PIPED WATER SUPPLY SCHEME, UNDER KALIMPONG G.P.,BLOCK : KALIMPONG – II
18	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Neora Valley National Park is home to Leopard, Clouded Leopard, Himalayan Black Bear and Red Panda etc.
19	Violation (if any) done by the User	No

	Agency in the past?	
20	Type of forest	Wet Mixed Forest
21	Proposed Mitigation Measures	As in S.No. 24.
22	Recommendation of the state board for wildlife	Proposal was recommended by State Board for Wild Life in the 16th meeting held on 3rd October, 2024.
23	Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden	Recommended
24	Conditions imposed by Chief Wild Life Warden	The Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal subject to the following conditions: The boundary of forest land to be diverted shall be well demarcated on ground by putting boundary pillars. The forest land proposed to be diverted shall not be used for any other purpose than that specified in proposal. Concertina wires which are sharp and potentially very injurious to wildlife are not to be used for fencing. No unnecessary illumination is to be done in the project site at night. No night shelter or night accommodation shall be permitted inside sanctuary while executing the work. No felling of trees shall be permitted. No new road/ approach road/ ground clearing shall be permitted for construction of water supply structures/ underground boring of water pipes etc. for the purpose of gravity based water supply scheme at Neora Valley N.P. of Gorumara WL Division under JAL JEEWAN MISSION. During acute water scarcity the park management reserves the right to use water from the source for refilling the water holes meant for wild animals.
25	Comments of NTCA	NA
26	Comments of Ministry	So far, no project proposal involving Neora Valley National Park has been recommended by the Standing Committee. The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.

Factsheet Central filled by Deputy Director

Project Name: JAL JEEVAN MISISON(JJM) SCHEME FOR GRAVITY BASED WATER SUPPLY SCHEME FROM AMBOIK KHOLA TO GORUBATHAN TAR UNDER DALIM GP	Proposal Number: WL/WB/DRKWATER/456485/2023
State: WEST BENGAL	Single Window Number: SW/155794/2023

1	Proposal Name	Proposal for use of 0.0079 ha of forestland from Neora Valley National Park for laying of pipeline and construction of tank for Gravity Based Water Supply Scheme from Amboik Khola to Gorubathan Tar under Dalim GP under Jal Jeevan Misison (JJM) Scheme in favour of West Bengal Public Health Engineering Directorate.
2	Name of the protected area involved	Neora Valley National Park
3	Proposal Number	WL/WB/DRKWATER/456485/2023
4	State Name	WEST BENGAL
5	Whether the proposal is sub-judice	No
6	Area of the protected area(Ha)	15989.17
7	Area proposed for diversion / De-notification	0.0079
8	Total Diverted Area from Protected Area	0
9	Status of ESZ if any	Final ESZ notification issued on 11th September, 2017.The extent of Eco-sensitive Zone varies from zero (Northeren side-Pangolakha Wildlife Sanctuary in the State of Sikkim) to two kilometres from the boundary of Neora Valley National Park.

10	Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972	Scarcity of water is a big problem in this village. As reported, there is hardly any alternate source of safe drinking water in this area. The land in question measuring 0.0079 hectare is a very small patch of forest at Neora Valley N.P. under Gorumara Wildlife Division. Therefore, the impact of this diversion of forest land, although located in National Park/ Sanctuary would be minimal. Moreover, during acute water scarcity, the Park management will have the option of using water from this source for refilling the waterholes meant for wild animals.
11	Whether linear/non-linear	Hybrid
12	Whether EC obtained	No
13	Name of the application Agency	WEST BENGAL PUBLIC HEALTH ENGINEERING DIRECTORATE
14	Date of submission	22/12/2023
15	Total number of trees to be felled	0
16	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	Yes
17	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	Jal Jeevan Mission Scheme for gravity based water supply scheme from Amboik Khola of Neora Valley N.P. to Gorubathan Tar under Dalim GP at Kalimpong district
18	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Tiger, Leopard, Clouded Leopard, Himalayan Black Bear, Red Panda etc.
19	Violation (if any) done by the User Agency in the past?	No
20	Type of forest	Wet Mixed Forest
21	Proposed	As in S.No. 24.

	Mitigation Measures	
22	Recommendation of the state board for wildlife	Proposal was recommended by State Board for Wild Life in the 16th meeting held on 3rd October, 2024.
23	Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden	Recommended
24	Conditions imposed by Chief Wild Life Warden	The Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal subject to the following conditions: The boundary of forest land to be diverted shall be well demarcated on ground by putting boundary pillars. The forest land proposed to be diverted shall not be used for any other purpose than that specified in proposal. Concertina wires which are sharp and potentially very injurious to wildlife are not to be used for fencing. No unnecessary illumination is to be done in the project site at night. No night shelter or night accommodation shall be permitted inside sanctuary while executing the work. No felling of trees shall be permitted. No new road/ approach road/ ground clearing shall be permitted for construction of water supply structures/ underground boring of water pipes etc. for the purpose of gravity based water supply scheme at Neora Valley N.P. under Gorumara WL Division under JAL JEEWAN MISSION. During acute water scarcity the park management reserves the right to use water from the source for refilling the water holes meant for wild animals.
25	Comments of NTCA	
26	Comments of Ministry	No proposal has been recommended in the Neora Valley National Park so far by the Standing Committee. The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.

Factsheet Central filled by Deputy Director

Project Name: Varahi Pumped Storage Project	Proposal Number: WL/KA/HYD/492126/2024
State: KARNATAKA	Single Window Number: SW/168126/2024

1	Proposal Name	Proposal for survey & investigation over 259.858 ha, drilling bore holes over 0.03ha and foot track over 0.732 ha forest land for 1500 MW Varahi Pumped Storage Project involving Mookambika Wildlife Sanctuary and Someshwara Wildlife Sanctuary, Karnataka in favour of THDC India Limited.
2	Name of the protected area involved	Mookambika Wildlife Sanctuary and Someshwara Wildlife Sanctuary
3	Proposal Number	WL/KA/HYD/492126/2024
4	State Name	KARNATAKA
5	Whether the proposal is sub-judice	No
6	Area of the protected area(Ha)	39488
7	Area proposed for diversion / De-notification	247.75
8	Total Diverted Area from Protected Area	0
9	Status of ESZ if any	Mookambika Wildlife Sanctuary-Final notification issued on 13th April, 2017 Someshwara Wildlife Sanctuary. Final notification issued on 28th August, 2020.
10	Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the	The work shall be taken up only under the close supervision of the jurisdictional forest officers & staff, to avoid any damage to the flora & fauna and the User Agency should not violate Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.

	Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972	
11	Whether linear/non-linear	Hybrid
12	Whether EC obtained	No
13	Name of the application Agency	THDC INDIA LIMITED
14	Date of submission	10/08/2024
15	Total number of trees to be felled	NA
16	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	Yes
17	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	<p>The Varahi Pumped Storage Project (PSP) emerges as a compelling solution to address Karnataka's increasing energy demands, overcome challenges in conventional hydro projects, and facilitate the integration of renewable energy sources. The following detailed justification outlines the project's significance in meeting peak demand, optimizing power system operations, and contributing to the sustainable energy landscape.</p> <p>1. Meeting Peak Demand: The Varahi PSP, with a proposed installed capacity of 1500 MW, is strategically positioned to play a pivotal role in meeting the escalating peak demand in Karnataka. As per projections, the state is expected to experience a substantial increase in electricity demand by 2026-27. The project's capacity aligns with the target of planning for installed capacity around 2 times the projected peak demand, ensuring a robust and reliable power supply during peak periods.</p> <p>2. Complementing Renewable Energy Integration: As highlighted in the Draft National Electricity Plan and various studies, the development of pumped storage, particularly in areas with concentrated wind and solar generation, significantly enhances grid</p>

reliability. The Varahi PSP serves as an ideal partner for the integration of renewable energy sources, addressing the intermittency and variability associated with wind and solar power. This integration not only supports Karnataka's commitment to sustainable energy but also contributes to reducing carbon emissions.

3. Addressing Challenges in Conventional Hydro Projects: The Varahi PSP offers a viable alternative to conventional hydro projects, which have faced challenges in Karnataka, such as environmental concerns, geological issues, and inter-state disputes. By adopting a pumped storage approach, the project sidesteps these challenges, providing a more flexible and adaptable solution to meet the state's energy needs.

4. Economic and Operational Benefits: Pumped storage schemes, including Varahi PSP, bring substantial economic and operational advantages to the power system:

- Improved Overall Economy: The project enhances the overall economy of power system operations by optimizing the utilization of available resources.
- Increased Thermal Station Capacity Utilization: Varahi PSP aids in maximizing the capacity utilization of thermal stations, ensuring efficient energy production during varying demand levels.
- Mitigation of Operational Issues: Operational challenges during light load periods are mitigated, leading to a more stable and reliable power system.
- Cost-Effective Spinning Reserve: The availability of spinning reserve at minimal cost enhances system reliability, allowing for quick responses to sudden load changes in the network.

5. Bridging the RES Capacity Gap: Considering the projected demand for 17300 MW of installed capacity from renewable energy sources (RES) by 2022, the Varahi PSP, with its 1500 MW capacity, plays a crucial role in bridging the gap between current RES capacity and the targeted capacity. This contribution is vital for achieving Karnataka's renewable energy goals and ensuring a sustainable energy future.

6. Strategic Project Staging: The possibility of installing 750 MW in the first stage and an additional 750 MW in the second stage, aligned with the system's growing demand, demonstrates a strategic approach to project development. Completing necessary civil works in the first stage lays the groundwork for future expansion, providing scalability to meet evolving energy needs.

7. Endorsement from Research and Studies: Research conducted by organizations such as PRDC and the National Institute of Advance Studies underscores the importance of pumped storage, like the Varahi PSP, in improving wind capacity credit and

addressing future electricity demand. The endorsement from these studies reinforces the project's viability and its positive impact on Karnataka's energy landscape. Key Benefits and Environmental Considerations:

1. Minimal Land Requirement: • The project prioritizes minimal land usage, ensuring a balanced approach to environmental conservation and energy generation.
2. Only one New Reservoir Construction: • Utilisation of already built upper reservoir eliminates the need for one reservoir, reducing the submersion of additional land and preserving existing ecosystems and habitats.
3. Uninterrupted Hydrologic Regime: • The project ensures no disruption to the hydrologic regime, safeguarding the region's natural flow and balance of water.
4. Optimal Utilization of Construction Waste/Muck: • Waste management is optimized, carefully considering the utilization of construction waste and muck, reducing environmental impact.
5. No New Quarry Operations: • By avoiding opening new quarries, the project prevents additional disturbances to local landscapes and ecosystems.
6. Minimum New Infrastructure: • Emphasizing efficiency, the project minimizes the creation of new infrastructure, reducing its overall footprint.
7. Underground Structures: • The majority of project components, including the Water Conducting System, Power House Complex, Transformer Cavern, Surge Shafts, and Switchyard, are strategically designed as underground structures. This innovative approach optimises land use and eliminates any impact on the forest cover above these components.
8. Forest Conservation: • Forest cover remains largely undisturbed, with only minimum land required for surface-level features such as roads and tunnel entrance portals. The impact on forest cover is carefully managed, and steps are taken to restore and hand back affected areas to nature.
9. Utilization of Existing Infrastructure: • Leveraging the existing Colony of KPPCL for permanent buildings showcases a commitment to sustainability and resource efficiency.
10. Temporary Land Usage: • The land requirement for temporary purposes, such as labour colonies and site offices, is meticulously planned. Once construction activities are completed, these areas will be rehabilitated and handed over to the forest, contributing to long-term environmental conservation.

In conclusion, the Varahi Pumped Storage Project stands as a robust and compelling solution to Karnataka's energy challenges. By meeting peak demand, complementing renewable energy integration, addressing conventional hydro project challenges, and

		offering economic and operational benefits, the project is positioned to play a transformative role in ensuring a sustainable, reliable, and efficient power supply for the state.
18	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Mookambika wildlife sanctuary is home to Indian Giant Squirrel, Large Brown Flying Squirrel , Malabar Giant Squirrel and Jungle Striped Squirrel, Leopard cat, Rusty spotted cat , Small Indian Civet Cat, Common Palm Civet and Jungle cat etc.
19	Violation (if any) done by the User Agency in the past?	No
20	Type of forest	Evergreen/Semi evergreen
21	Proposed Mitigation Measures	NA
22	Recommendation of the state board for wildlife	Proposal was recommended by State Board for Wild Life in the 18th meeting held on 7th October, 2024.
23	Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden	Recommended
24	Conditions imposed by Chief Wild Life Warden	The Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal subject to the following conditions: The construction work shall be restricted to day time hours i.e. between 6 AM to 6 PM. The implementing agency shall abide by the conditions laid down by the forest officials in charge of the project area in the interest of protecting and minimizing disturbance to wildlife during construction phase and after completion of the project. Will not be collecting the raw materials, forest produce including firewood from the forest. All the staff and workers involved in the project implementation should be informed, created awareness about wildlife, so that they would not harm/ kill/ hunt / poach or abet in any such crimes in any way, failing which, legal course of action under the provisions of Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, will be taken. Care should be taken not to disturb the wildlife species and their habitat during construction activities. The user agency and project personnel will comply with the provisions of the Karnataka Forest

		<p>Act & Rules, Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 and Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. The muck generated during the project implementation shall be taken out of the corridor without endangering the flora and fauna. The work shall be taken up only under the close supervision of the jurisdictional officers & staff, to avoid any damage to the flora & fauna. No tents or any other stay arrangement shall be permitted inside the protected area. No trees shall be felled for the purpose of the above Survey & Investigation work. The borehole drilling machine shall only be transported manually by head load, and no machinery vehicles shall be used in drilling operations. Both the borehole machine and water pump, being small in size, shall be carried manually. Upon completion of drilling and investigation, all boreholes shall be properly plugged with cement concrete.</p>
25	<p>Comments of NTCA</p>	<p>NTCA vide letter no.7-114/2024-NTCA dated 17th December, 2024 has made the following observations and recommendations: The proposed Varahi Pumped Storage Project lies within the protected area of Someshwara Wildlife Sanctuary and is situated in a critical corridor region connecting Someshwara Wildlife Sanctuary to Kudremukh National Park. The site recorded the presence of tiger during the 2018 and 2022 cycles of the All India Tiger Estimation, indicating its importance as part of the regional tiger conservation landscape. As per the 2022 cycle of the All India Tiger Estimation, the project area within Someshwara Wildlife Sanctuary also supports several endangered large mammals, including dhole, leopard, elephant, gaur and sambar, highlighting the region's ecological richness. The presence of these species underscores the area's importance as a vital habitat for wildlife conservation. The proposed Varahi Pumped Storage Project is located in a critical wildlife corridor that connects Someshwara Wildlife Sanctuary to Kudremukh National Park. This corridor also extends to Shettihalli Wildlife Sanctuary, which, in turn, links to the Bhadra Tiger Reserve. The entire interconnected landscape is essential for maintaining ecological balance, ensuring genetic flow, and facilitating the safe movement of wildlife, including apex predators and large mammals. This network of protected areas and corridors forms a continuous habitat essential for the dispersal and survival of key species like tigers and elephants. Thus, any developmental activities within these corridors should be meticulously assessed to prevent fragmentation and maintain habitat</p>

		<p>connectivity. Therefore, it is recommended that the Standing Committee of NBWL may constitute a Committee to conduct an in-depth ecological evaluation of the proposed project site. This committee should map critical wildlife movement routes, assess the corridor's role in landscape connectivity, and propose mitigation measures to reduce any negative impacts on wildlife and their habitat. Decisions on the project should be informed by the comprehensive site report, ensuring that development is aligned with the long-term conservation objectives of this ecologically rich landscape.</p>
26	Comments of Ministry	<p>The components of the project are as follows: Sr No. Component Project area under PA (ha) Forest 1 Drill Hole Location 0.03 2 Prospecting Area 259.858 3 Foot Track 0.732 As per the ESZ notifications of Mookambiga wildlife sanctuary and Someshwara Wildlife Sanctuary, establishment of major hydro-electric projects is prohibited. The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.</p>
27	Uploaded Document	<p>ntca comments-492126.pdf</p>

भारत सरकार
Government of India
पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय
Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
राष्ट्रीय व्याघ्र संरक्षण प्राधिकरण
National Tiger Conservation Authority

F. No. 7-114/2024-NTCA

New Delhi, the December 17, 2024

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Sub: Assessment of a proposal on Varahi Pumped Storage Project on the Varahi River in Karnataka with Targeted Installed Capacity of 1500 MW (WL/KA/HYD/492126/2024)-reg.

Reference is invited to the subject cited above. A proposal has been submitted for the establishment of the Varahi Pumped Storage Project on the Varahi River in Karnataka, with a targeted installed capacity of 1500 MW. Notably, the project is located within a Protected Area, emphasizing its ecological sensitivity and the need for rigorous evaluation. The site holds critical importance for wildlife conservation, including potential habitat and connectivity corridors for species such as tigers and other keystone fauna. Given these considerations, the comments of the National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) have been solicited for review by the Standing Committee of the National Board for Wildlife (NBWL). The proposal has been assessed based on information available on the Parivesh portal, All India Tiger Estimation data, and site-specific ecological observations, culminating in recommendations and mitigation measures to address the potential impacts on the Protected Area's ecological integrity.

Observations and Recommendations:

1. The proposed Varahi Pumped Storage Project lies within the protected area of Someshwara Wildlife Sanctuary and is situated in a critical corridor region connecting Someshwara Wildlife Sanctuary to Kudremukh National Park.
2. The site recorded the presence of tiger during the 2018 and 2022 cycles of the All India Tiger Estimation, indicating its importance as part of the regional tiger conservation landscape.
3. As per the 2022 cycle of the All India Tiger Estimation, the project area within Someshwara Wildlife Sanctuary also supports several endangered large mammals, including dhole, leopard, elephant, gaur and sambar, highlighting the region's ecological richness. The presence of these species underscores the area's importance as a vital habitat for wildlife conservation.
4. The proposed Varahi Pumped Storage Project is located in a critical wildlife corridor that connects Someshwara Wildlife Sanctuary to Kudremukh National Park. This corridor also extends to Shettihalli Wildlife Sanctuary, which, in turn, links to the Bhadra Tiger Reserve. The entire interconnected landscape is essential for maintaining ecological balance, ensuring

genetic flow, and facilitating the safe movement of wildlife, including apex predators and large mammals. This network of protected areas and corridors forms a continuous habitat essential for the dispersal and survival of key species like tigers and elephants. Thus, any developmental activities within these corridors should be meticulously assessed to prevent fragmentation and maintain habitat connectivity.

5. Therefore, it is recommended that the Standing Committee of NBWL may constitute a Committee to conduct an in-depth ecological evaluation of the proposed project site. This committee should map critical wildlife movement routes, assess the corridor's role in landscape connectivity, and propose mitigation measures to reduce any negative impacts on wildlife and their habitat. Decisions on the project should be informed by the comprehensive site report, ensuring that development is aligned with the long-term conservation objectives of this ecologically rich landscape.



(Hemant Singh)

Assistant Inspector General of Forests (NTCA)

E-mail: aig3-ntca@nic.in

Tel. No. +91 11 2436 7837-39

Fax: +91 11 2436 7836

To,

The Inspector General of Forests (WL),

(Wildlife) Division, MoEF&CC,

New Delhi.

Copy to:

1. PS to ADG (PT&E) & MS, (NTCA), New Delhi
2. PA to IGF (NTCA), New Delhi.

Factsheet Central filled by Deputy Director

Project Name: M/s VIRSOURCE VENTURES PRIVATE LIMITED	Proposal Number: WL/KL/INFRA/468516/2024
State: KERALA	Single Window Number: SW/177345/2024

1	Proposal Name	Proposal for use of 1.9404 ha non-forest land for proposed Commercial Complex with Service Apartment Project (J category as per KPBR) cum Service Apartments Project with built-up area of 45,435 sq.m at New Survey Nos. 2/91, 2/80, 2/180 & 2/80 & Re-Survey No. 2/1 of Raroth Village, Kattipara Panchayat, Thamarassery Taluk, Kozhikode District, Kerala developed by M/s Virsource Ventures Pvt. Ltd 7.55 km away from the boundary of Malabar Wildlife Sanctuary.
2	Name of the protected area involved	Malabar Wildlife Sanctuary
3	Proposal Number	WL/KL/INFRA/468516/2024
4	State Name	KERALA
5	Whether the proposal is sub-judice	No
6	Area of the protected area(Ha)	7422
7	Area proposed for diversion / De-notification	1.9404
8	Total Diverted Area from Protected Area	0
9	Status of ESZ if any	Re-draft notification issued on 5th August, 2020.
10	Specific comments	The proposed project will not remove/destroy or damage habitat of any

	w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972	wildlife. Hence there is no impact on Protected Area in terms of Section 29 and Section 35(6) of Wildlife Protection Act, 1972 or any amendments to it.
11	Whether linear/non-linear	Non - Linear
12	Whether EC obtained	Yes
13	Name of the application Agency	VIRSOURCE VENTURES PRIVATE LIMITED
14	Date of submission	05/04/2024
15	Total number of trees to be felled	0
16	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	Yes
17	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	<p>Proposed Building Construction project consists of Commercial Complex (J Category as per KPBR) cum Service Apartments Project to be developed by M/s Virsource Ventures Pvt. Ltd. The proposed project is located within the Raroth Village in Kattipara Panchayat limits and the external services like storm water drainage network, road network, electricity supply, water supply etc. are available in the project vicinity, The quarry project is site specific project and within private own land. The major project requirements for this proposed construction project are mentioned below:-</p> <p>Objective of the project = Construction of proposed Building Construction project consists of a Proposed Commercial Complex (J Category as per KPBR) cum Service Apartments Project consist of Shopping Area, Multiplex with seating capacity of 650 seats, Food Court with seating capacity of 600 Seats & Service apartments (30 Nos.) with supporting infrastructure facilities</p> <p>Total plot area = 1.9404 ha. (19,404 sq.m.) Total Built-up area = 45,435 sq.m. FAR Permissible = 58,212 sq.m (@3) Total FAR area achieved =</p>

		<p>29,584 sq.m (@1.52)Facilities Proposed = Construction project consists of a ProposedCommercial Complex (J Category as per KPBR) cum Service Apartments Project consist of Shopping Area,Multiplex with seating capacity of 650 seats, Food Court with seating capacity of 600 Seats & Service apartments (30 Nos.) with supporting infrastructure facilities. No. of building blocks = 1 no. Max. height of the building = 27.5 m. Max. no. of floors = 3 Basement + Gr. + 4 Floors Expected project cost = about Rs. 150 Crores Total Water Req. = 163 KL/day (fresh 63 KLD + Recycle 100 KLD) First day water requirement = 163 KLD and subsequent days, the daily fresh water requirement is 63KL Total Domestic water Req. = 139 KL/day (flushing 111 KL + non-flushing 63 KL) Domestic Sewage Generation = 111 KL/day Sewage Disposal Facility = Sewage Treatment Plant & Recycling Treated Water Available from STP = 100 KL/day The sources of water during operation phase for the proposed project are: -1. Stored Rain Water in tank (120 KL x 2 nos. = 240 KL total capacity) (Non-Flushing Req.), (50%)2. Kerala Water Authority (Non-Flushing Req.) (25%)3. Ground Water (Non-Flushing Req.) (25%)4. Treated waste water from STP (Flushing, cooling & horticulture Req.) (Entire Year).The details of the daily water requirement balance chart is provided at Annexure No. 1. Also attached is the activity wise population & daily water consumption details are provided at Annexure No. 2.Total power connected load = 3450 kWSource of Power = Kerala State Electricity Board &D.G. Sets (standby)Parking required = 592 Cars + 148 Two WheelersParking proposed = 600 Cars + 150 Two Wheelers</p>
18	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Malabar Wildlife Sanctuary is home to Asian elephant, leopard , leopard cat , spotted deer , barking deer. jungle palm squirrel etc.
19	Violation (if any) done by the User Agency in the past?	No
20	Type of forest	The project is proposed on the Non Forest Land.
21	Proposed Mitigation Measures	NA

22	Recommendation of the state board for wildlife	Proposal was recommended by State Board for Wild life in the meeting held on 23-10-2024
23	Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden	Recommended
24	Conditions imposed by Chief Wild Life Warden	The Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal subject to the following conditions:The project proponent shall create sufficient greenery in the project site after the completion of the project.The working hours shall be limited between sunrise and sunset.The amount agreed by the user agency shall be remitted to the State CAMPA before the commencement of the work.
25	Comments of NTCA	NA
26	Comments of Ministry	The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.
27	Uploaded Document	mitigation plan venture_compressed.pdf

JUSTIFICATION NOTE
&
MANAGEMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS
ASSOCIATED WITH THE PROPOSED COMMERCIAL COMPLEX
CUM SERVICE APARTMENTS PROJECT
AT
THAMARASSERY IN SURVEY NUMBERS 2/91, 2/80, 2/180, 2/1 OF
RAROTH VILLAGE, THAMARASSERY TALUK, KOZHIKODE DISTRICT,
KERALA



SUBMITTED TO
THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE
(MOEFCC),
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

I. Rationale

M/s VIRSOURCE Ventures PVT LTD is planning to construct a Commercial Complex with Service Apartment (Category J as per Kerala Municipal Building Rules-KMBR) at Thamarassery, in a privately owned land with new survey numbers 2/91, 2/80, 2/180, and 2/80, and re-survey number 2/1 of Raroth Village, Kattipara Panchayath, Thamarassery Taluk, in Kozhikode district, Kerala.

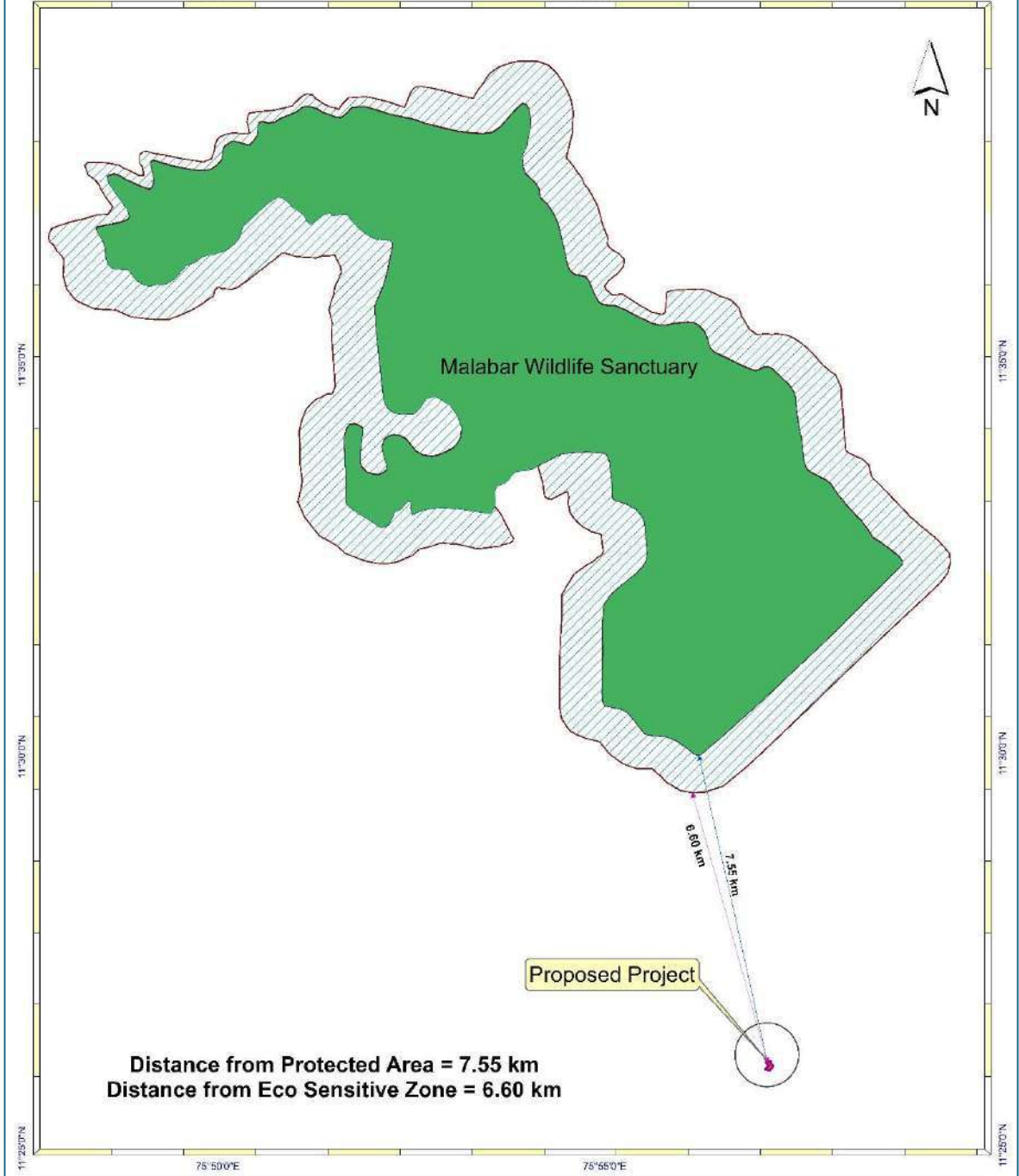
The project encompasses a total built-up area of 45,435 sqm with a Floor Area of 29,584 sqm. The total plot area is 19,404 sqm. The complex will include a shopping area, a multiplex with a seating capacity of 650 seats, a food court with 600 seats, and 30 service apartments with supporting facilities. The height of the proposed building was 27.5m, and it comprises three basements, a ground floor, and four additional floors.

Total Plot Area	19,404 sqm
Built-up Area	45,435 sqm
Floor Area	29,584 sqm
Building Height	27.5 m
Number of Floors	3 Basements + Ground + 4 Floor
Multiplex Seating Capacity	650 seats
Food Court Seating Capacity	600 seats
Number of Service Apartments	30
Environmental Clearance Details	EC22A038KL151369 dtd. 12.04.2024 MoEFCC, Government of India
Distance to Malabar Wildlife Sanctuary	7.55 km
Distance to Ecologically Sensitive Zone of Malabar Wildlife Sanctuary	6.60 km

II. Justifications

- A. The proposed construction is outside the Protected Area (Malabar Wildlife Sanctuary) and its Buffer Zone (Ecologically Sensitive Area). The Malabar Wildlife Sanctuary is situated about 7.55km away from the project site and the distance from the project site to the Ecologically Sensitive Zone of this Protected Area is about 6.6km (Fig1).**
- B. The project has got Environmental Clearance (EC) from the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC), Govt of India on 12.04.2024 (EC22A038KL151369).**

PROPOSED COMMERCIAL COMPLEX WITH SERVICE APARTMENT
Raroth Village, Thamarassery Taluk, Kozhikode District, Kerala



Distance from Protected Area = 7.55 km
Distance from Eco Sensitive Zone = 6.60 km

Legend

Distance from ESZ - (6.60 km)	Eco Sensitive Zone
Distance from PA - (7.55km)	Property Boundary
Malabar Wildlife Sanctuary	Proposed Building

1:80,000

0 1.75 3.5 7
Kilometers

- C. **The land proposed is in privately owned property and in human habitation area.** The surrounding areas have been occupied by **human habitation, small townships and rubber plantation.** The current land use of the proposed project is **commercial cash crops mainly cocoa and coconut trees.** There is no forest tree species observed in the project site. Also, there are a few granite (building stone) quarry sites on the surrounding of this project site.
- D. **The National Highway, NH 766** is bordered by the property along the northern side. Both sides of the National Highway in this location, there are several commercial buildings and other shops.
- E. **The project is very unique and conceptualized with open mall (without air conditioning) with planting trees and other native vegetation in central atrium and leftover space including courtyard.** Also, proposed courtyard landscaping and vertical landscaping with planting of vegetation including shrubs, herbs and climbers. Moreover, **planting of about 2000 native trees** in the open spaces and immediate vicinity have been proposed. The carbon footprint will be reduced to a greater extent by considering the open mall concept (without air conditioning) and planting of trees and herbs and vertical landscaping.
- F. Moreover, the residents nearby to the project site are dependent on Kozhikode city which is far away from the Thamarassery (about 30 km) for major shopping and multiplex access. Once the open mall is operationalized at Thamarassery itself, the vehicle movement to Kozhikode city will be reduced, and the residents will utilize this opportunity for shopping and multiplex theater access. This will considerably reduce the vehicular emission and thus carbon foot print.
- G. Since the natural forests and Protected Area (Malabar Wildlife Sanctuary) are far away from the project site, there is no wildlife population habituated within immediate surroundings. Moreover, the Ecologically Sensitive Areas of the Malabar Wildlife Sanctuary is notified (draft) with distance of maximum of 1km from the Protected Area boundary. The project site is having a distance of 6.60 km from the Ecologically Sensitive Zone. i.e., the project site is outside the Ecologically Sensitive Areas.
- H. The privately owned land proposed for the construction is commercial agricultural crops (coconut and cocoa) and have been cultivated for more than 60 years. As of now there are no wildlife sightings records within the project site and its immediate vicinity. The area is also not used as corridor by any major wildlife species.
- I. Moreover, a footwear manufacturing company based on rubber operated for more than 30 years in the same location. Now it is not operational. The proposed project is an environmentally friendly concept with open mall (without air conditioning) by planting

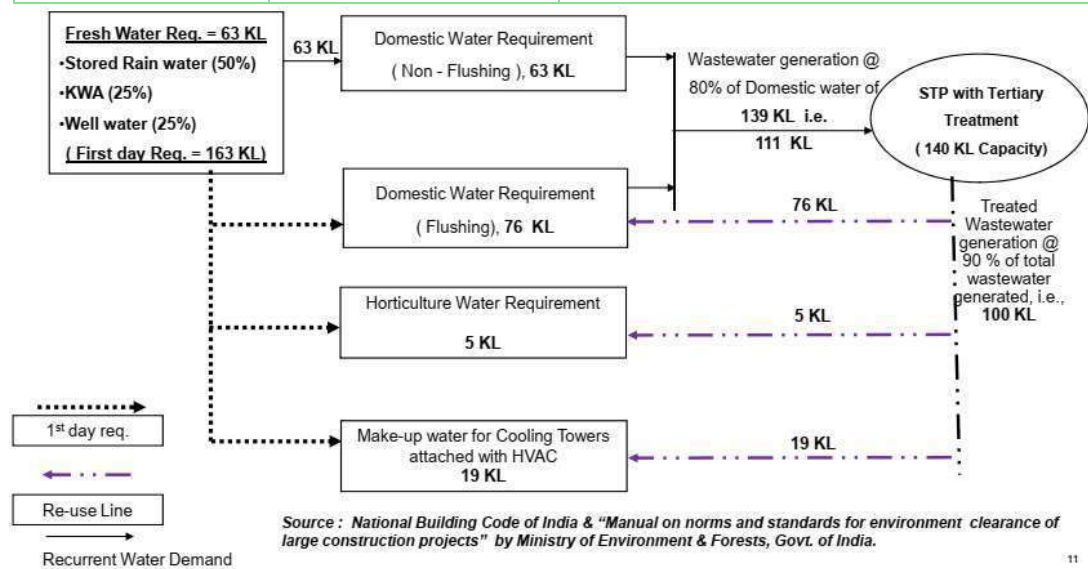
trees and other native vegetation in central atrium and leftover space including courtyard. The environmental damages caused by commercial complex (with open air mall) cum service apartment will be less than that of the industry (footwear manufacturing), which was operated for more than 30 years.

- J. For the construction of proposed Commercial Complex cum Service Apartment the commercial cultivation area will be cleared and about 169 commercial crops (Cocoa and Coconut crops) will be removed. As part of making greenery, planting of native trees of about 2000 have been proposed. In addition to that, both vertical landscaping and courtyard planting with herbs, shrubs and climbers are also proposed.

III. Environment Management

A. Water Environment - Water consumption and wastewater management (Annexure 1& 2)

Type	Quantity (KLD)	Source/consumption (KLD)
Total Water Demand	163 Fresh water – 63 Recycled - 100	Stored Rainwater (50%) Capacity 240 KLD Kerala Water Authority (KWA) Supply (25%) Well Water (25%)
Freshwater	63	Rainwater – 31.50 KWA Supply – 15.75 Well Water – 15.75
Domestic Water Consumption	139	Non-Flushing- 63 Flushing -76
Sewage Generation	111	Domestic (80%)
Treated Sewage	100	STP (90%) STP Capacity 140 KLD
Water saving	100	Domestic



The details of the daily water requirement balance chart is provided at Annexure 1 and the activity wise population and daily water consumption details are provided in Annexure 2.

B. Solid Waste Management (Annexure 3 – MoU with Local agency to manage the waste both solid and liquid waste generated during construction and operation phase as well as to manage the construction waste)




The project is anticipated to generate 335 kg/day of biodegradable waste and non-biodegradable waste during operation phase. The biodegradable waste will be collected, segregated, and processed through composting using 14 bio bins, ensuring environmentally responsible waste management. The manure generated will be utilized for green area development within the premises. The non-biodegradable waste will be carefully collected, segregated, and shredded (if required) for recycling, thereby facilitating the efficient reuse of materials.

We are fully committed to managing all waste in strict compliance with the Municipal Solid Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2016, and other relevant guidelines. Our waste management practices are focused on efficiently managing waste, reducing environmental impact, and supporting the local community. By following these practices, we aim to create a cleaner, more sustainable environment while meeting regulatory requirements and fulfilling our commitment to responsible waste management.

An MoU has been signed (Annexure 3) with M/s. Ecoway Technologies Private Limited, and ISO 9001:2015 Certified company, which is having more than 10 years of track records in the field of solid waste and liquid waste management, having registered office at Ernakulam and Branch office at Kozhikode for the efficient and eco-friendly management of both Biodegradable and non-biodegradable wastes generated from the project site during construction and operation phase as well as the construction waste generated during the construction.

Type	Quantity (kg/day)	Waste Management
Solid waste generation (in full occupancy)	670	Follow Municipal Solid Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2016)
Biodegradable waste	335	Proposed Bio bins (14 units) & composting Collection- Segregation-composting
Non-Biodegradable waste	335	Collection- Segregation Shredding & recycling (through approved vendors)
Hazardous waste	As per quantity	Collection- Segregation & handover to CPCB / SPCB authorized vendors
Construction & demolition waste	Actual	Reusing for site preparatory works

C. Air Environment – Air quality management

-  Dust / wind breaking walls of height (6 meters) around the periphery of the construction site
-  All vehicles, including construction material of any kind, would be cleaned and wheels washed
-  All vehicles carrying construction material would be fully covered and protected

- 🗑️ All construction material of any kind would be stored on the site and not dumped on public roads or pavements
- 🗑️ No loose soil or sand or Construction & Demolition Waste or any other construction material that cause dust will be left uncovered
- 🗑️ No grinding & cutting building materials in open area. Water jet would be used in grinding and stone cutting
- 🗑️ Unpaved surfaces and areas with loose soil would be adequately sprinkled with water to suppress dust
- 🗑️ Every worker working on construction sites and involved in loading, unloading and carriage or construction material and handling of construction debris would be provided with dust masks to prevent inhalation of dust particles
- 🗑️ Arrangements will be provided for medical help, and treatment for workers involved in the construction of building and carrying construction materials and debris related to dust emission
- 🗑️ Dust mitigation measures will be prominently displayed at the construction site for easy public viewing
- 🗑️ All vehicles during the construction phase should carry PUC certificate
- 🗑️ DG Sets (1000 kVA x 2 nos.) would be provided with adequate stack height
- 🗑️ A green belt with 2000 trees is proposed to be planted at the periphery, along with provisions for their care

D. Noise Level Management

Source (Construction Phase)	Mitigation	Source Operation Phase	Mitigation
Vehicular movements, construction activities & D.G. sets	DG. sets would be provided with acoustic enclosure All construction activities during daytime only All workers provided with PPs including ear plugs The speed of vehicles within the site will be maintained (@10km / hr) Proper and regular maintenance of machinery Conducting periodical medical check-up of all workers Regular noise monitoring within the site and at the nearest Sensitive Receptors	Vehicular movements and the D.G. set	D.G. sets would be provided with acoustic enclosures. The speed of vehicles within the site will be maintained (@10km/ hr Regular noise monitoring within the site and at the nearest Sensitive Receptor Creation of green belt of dense foliage around the project boundary

E. Energy Management

- ✚ Proposed Water-Cooled Chiller System with Variable Frequency Drive (Both Chiller and Cooling tower)
- ✚ Air Handling Units shall be equipped with VFDs
- ✚ Demand control ventilation system for fresh air system
- ✚ Fresh air shall be fed to the AHU's via VFD driven Energy recovery unit
- ✚ FCU Moto with energy efficient
- ✚ Centrifugal Mono block pumps: & Booster pumps with IE3 Rated highly efficient Electric Motors overall efficiency more than 65%
- ✚ Energy Conservation Building Code (ECBC-2017/User guide 2011) for Capital Equipment's and Design
- ✚ Lighting energy in the building is approximately 12% of the total energy consumption
- ✚ Luminaires selected are energy efficient, high quality, low maintenance, long life, LED fittings
- ✚ LPD values for Lighting are as per GRIHA and ECBC standard
- ✚ Solar and wind analysis were carried out for location & orientation of the building so as to protect the building from west sun
- ✚ Open mall concept with courtyard type of planning is followed. We have landscape area with large trees in the central atrium spaces and is left uncovered. By this natural ventilation and air movement is achieved for the common area and air-conditioning is totally avoided for these spaces
- ✚ The project has provision for installation and generation of 350 KW (10.15% of connected load) capacity of On-Grid Solar Power generation

F. Vegetation and Land use/Land cover Management

The proposed construction is outside the Protected Area and Forest Area. It is in a private owned land, which is about 7.55km away from Malabar Wildlife Sanctuary of Kerala Forests and Wildlife Department. The proposed site also falls outside the Ecologically Sensitive Zone of this Protected Area and is about 6.6 km away.

The main land use of the proposed project site and its surroundings are **Cocco and Coconut cultivation. There is no forest trees reported on the project site. About 169 commercial agriculture crops (coconut and Cocco) will be cleared for the construction of proposed buildings.** No forest trees are proposed to be removed from the project site. However, for this project, the proponent proposed to plant about 2000 native tree species to enhance the greenery of the project. Moreover, the project itself is conceptualized as an open mall concept with planting trees and other native vegetation in central atrium and left over space including courtyard. **Also,**

proposed courtyard landscaping and vertical landscaping with planting of vegetation including shrubs and herbs.



Perspective view of the proposed shopping complex and service apartment

IV. MITIGATION PLAN TOWARDS WILDLIFE CLERANCE (Annexure 4)

As part of our commitment to mitigating human-animal conflict in some areas close to Protected Area (Malabar Wildlife Sanctuary) and supporting the conservation efforts of the nearby Wildlife Sanctuary, we proposed providing essential equipment and resources to the Rapid Response Team (RRT) of forest and wildlife department, Malabar Wildlife Sanctuary. This includes high-powered flashlights, GPS devices, binoculars, communication tools, and protective gear.

With a total cost of INR 4,35,000 (Rupees Four Lakh Thirty-Five Thousand Only), this wildlife mitigation plan aims to enhance the RRT's capability to effectively manage and mitigate wildlife incidents, ensuring the safety and well-being of both the local communities and the wildlife. By fostering a cooperative approach, we aim to promote harmonious coexistence and contribute to the sustainable development of the region. The plan and cost (Annexure 4) for the mitigation is also approved and recommended by Chief Wildlife Warden, Kerala Forests and Wildlife Department, Government of Kerala.

DAILY WATER REQUIREMENT BALANCE CHART
OF
THE PROPOSED COMMERCIAL COMPLEX CUM SERVICE
APARTMENTS PROJECT

AT
THAMARASSERY IN SURVEY NUMBERS 2/91, 2/80, 2/180, 2/1 OF
RAROTH VILLAGE, THAMARASSERY TALUK, KOZHIKODE DISTRICT,
KERALA



SUBMITTED TO

THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE
(MOEFCC),
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

The proposed project envisages the 3R principles of Sustainable development such as Reduce the consumption of fresh water, Reuse and Recycle the treated water more than 60% of total water demand per day. The project encompasses a total built-up area of 45,435 sqm with a Floor Area of 29,584 sqm. The total plot area is 19,404 sqm. The complex will include a shopping area, a multiplex with a seating capacity of 650 seats, a food court with 600 seats, and 30 service apartments with supporting facilities. The height of the proposed building was 27.5m, and it comprises three basements, a ground floor, and four additional floors.

The calculated total water demand for the proposed project is 163 KLD and out of this 100 KLD is the daily water requirement for non-contact purposes such as toilet flushing and for urinals of around 76KLD, horticultural water demand of 5KLD and the make-up water for cooling towers attached with HVAC is around 19KLD. These 100 KLD daily water requirements for non-contact purposes shall be recycled through the most dedicated Sewage Treatment Plant based on the Advanced Sequential Batch Reactor Process suitable for commercial complexes and shopping malls with varying water consumption and wastewater generation with respect to weekdays, weekends and other festival seasons. The Sewage Treatment Plant is also well equipped with advanced tertiary treatment systems such as UF, Ozone and UV based recycling systems to ensure the consistent treated water quality for reuse/recycle.

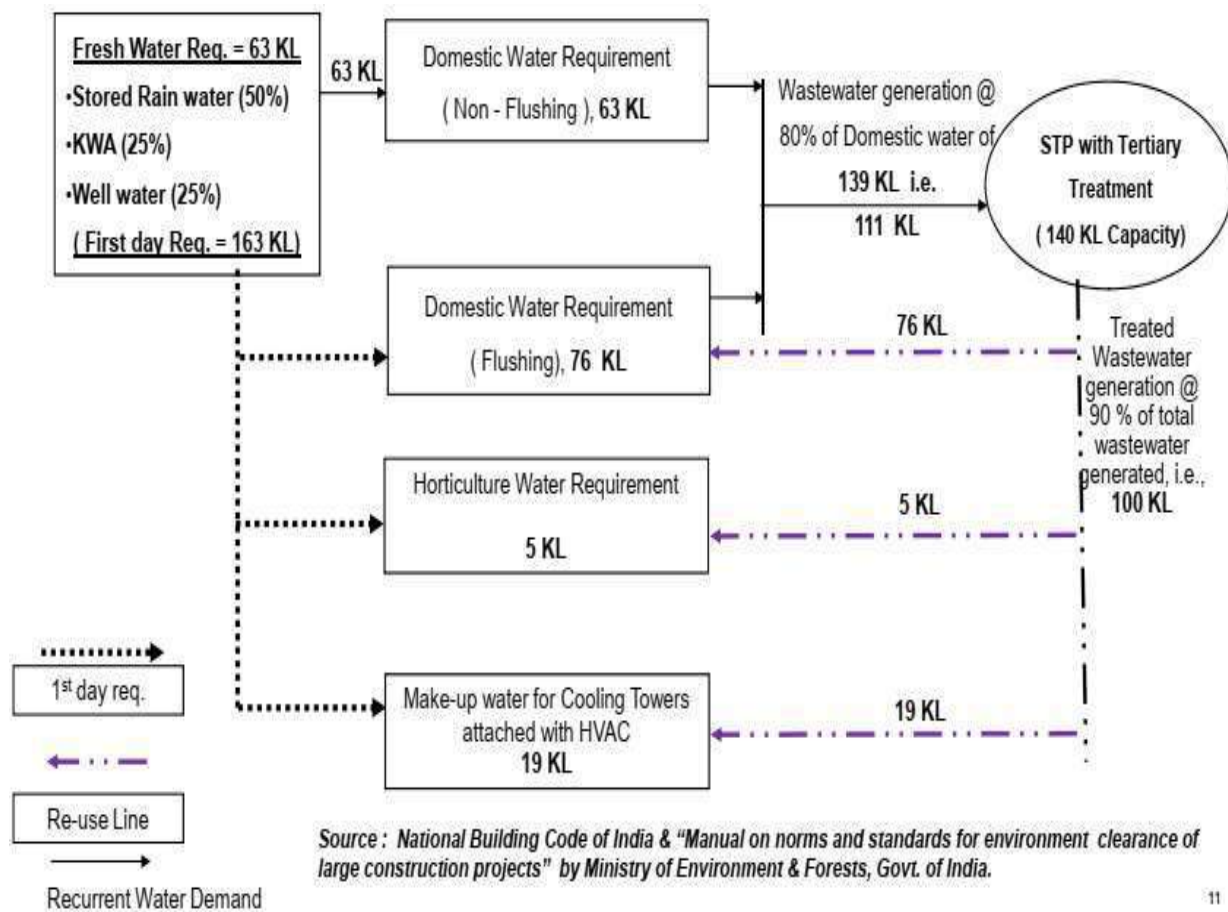
The recurrent daily freshwater requirement shall be from the roof rainwater harvesting tanks of 240KLD capacity which meets 50% of the daily freshwater demand of 31.5KL per day. The remaining recurrent fresh water to be from Kerala Water Authority (KWA) supply (25%) and from well water (25%). Therefore, the project is eco-friendly in nature and reduces the dependency on freshwater by maximum utilizing the treated water for daily non-contact purposes.

The proponent entrusted M/s.Ecoway Technologies Pvt. Ltd, Ernakulam for the design, installation, commissioning, operation and maintenance of the STP for a period of 6 years and thereby assuring the smooth operation of the treatment plant based on advanced German Technology.

1. Water Environment - Water consumption and wastewater management

Type	Quantity (KLD)	Source/consumption (KLD)
Total Water Demand	163 Fresh water – 63 Recycled - 100	Stored Rainwater (50%) Capacity 240 KLD Kerala Water Authority (KWA) Supply (25%) Well Water (25%)
Freshwater	63	Rainwater – 31.50 KWA Supply – 15.75 Well Water – 15.75
Domestic Water Consumption	139	Non-Flushing- 63 Flushing -76
Sewage Generation	111	Domestic (80%)
Treated Sewage	100	STP (90%) STP Capacity 140 KLD
Water saving	100	Domestic

Daily Water Balance Chart



**ACTIVITY WISE POPULATION AND DAILY WATER
CONSUMPTION DETAILS
OF
THE PROPOSED COMMERCIAL COMPLEX CUM SERVICE
APARTMENTS PROJECT**

AT
THAMARASSERY IN SURVEY NUMBERS 2/91, 2/80. 2/180. 2/1 OF
RAROTH VILLAGE, THAMARASSERY TALUK, KOZHIKODE DISTRICT,
KERALA



SUBMITTED TO

**THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE
(MOEFCC),
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**

ACTIVITY WISE POPULATION AND DAILY WATER CONSUMPTION DETAILS

Activity	Carpet Area Sqm	Population	Water consumption	Total (in KL)
Commercial Centre (Retail Area)	10,666	3,555 Persons (based @ 3 Sqmr/Person as per NBC)	3,555 x 15Ltr = 53,320	53.32
Restaurants	600 Seats	600 seats @ 87 L/seats	600 x 87 Ltr = 52,200	52.20
Multiplex Seating Capacity	650 Seats	650 seats @ 43 L/seats	650 X 43 = 27,950	27.95
Retail Staff	356 Persons	356 Persons (10% of the 3,555 persons)	356 x 45Ltr = 16,020	16.02
30 Nos Studio Apartments	30 Studio Apartments	30 Rooms x 3 Persons = 90 Persons	90 x 150 Ltr = 13,500	13.50
	Total (Retail Block) Round off			163.00

The proposed project envisages the 3R principles of Sustainable development such as Reduce the consumption of fresh water, Reuse and Recycle the treated water more than 60% of total water demand per day. The project encompasses a total built-up area of 45,435 sqm with a Floor Area of 29,584 sqm. The total plot area is 19,404 sqm. The complex will include a shopping area, a multiplex with a seating capacity of 650 seats, a food court with 600 seats, and 30 service apartments with supporting facilities. The height of the proposed building was 27.5m, and it comprises three basements, a ground floor, and four additional floors.

The calculated total water demand for the proposed project is 163 KLD and out of this 100 KLD is the daily water requirement for non-contact purposes such toilet flushing and for urinals of around 76KLD, horticultural water demand of 5KLD and the make-up water for cooling towers attached with HVAC is around 19KLD. These 100 KLD daily water requirements for non-contact purposes shall be recycled through the most dedicated

Sewage Treatment Plant based on the Advanced Sequential Batch Reactor Process suitable for commercial complexes and shopping malls with varying water consumption and wastewater generation with respect to weekdays, weekends and other festival seasons. The Sewage Treatment Plant is also well equipped with advanced tertiary treatment systems such as UF, Ozone and UV based recycling systems to ensure the consistent treated water quality for reuse/recycle.

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The proponent entrusted M/s.Ecoway Technologies Pvt. Ltd, Ernakulam for the design, installation, commissioning, operation and maintenance of the STP for a period of 6 years and thereby assuring the smooth operation of the treatment plant based on advanced German Technology.

1. Water Environment - Water consumption and wastewater management

Type	Quantity (KLD)	Source/consumption (KLD)
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Domestic Water Consumption	139	Non-Flushing- 63 Flushing -76
Sewage Generation	111	Domestic (80%)
Treated Sewage	100	STP (90%) STP Capacity 140 KLD
Water saving	100	Domestic



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CF 724001

MoU FOR THE ECO-FRIENDLY MANAGEMENT OF SOLID WASTE AND LIQUID WASTE (INCLUDING CONSTRUCTION WASTE) GENERATED FROM THE PROPOSED COMMERCIAL COMPLEX CUM SERVICE APARTMENT PROJECT SITE DURING THE CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION PHASE

This agreement is made on 02nd December 2024 between M/s VIRSOURCE Ventures Pvt. Ltd., a company registered under the Companies Act 2013 and having its registered office at 5/2759 D, Opposite Kalipoika, Mini Bypass Road, Calicut, Kerala-673004 represented by its Managing Director, Shri. Tony Joseph, Authorized Signatory (herein after referred as 'Client' which expression unless repugnant to the context or subject shall mean and include its successors and assigns) of the one part and M/s Ecoway Technologies Pvt Ltd (ISO 9001:2015 certified), a company registered under the companies act 2013 and having its registered office at 1st Floor, Vanchinad Building, VIP Road, Kaloor, Kochi-682017, represented by its Managing Director, Shri. Sreejith PN (herein after referred as 'Contractor' which expression unless repugnant to the context or subject shall mean and include its successors and assigns) of the other part.

Whereas the contractor submitted its offer No.ETPL/AC/STP/SWM/01 Dated 27-11-2024 for the eco-friendly management of solid waste and liquid waste (including construction waste) generated from the project site during the construction and operation phase and the Client has been awarded the contract based on the discussion had with the contractor on 18-11-2024 in this regards with the following terms and conditions.

For Tony Joseph
Client



For Ecoway Technologies Private Limited
Shri. Sreejith P N
Contractor



Ecoway Technologies Pvt Ltd
Sambasanthi Kottayam-16

BUNIL ABRAHAM
LID. No. CF 7010/91



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CF 724002

1. The quotation in original with the details of equipments (mechanical and electrical) and other materials and items, mutually agreed, and other allied documents, specifications, purchase order etc. shall form the basis of this contract and form part and parcel of this Agreement.
2. The Contractor agrees and undertakes to do and perform the contract work with good engineering practices within the time limit herein mentioned. Any subsidiary or extra works which are not in the quotation shall be done by the Contractor at rates mutually agreed upon at the appropriate time.
3. The contractor should install the necessary color-coded garbage bins and selected locations for the collection and segregated bio-degradable wastes shall be processed in CREDAI approved bio-bins and OWC for the composting and the cured and dried compost shall be used as organic manure for horticulture purposes.
4. The non-biodegradable wastes such as plastics, bottles, glass, and other construction wastes shall be collected and handed over to KSPCB/CPCB approved recyclers.
5. The contractor should ensure the successful installation of dedicated Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) of capacity 163 KLD based on Advanced Sequential Batch Reactor Process followed by UF, Ozone and UV to recycle the treated water for non-contact purposes such as flushing, urinals, horticultural purposes and cooling water makeup for HVAC.
6. In addition to the operation of the treatment systems for both solid waste and liquid waste, the Contractor should ensure one preventive maintenance visit every month and one free service on call per quarter. The maintenance contains checking the mechanical components of OWC, screening chambers, checking the dosing and rescheduling, if necessary, pump timings and rescheduling if necessary, blower timings and rescheduling if necessary, checking the bio-mass / microbial development, checking the electrical instruments, checking the plumbing lines etc.

For Tony Joseph
Client



Ecoway Technologies Private Limited
Shri. Sreejith P N
Contractor


Ecoway Technologies Pvt Ltd
Sankarandhi Kottayam-16

SUNIL ABRAHAM
Lic. No. 01-7012




7. Two operators per day for STP in a week to look after the daily operation of the plant. Six labors for solid waste collection and management are considered.
8. Payments for services shall be made on an actual waste management basis, calculated monthly, based on the waste handled and manpower engaged. A rate chart for these services shall be prepared and added as an addendum to this Agreement at least one month before construction begins. There shall be no fixed charges for the Annual Maintenance Contract (AMC).
9. All parts changed will be client's property and billings will be made on the parts changed only. Any replacement must be with the prior approval of the client and client needs to make extra payments for the replaced spares.
10. The Following are excluded from the scope of this Annual Maintenance Contract.
 - Chemicals, Power, Water, Spares and Consumables and Other Items
 - Testing Charges and Other expenses incurred in connection with testing
 - Disposal of Screenings, Spares and Consumables
 - Soak pit limitations
 - Any other service which is not specifically mentioned.
11. The validity of this contract is for two years from the date of signing. The Client reserves the right to terminate this Agreement at any time with one month's prior written notice without assigning any reason. Upon termination, the Client shall ensure similar mechanisms are in place for managing solid and liquid waste during the operation and construction phases of the proposed project.

Now therefore this agreement is witnessed, and it is hereby mutually agreed by and between the parties hereto as follows:


For Tony Joseph
Client



For Ecoway Technologies Private Limited




Managing Director
Shri. Sreejith P N
Contractor

In witness whereof the parties here to have set their respective hands to these presents on day and year first above written.

Witness:

1..... Neelima Chandran
Kumbalagakudiyil (H), Njayaappilly 1.0
Thattakkadu, 686681

2..... Abhishek A/B
Nikkasikall (H), Exomalloor PO, Cherthala - 688534

MANAGEMENT OF WASTE
SOLID & LIQUID GENERATED DURING CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION AS
WELL AS CONSTRUCTION WASTE
OF
THE PROPOSED COMMERCIAL COMPLEX CUM SERVICE APARTMENTS PROJECT
AT
THAMARASSERY IN SURVEY NUMBERS 2/91, 2/80, 2/180, 2/1 OF RAROTH VILLAGE,
THAMARASSERY TALUK, KOZHICODE DISTRICT, KERALA

M/s VIRSOURCE Ventures PVT LTD has proposed the development of a Commercial Complex cum Service Apartments (Category J as per Kerala Municipal Building Rules - KMBR) on privately owned land with new survey numbers 2/91, 2/80, 2/180, and 2/80, and re-survey number 2/1 of Raroth Village, Kattipara Panchayath, Thamarassery Taluk, Kozhikode District.

The project is anticipated to generate 335 kg/day of biodegradable waste and non-biodegradable waste during operation phase. The biodegradable waste will be collected, segregated, and processed through composting using 14 bio bins, ensuring environmentally responsible waste management. The manure generated will be utilized for green area development within the premises. The non-biodegradable waste will be carefully collected, segregated, and shredded (if required) for recycling, thereby facilitating the efficient reuse of materials.

We are fully committed to managing all waste in strict compliance with the Municipal Solid Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2016, and other relevant guidelines. Our waste management practices are focused on efficiently managing waste, reducing environmental impact, and supporting the local community. By following these practices, we aim to create a cleaner, more sustainable environment while meeting regulatory requirements and fulfilling our commitment to responsible waste management.

An MoU has been signed with M/s. Ecoway Technologies Private Limited, and ISO 9001:2015 Certified company, which is having more than 10 years of track records in the field of solid waste and liquid waste management, having registered office at Ernakulam and Branch office at Kozhikode for the efficient and eco-friendly management of both Biodegradable and non-biodegradable wastes generated from the project site during construction and operation phase as well as the construction waste generated during the construction.

Type	Quantity (kg/day)	Waste Management
Solid waste generation (in full occupancy)	670	Follow Municipal Solid Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2016)
Biodegradable waste	335	Proposed Bio bins (14 units) & composting Collection- Segregation-composting
Non-Biodegradable waste	335	Collection- Segregation Shredding & recycling (through approved vendors)
Hazardous waste	As per quantity	Collection- Segregation & handover to CPCB / SPCB authorized vendors
Construction & demolition waste	Actual	Reusing for site preparatory works

**MITIGATION PLAN
FOR AVAILING WILDLIFE CLEARANCE**

FOR THE PROPOSED COMMERCIAL COMPLEX CUM SERVICE
APARTMENTS PROJECT AT THAMARASSERY IN SURVEY NUMBERS 2/91,
2/80. 2/180. 2/1 OF RAROTH VILLAGE, THAMARASSERY TALUK,
KOZHIKODE DISTRICT, KERALA



SUBMITTED TO

THE DIVISIONAL FOREST OFFICER,
KOZHIKODE DIVISION &
THE WILDLIFE WARDEN, MALABAR WILDLIFE SANCTUARY,
KERALA FORESTS AND WILDLIFE DEPARTMENT

JULY 2024



24/11A, Arafa Nagar-24
Arafa Road, Near CUSAT Metro
Station, CUSAT P.O.,
Kalamassery, Kochi,
Kerala – 682022



www.envirodynamics.co.in
envirodynamicskochi@gmail.com



+91 9495431619
+91 9746056701



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1. INTRODUCTION

M/s VIRSOURCE Ventures PVT LTD is planning to construct a Commercial Complex with Service Apartment (Category J as per Kerala Municipal Building Rules -KMBR) at Thamarassery, in a privately owned land with new survey numbers 2/91, 2/80, 2/180, and 2/80, and re-survey number 2/1 of Raroth Village, Kattipara Panchayath, Harasser Taluk, in Kozhikode district.

The project encompasses a total built-up area of 45,435 sqm with a Floor Area of 29,584 sqm. The total plot area is 19,404 sqm. The complex will include a shopping area, a multiplex with a seating capacity of 650 seats, a food court with 600 seats, and 30 service apartments with supporting facilities. The height of the building proposed was 27.5m, and it comprises three basements, a ground floor, and four additional floors.

The proposed construction is outside the Protected Area and its Buffer Zone (Ecologically Sensitive Area). The Malabar Wildlife Sanctuary is situated about 7.55km away from the project site and the distance from the project site to the Ecologically Sensitive Zone of this Protected Area is about 6.6km.

Table 1 Project Details

Total Plot Area	19,404 sqm (1.9404 ha)
Built-up Area	45,435 sqm
Floor Area	29,584 sqm
Building Height	27.5 m
Number of Floors	3 Basements + Ground + 4 Floor
Multiplex Seating Capacity	650 seats
Food Court Seating Capacity	600 seats
Number of Service Apartments	30
Distance to Malabar Wildlife Sanctuary	7.55 km

The project has got Environmental Clearance (EC) from the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC), Govt of India on 12.04.2024 (EC22A038KL151369). Given the project's proximity to the Malabar Wildlife Sanctuary, it is required to obtain wildlife clearance from the National Board for Wildlife (NBWL). The application for the same has been submitted through PARIVESH portal of MoEF&CC.

Towards facilitating the clearance, it is required to prepare the mitigation plan as a compensation towards construction of the complex and will act as contribution towards conservation. The proponent engaged the



Envirodynamics for preparing the mitigation plan in consultation with Forests & Wildlife Department, Govt of Kerala. Accordingly the team of expertise in the field of conservation and ecology, conducted field visits and consulted the Divisional Forest Officer, Kozhikode Division and the Wildlife Warden, Malabar Wildlife Sanctuary.

It was informed that, the human – elephant conflicts have been increased recently in the adjoining areas of Malabar Wildlife Sanctuary. Recognizing the scope of mitigating human-animal conflict, the VIRSOURCE has decided to support the Kerala Forests and Wildlife Department by strengthening the Rapid Response Team of Kerala Forest Department. This will help to address and manage human-wildlife interactions, ensuring the safety and well-being of both the local community and the wildlife in the sanctuary.

2. MITIGATION PLAN

This initiative aims to strengthen the Rapid Response Team (RRT) with essential equipment and resources to reduce human-animal conflict near the project location.

2.1. Equipment for RRT

🚚 Flashlights, Torches & head lamps

They provide crucial illumination during nighttime operations, search and rescue missions, and emergency situations when visibility is low. These devices allow the RRT team to navigate through dense forests, identify potential hazards, and ensure the safety of both the team and any individuals they are assisting. This will also help the RRT team for night patrolling.

🚚 GPS Devices

These devices help the team accurately track location, navigate through the wilderness, and mark important waypoints or areas of interest. GPS devices enable the RRT team to quickly and efficiently respond to emergencies, locate injured or lost individuals, and coordinate their efforts with other teams or authorities. By enhancing navigational capabilities, GPS devices contribute significantly to the effectiveness and safety of the team's operations.

🚚 Binoculars

Binoculars play a crucial role in wildlife observation and monitoring activities of the RRT. These devices allow team members to observe wildlife from a safe distance, minimizing disturbance while enabling detailed observations of behaviour, interactions, and habitat use. Binoculars are essential for conducting thorough surveys, identifying species, and gathering valuable data that informs conservation strategies and management decisions within the sanctuary.

🚚 Voltmeter

This equipment ensures that perimeter fences intended to protect wildlife and deter human-wildlife conflict remain operational and secure. By regularly checking the voltage levels, the team can promptly identify and



address any issues, thereby safeguarding both wildlife and nearby communities. This will also ensure maintaining of proper voltage and prevent incidents of electrocution of wildlife.

2.2. Safety and Protection Gear

Protective Gears

This equipment includes items such as durable boots, waterproof gear, and protective clothing against harsh weather conditions and potential hazards encountered in the sanctuary's diverse terrain. By providing adequate protection, this gear enhances the team's readiness and resilience while carrying out their crucial conservation and response activities.

First Aid Kits

These kits contain medical supplies and equipment necessary for providing immediate care and treatment to injured team members or wildlife. By donating comprehensive first aid kits, you support the team's ability to administer timely medical assistance, thereby promoting safety, reducing risks, and ensuring effective emergency response capabilities throughout their operations.

Emergency Sleeping Bags

Emergency sleeping bags are essential gear for any field team operating in remote or unpredictable environments. These items provide critical shelter and warmth during unforeseen circumstances such as inclement weather, vehicle breakdowns, or prolonged rescue operations. The sleeping bag's insulation helps prevent hypothermia and maintains body heat.

Table 2 Mitigation Plan for the Proposed Construction

SI No	Category	Activities	Cost breakup	Total cost
(Estimated Approximate Amount for 10 People)				
1	Equipment for RRT	Flashlights and Torches & Head Lamps	Flashlight @ 10000 10,000*5=50,000 (Laser long range, high intensity, waterproof, 15-20 W, Range up to 1KM) Torch Light @ 2000 (Waterproof, Long Range) 2000*5= 10,000 Head Lamps @ 1000	65,000



SI No	Category	Activities	Cost breakup	Total cost
			1000*5= 5,000	
		GPS Devices	GPS device @ 25,000 25000*2=50,000	50,000
		Binoculars	Binoculars @ 10,000 (High Resolution for wildlife watching) 10000*4 = 40,000	40,000
		Fence Voltmeter	Fence Voltmeter @ 5,000 (Digital) 5000*4= 20,000	20,000
2	Safety and Protection Gear	Protective Clothing	Protective Jacket @ 4000 (Water repellent, UV Protective, Hooded, Field Jackets) 4000*10 = 40,000 Leach Socks @2000 2000*10 = 20,000 Waterproof boots @ 4000 4000*10 = 40,000 Raincoats @1000 (Waterproof, Double Coat) 1000*10=10,000	1,10,000
		Emergency sleeping bag	Sleeping bag @ 5000 (Water resistant, Light Weight for all weathers) 5000*10 = 50,000	50,000
		First Aid Kits	First aid kit @50000	50,000





SI No	Category	Activities	Cost breakup	Total cost
			(Pain Relievers and Anti-inflammatory Medications, Basic supplies, Gloves, Antiseptic Wipes and Alcohol-based Hand Sanitizer,etc.)	
3	Maintenance and Support	Equipment Maintenance	Regular maintenance and repair of provided equipment.	50,000
Total Estimated Cost				4,35,000

3. CONCLUSION

As part of our commitment to mitigating human-animal conflict near our establishment and supporting the conservation efforts of the nearby Wildlife Sanctuary, we proposed to provide essential equipment and resources to the Rapid Response Team (RRT) of forest and wildlife department. This includes high-powered flashlights, GPS devices, binoculars, communication tools, and protective gear.

With a total cost of INR 4,35,000 (Rupees Four Lakh Thirty-Five Thousand Only), this wildlife mitigation plan aims to enhance the RRT's capability to effectively manage and mitigate wildlife incidents, ensuring the safety and well-being of both the local communities and the wildlife. By fostering a cooperative approach, we aim to promote a harmonious coexistence and contribute to the sustainable development of the region.



COST-BENEFIT ANALYSIS IN TERMS OF MAINTENANCE OF CARBON NEUTRALITY OR
INCREASE IN CARBON SEQUESTRATION

FOR

THE PROPOSED COMMERCIAL COMPLEX CUM SERVICE APARTMENT

Raroth Village, Thamarassery Taluk Kozhikode District

by M/s VIRSOURCE Ventures PVT LTD

The proposed Commercial Complex cum Service Apartment is having a total built-up area of 45,435 sqm with a Floor Area of 29,584 sqm. The complex will include a shopping area, a multiplex with a seating capacity of 650 seats, a food court with 600 seats, and 30 service apartments with supporting facilities.

The project site about 7.55 km away from the Protected Area (Malabar Wildlife Sanctuary) and Forested Areas of Kerala Forests and Wildlife department. This is privately owned land with current land use as cash crops and cultivating coconut and cocoa. No forest trees were observed on the project site. The immediate surrounding land use is rubber plantation with human habitation.

For the construction, only the commercial crops will be cleared (169 cocoa and coconut crops). However, the proposed construction conceptualized with nature friendly with open mall concept, where the courtyard and central atrium will be planted with native trees. By this natural ventilation and air movement will be achieved for the common area and air condition shall be totally avoided for these spaces.

Moreover, the building will be covered with vertical landscaping with natural vegetation including shrubs, herbs and climbers. This will create local ecosystems and microclimate which will attract birds, butterflies and other small fauna. This is unique in nature and will protect the local biodiversity and create awareness among the public about conservation.

In addition to that, about 2000 native trees were proposed to plant in the open spaces including car parking areas and immediate surroundings of the proposed building. About 31% of the land area will be having greenery.

The building follows Green building Codes in machinery and structures. During construction and operation phase several energy conservation measures will be adopted and follow Energy Conservation and Building Code Standard (ECBC). Moreover, the building construction will be based on Green Rating for Integrated Habitat Assessment (GRIHA).

Advanced technology-based water and wastewater treatment systems will be provided to treat the domestic waste water generated and the treated water will be re-used for non-contact, horticultural purposes and in cooling towers. About 61% of the daily water demand will be met by using the treated wastewater. This will also reduce carbon footprint.

To reduce the carbon footprint, major energy conservation and management measures will be adopted.

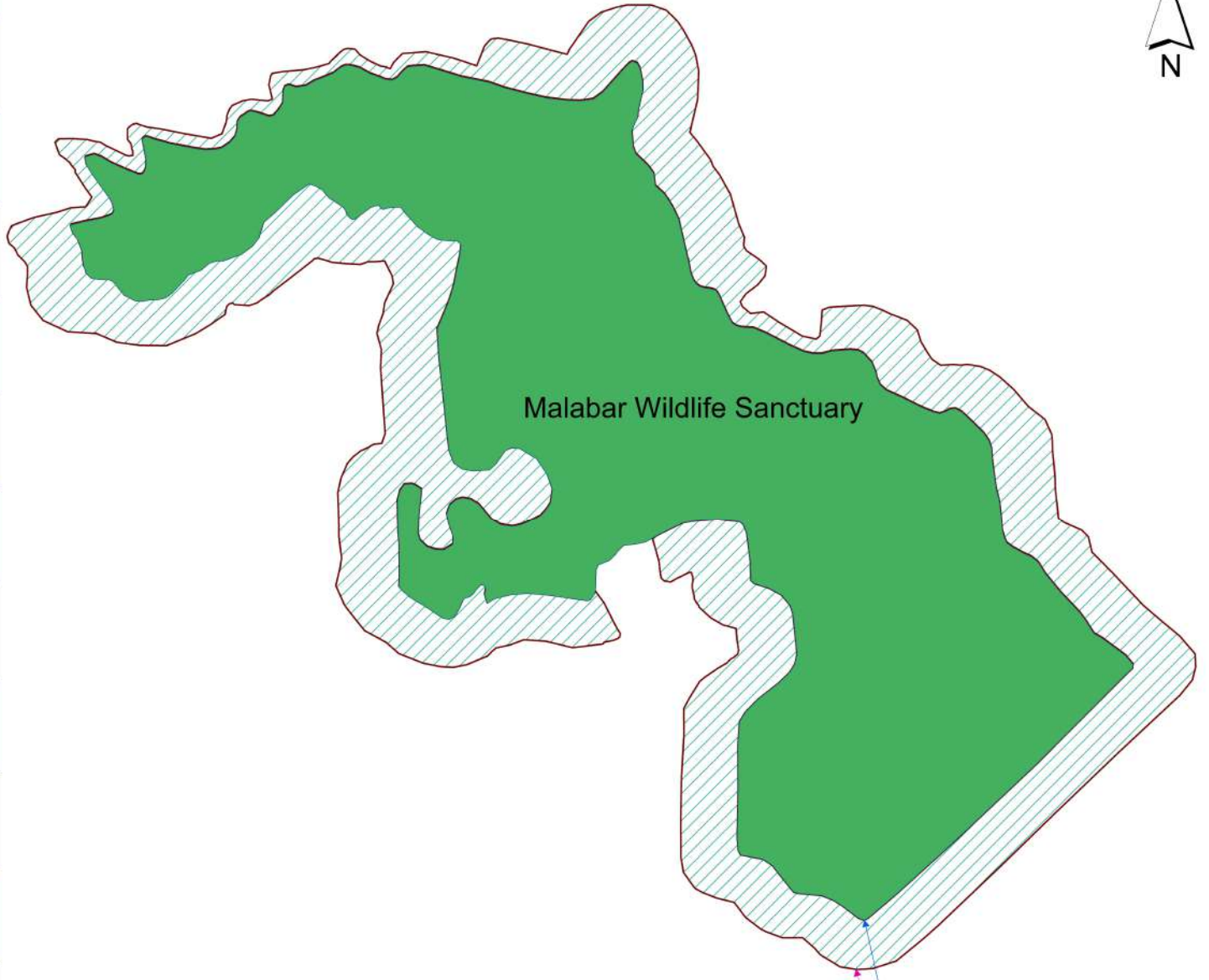
- ❖ The project has provision for installation and generation of 350 KW (10.15% of connected load) capacity of On-Grid Solar Power generation
- ❖ Maximum utilization of sunlight will reduce the usage of electricity
- ❖ Proposed Water-Cooled Chiller System with Variable Frequency Drive (Both Chiller and Cooling tower)
- ❖ Air Handling Units shall be equipped with VFDs
- ❖ Demand control ventilation system for fresh air system
- ❖ Fresh air shall be fed to the AHU's via VFD driven Energy recovery unit
- ❖ FCU Moto with energy efficient
- ❖ Centrifugal Mono block pumps: & Booster pumps with IE3 Rated highly efficient Electric Motors overall efficiency more than 65%
- ❖ Lighting energy in the building is approximately 12% of the total energy consumption
- ❖ Luminaires selected are energy efficient, high quality, low maintenance, long life LED fittings
- ❖ Energy Conservation Building Code (ECBC-2017/User guide 2011) for Capital Equipment's and Design

The proposed green coverage (about 31%), natural ventilation, open air mall concept, maximum utilization of sunlight, solar power, energy efficient capital equipment and advanced technologies proposed for pollution abatement will considerably sequester, which will reduce the carbon footprint.

PROPOSED COMMERCIAL COMPLEX WITH SERVICE APARTMENT
Raroth Village, Thamarassery Taluk, Kozhikode District, Kerala

75°50'0"E

75°55'0"E



Malabar Wildlife Sanctuary

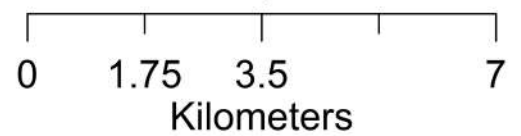
Proposed Project

Distance from Protected Area = 7.55 km
Distance from Eco Sensitive Zone = 6.60 km

Legend

- Distance from ESZ - (6.60 km)
- Distance from PA - (7.55km)
- Malabar Wildlife Sanctuary
- Eco Sensitive Zone
- Property Boundary
- Proposed Building

1:80,000



Factsheet Central filled by Deputy Director

Project Name: Proposal for Wildlife Clearance from SBWL/NBWL for permission of Mining / Quarrying in Survey No. 178, Village Selgaon (Lawane,), Taluka Karanja, District- Wardha in the State of Maharashtra	Proposal Number: WL/MH/MIN/QRY/464915/2024
State: MAHARASHTRA	Single Window Number: SW/173858/2024

1	Proposal Name	The proposal for use of 2.07 ha of non forest land situated in the Pench TR to Melghat TR Corridor. or permission of Mining / Quarrying in Survey No. 178, Village Selgaon (Lawane,), Taluka Karanja, District- Wardha in the State of Maharashtra
2	Name of the protected area involved	The Project is passing through the Pench TR to Melghat TR Corridor.
3	Proposal Number	WL/MH/MIN/QRY/464915/2024
4	State Name	MAHARASHTRA
5	Whether the proposal is sub-judice	No
6	Area of the protected area(Ha)	13811
7	Area proposed for diversion / De-notification	2.07
8	Total Diverted Area from Protected Area	0
9	Status of ESZ if any	Pench and MTR ESZ is finally notified
10	Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life	As the area does not fall within Wildlife Sanctuary or National Park, there will not be any impact in relation to Sec-29 and Sec-35 (6) of Wildlife Protection Act 1972.

	(Protection) Act, 1972	
11	Whether linear/non-linear	Non - Linear
12	Whether EC obtained	No
13	Name of the application Agency	PRADIP BHANGE
14	Date of submission	18/03/2024
15	Total number of trees to be felled	0
16	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	Yes
17	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	The proposed stone quarries already exist which are private land and meet the demands of infrastructure projects and create livelihood opportunities for the local people. The area is surrounded by agricultural land and the aerial distance of the nearest RF is 3.6 km and PF is 1.4 km. Therefore, the project is recommended.
18	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Not Applicable
19	Violation (if any) done by the User Agency in the past?	No
20	Type of forest	No forest area is involved in the proposed project
21	Proposed Mitigation Measures	NA
22	Recommendation of the state board for wildlife	Proposal was recommended by State Board for Wild life in the meeting held on 07-08-2024

23	Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden	Recommended
24	Conditions imposed by Chief Wild Life Warden	<p>The proposed project is recommended subject to the following conditions: The project agency shall undertake fencing, of mining lease area and also undertake mining & reclamation of the mined out area as per the approved mining plan directions. The said project is established since last 6 years. As per Eastern Vidharbha Landscape published by WII, Dehradun in 2016 The project is located within the corridor area. Hence 1% of project cost should be levied as a penalty for wildlife disturbance in the said project. User agency should deposit 4 % of amount of project cost falling in Tiger Corridor of Pench Tiger Reserve-Melghat Tiger Reserve, Tiger Corridor for conservation and management activities to Conservator of Forest & Field Director, Pench Tiger Reserve Conservation Foundation, Nagpur.</p>
25	Comments of NTCA	<p>The NTCA has recommended the proposal subject to the following mitigation measures: No existing water passage should be blocked by construction activities. Regular replenishment study needs to be carried out to keep a balance between deposition and extraction. Efforts should be taken to minimize the disturbance from mining/quarrying activities outside the proposed site. Efforts must be taken with the help of advanced techniques to reduce noise, vibration, and dust. Dust suppression systems must be installed and air and water quality should be regularly monitored. Suitable safety provisions to be kept by the user agency to avoid accidents of animals should be kept during construction, execution as well as operational phase of the project. Construction materials should be procured from outside the Protected Area. Construction debris should be disposed away from the Protected Area by the User Agency. The CWLW, Maharashtra should have appropriate mechanism in place for compliance of the conditions laid herein during various phases of project implementation.</p>
26	Comments of Ministry	The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the matter.

Factsheet Central filled by Deputy Director

Project Name: Proposal for Wildlife Clearance from SBWL/NBWL for permission of Mining/Quarrying in Survey No. 521, Village - Nara, Taluka - Karnaja, District - Wardha in the state of Maharashtra.	Proposal Number: WL/MH/MIN/QRY/466076/2024
State: MAHARASHTRA	Single Window Number: SW/171978/2024

1	Proposal Name	Proposal for use of 1.92 ha of non forest land situated in the Pench Tiger Reserve to Melghat Tiger Reserve Corridor for permission of Mining/Quarrying in Survey No. 521, Village - Nara, Taluka - Karnaja, District - Wardha in the state of Maharashtra
2	Name of the protected area involved	The Project is passing through the Pench TR to Melghat TR Corridor.
3	Proposal Number	WL/MH/MIN/QRY/466076/2024
4	State Name	MAHARASHTRA
5	Whether the proposal is sub-judice	No
6	Area of the protected area(Ha)	13811
7	Area proposed for diversion / De-notification	1.92
8	Total Diverted Area from Protected Area	0
9	Status of ESZ if any	Pench and MTR ESZ is finally notified
10	Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act,	As the area does not fall within Wildlife Sanctuary or National Park, there will not be any impact in relation to Sec-29 and Sec-35 (6) of Wildlife Protection Act 1972.

	1972	
11	Whether linear/non-linear	Non - Linear
12	Whether EC obtained	No
13	Name of the application Agency	PRALHAD MOTWANI
14	Date of submission	18/03/2024
15	Total number of trees to be felled	0
16	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	Yes
17	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	The proposed stone quarries already exist which are private land and meet the demands of infrastructure projects and create livelihood opportunities for the local people. The area is surrounded by agricultural land and the aerial distance of the nearest RF is 3.6 km and PF is 1.4 km. Therefore, the project is recommended.
18	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Not Applicable
19	Violation (if any) done by the User Agency in the past?	No
20	Type of forest	no forest area is involved in the proposed project.
21	Proposed Mitigation Measures	NA
22	Recommendation of the state board for wildlife	Proposal was recommended by State Board for Wild Life in the meeting held on 12-08-2024
23	Opinion of the	Recommended

	Chief Wild Life Warden	
24	Conditions imposed by Chief Wild Life Warden	The Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal subject to certain conditions: The project agency shall undertake fencing, of mining lease area and also undertake mining & reclamation of the mined out area as per the approved mining plan directions. The said project is established since last 6 years. As per Eastern Vidharbha Landscape published by WII, Dehradun in 2016 The project is located within the corridor area. Hence 1% of project cost should be levied as a penalty for wildlife disturbance in the said project. User agency should deposit 4 % of amount of project cost falling in Tiger Corridor of Pench Tiger Reserve- Melghat Tiger Reserve, Tiger Corridor Wildlife Sanctuary for conservation and management activities to Conservator of Forest & Field Director, Pench Tiger Reserve Conservation Foundation, Nagpur.
25	Comments of NTCA	NTCA has recommended the proposal subject to following mitigation measures: No existing water passage should be blocked by construction activities. Regular replenishment study needs to be carried out to keep a balance between deposition and extraction. Efforts should be taken to minimize the disturbance from mining/quarrying activities outside the proposed site. Efforts must be taken with the help of advanced techniques to reduce noise, vibration, and dust. Dust suppression systems must be installed and air and water quality should be regularly monitored. Suitable safety provisions to be kept by the user agency to avoid accidents of animals should be kept during construction, execution as well as operational phase of the project. Construction materials should be procured from outside the Protected Area. Construction debris should be disposed away from the Protected Area by the User Agency. The CWLW, Maharashtra should have appropriate mechanism in place for compliance of the conditions laid herein during various phases of project implementation.
26	Comments of Ministry	The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the matter.

Factsheet Central filled by Deputy Director

Project Name: NH-75 Toriya to Ranehfall road under the scheme of PMGSY-3	Proposal Number: WL/MP/ROAD/424791/2023
State: MADHYA PRADESH	Single Window Number: SW/124968/2023

1	Proposal Name	Proposal for use of 2.956 ha of forest land and 0.6 ha non-forest land (total: 3.556 ha) from Ken Ghariyal Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of road from NH-75 Toriya to Ranehfall road under the scheme of PMGSY-3 by MPRRDA, Chhatarpur, Madhya Pradesh.
2	Name of the protected area involved	Ken Ghariyal Sanctuary
3	Proposal Number	WL/MP/ROAD/424791/2023
4	State Name	MADHYA PRADESH
5	Whether the proposal is sub-judice	No
6	Area of the protected area(Ha)	4520.1
7	Area proposed for diversion / De-notification	3.556
8	Total Diverted Area from Protected Area	NA
9	Status of ESZ if any	Final ESZ notification issued on 19th September, 2017. The Eco-sensitive Zone is spread over an area of 9.34 square kilometres with an extent of 200 meters from the boundary of Ken Gharial Wildlife Sanctuary.
10	Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act,	The proposed project area falls within the area of Ken Gharial WLS, There is no damage to Wildlife. No Trees are being affected in the project, Hence Section 29 of the Wildlife(Protection) Act, 1972 is not attracted in this case.

	1972	
11	Whether linear/non-linear	Linear
12	Whether EC obtained	No
13	Name of the application Agency	Rural Development
14	Date of submission	10/04/2023
15	Total number of trees to be felled	0
16	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	Yes
17	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	Project scope include construction of Bituminous road over already constructed gravel road between HN-75 Toriya to Ranehfall road having total length 7.96 km. The approximate length of the road inside the forest area is 3.942 km which is already constructed up to WBM/Gravel level in 7.5 m width. The construction of the road is necessary to provide all weather road between NH-75 Toriya to Ranehfall road because it is very difficult to use this road in rainy season and it is only single route which connect these villages. This road is prime demand of Hon'ble M.P. Khajuraho, Hon'ble MLA Rajnagar and all the people of Rajnagar Block.
18	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Ken Ghariyal Wild Life Sanctuary is home to Blue Bull , Chital , Chinkara , Chousingha , Hares ,Wild Boar, Wild dog, Barking deer, Five Striped squirrel and Jungle cat etc.
19	Violation (if any) done by the User Agency in the past?	No
20	Type of forest	Misc. Forest density 0.1 to 0.4
21	Proposed Mitigation Measures	The User Agency has proposed 7 culverts and sign boards.

22	Recommendation of the state board for wildlife	Proposal was recommended by State Board for Wild Life in the 27th meeting held on 27th September, 2024.
23	Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden	Recommended
24	Conditions imposed by Chief Wild Life Warden	The Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal subject to the following conditions: No labourer will be allowed to stay inside the forest area. Construction work will not be permitted after sun set and before sunrise.
25	Comments of NTCA	NTCA vide letter no.7-116/2024-NTCA dated 18th December, 2024 has recommended the proposal subject to the following mitigation measures: User agency, in consultation with the Forest Department, should construct speed breakers / rumble strips and install warning signboards at areas sensitive for wildlife crossings. The width and of the road should not exceed the width of the existing road. Underpasses should be constructed at wildlife crossing points for uninterrupted movement of wild animals. No trees should be felled during the construction of this road although vegetation should be cleared to improve visibility along the road to avoid accident with wild animals. Existing drainage culverts should be retrofitted to facilitate wildlife crossings by animals. Construction work should be permitted during daytime. No labour camps should be established inside the tiger reserve/sanctuary. Construction materials should be procured from outside the Protected area. Construction debris should be disposed away from the Tiger Reserve and Ghariyal Sanctuary by the User Agency. The alignment of the road and construction activities should not disrupt any natural water channel. CWLW, Madhya Pradesh should monitor the compliance of the conditions stipulated in this report at various phases of the project implementation.
26	Comments of Ministry	The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.

Factsheet Central filled by Deputy Director

Project Name: Construction of Pukzing to Silsury road (Intermediate lane)	Proposal Number: WL/MZ/ROAD/494397/2024
State: MIZORAM	Single Window Number: SW/204643/2024

1	Proposal Name	Proposal for use of 7.2 ha forest land for construction of Pukzing to Silsury road (Intermediate lane) in buffer zone of Dampa Tiger Reserve in favour of Public Works Department, Mamit Division, Mamit District, Mizoram.
2	Name of the protected area involved	Dampa Tiger Reserve
3	Proposal Number	WL/MZ/ROAD/494397/2024
4	State Name	MIZORAM
5	Whether the proposal is sub-judice	No
6	Area of the protected area(Ha)	98800
7	Area proposed for diversion / De-notification	7.2
8	Total Diverted Area from Protected Area	104.77
9	Status of ESZ if any	Final ESZ notification issued on 12th July, 2019. The Eco-sensitive Zone shall be to an extent of 0 (zero) kilometre to 11.44 kilometres around the boundary of Dampa Tiger Reserve and the area of the Eco-sensitive Zone is 488.0 square kilometres. (Zero extent of Eco-sensitive Zone is due to international boundary with Bangladesh in the western side of the Protected Area).
10	Specific comments	No violation has been reported in the concerned area of Dampa Tiger

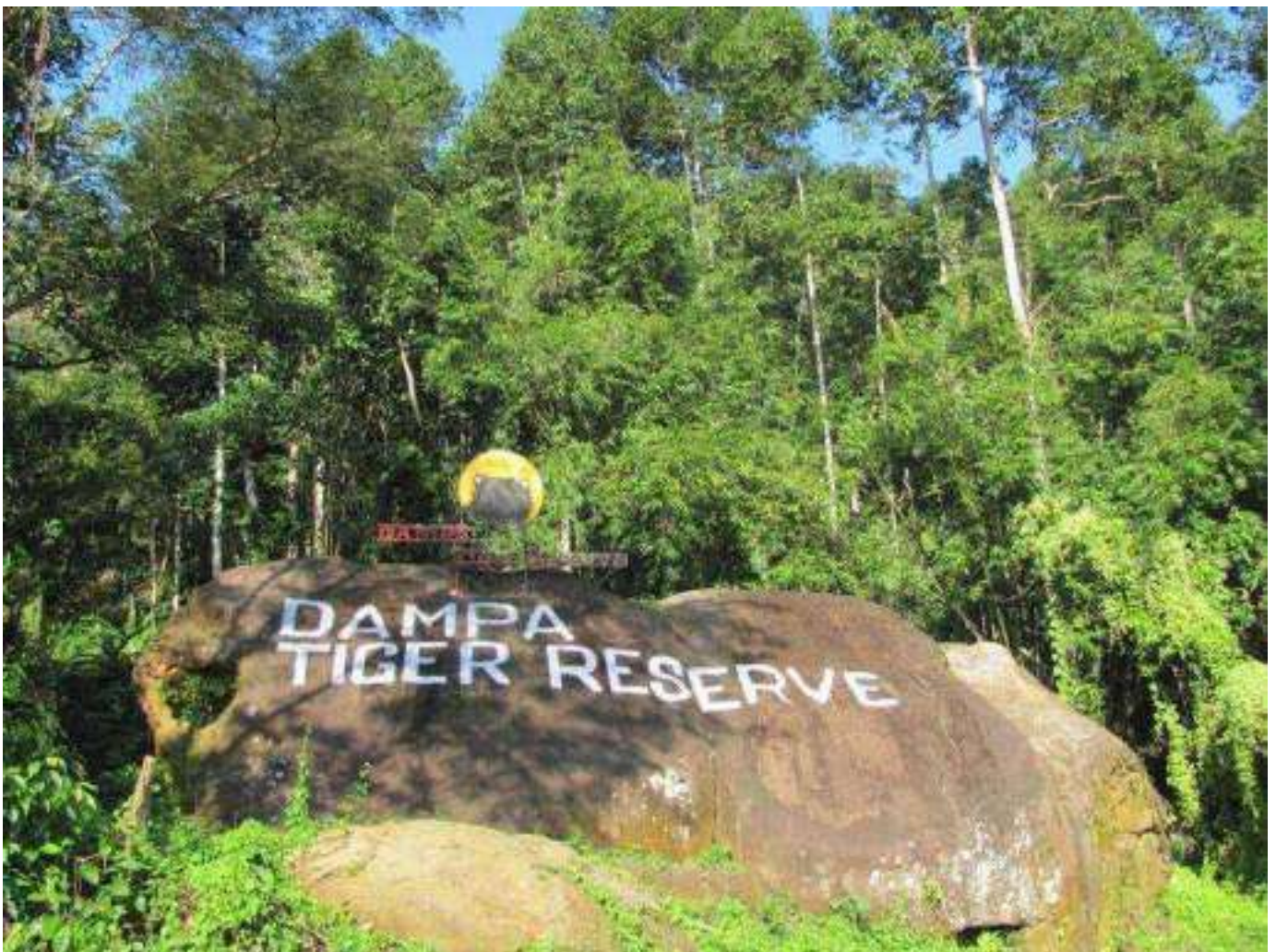
	w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972	Reserve of mamit District, proposed for diversion of Forest land towards Construction of Pukzing to Silsury Road (Intermediate lane) by user agency i.e. Public Work Department, Government of Mizoram. The proposed alignment falls within the Eco-Sensitive Zone and buffer area of Dampa Tiger Reserve but non-forest land.
11	Whether linear/non-linear	Linear
12	Whether EC obtained	No
13	Name of the application Agency	CONSTRUCTION OF PUKZING TO SILSURY ROAD (INTERMEDIATE LANE)
14	Date of submission	29/08/2024
15	Total number of trees to be felled	200
16	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	Yes
17	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	The proposed project is within Mamit District and is located in the Western belt of Mizoram. It is the main lifeline for people living in the Western part of Mamit District, especially near the Bangladesh border. Silsury village situated near the border is one of the most suitable trade centre. The project will benefit the whole state of Mizoram through international trade and uplift the standard of living. Pukzing - Silsury Road is running East to West taking off from W.Phaileng to Marpara Road (MDR) at Pukzing village, Chainage: 60.000 km. The Project is within Mamit District and is located in the western belt of Mizoram. It is the main lifeline for people living in the western region of Mamit District especially people living near the Bangladesh border as it is one of the most important communication route to the district as well as state capital. The overall length of this road is 21.00 kms and the road will be linking Mizoram and Bangladesh. The road will be an Intermediate Lane standard with road geometry as per IRC 73, IRC SP-48 and the road will be re-aligned and constructed to meet the relevant IRC

		standard as the gradients of the existing road is beyond the permissible limit of IRC standards. For the construction of this road project, Geo-Synthetic Fibre will be used for embankment and for sub-base/ base course layers. The present existing road was constructed by NBCC solely for transportation of border fencing construction materials by the contractor without proper Engineering Surveys and hence the curves and gradients does not conform to the IRC standards and was handed over to CPWD. There has been no proper maintenance since undertaken by the CPWD. However, maintenance has been done from time to time by Mizoram State PWD with limited fund; proper maintenance could not be done as per recommendation of "Report of the committee on norms for maintenance of road in India 2001". The road has been maintained for opening to traffic to serve basic minimum needs of the area by doing minimal maintenance works depending on fund availability
18	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Dampa Tiger Reserve is home to common leopard, clouded leopard, marbled cat , leopard cat , jungle cat, Asiatic black bear, jackal, barking deer, slow loris and Pig-tailed macaque etc.
19	Violation (if any) done by the User Agency in the past?	No
20	Type of forest	Tropical evergreen and semi-evergreen forests, Tropical moist deciduous forests.
21	Proposed Mitigation Measures	The Wildlife Mitigation and Conservation Plan is attached. The User Agency has proposed 44 animal underpasses including two minor bridges of length 40 m and 50 m and two box culverts and 2 canopy bridges.
22	Recommendation of the state board for wildlife	Proposal was recommended by State Board for Wild Life in the 11th meeting held on 22nd November, 2024.
23	Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden	Recommended
24	Conditions imposed by Chief	The Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal.

	Wild Life Warden	
25	Comments of NTCA	<p>NTCA vide letter no.7-113/2024-NTCA dated 16thDecember, 2024 has recommended the proposal subject to the following mitigation measures:Construction and repair activities should be limited to daylight hours to minimize disturbance to nocturnal wildlife. Rumble strips and speed breakers should be installed at regular intervals along the road to enforce speed control and reduce risks of wildlife collisions. These should be strategically placed in wildlife crossing zones, especially near areas of known animal movement. In addition, check posts at both ends of the road section by user agency will help monitor traffic, and traffic regulation measures should be enforced to ensure minimal disturbance to the wildlife. Enforce reduced speed limits for vehicles on the road to avoid wildlife collisions. Speed limit signs should be installed at least every 1-2 kilometres to enforce reduced speeds. Prohibit any form of waste dumping, especially near water bodies or forests. Wildlife crossing signs should be placed at regular intervals (every 500 meters) where wildlife frequently crosses. Hazard warnings signs alerting drivers to sharp turns or construction activities every 200 meters in active zones. Replant native species and restore disturbed areas post-construction to maintain the ecological balance. No construction materials should be sourced from within the protected area. No labour camps should be established within the core or buffer zones of the tiger reserve.</p>
26	Comments of Ministry	<p>The list of proposals so far recommended by the Standing Committee involving Dampa Tiger Reserve is attached.The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.</p>
27	Uploaded Document	pukzing to silsury mizoram factsheet.pdf

GOVERNMENT OF MIZORAM PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

**CONSTRUCTION OF PUKZING TO SILSURY ROAD (INTERMEDIATE
LANE) IN THE STATE OF MIZORAM UNDER NORTHEAST SPECIAL
INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT SCHEME (NESIDS)**



ANIMAL PASSAGE PLAN

ANIMAL PASSAGE PLAN
FOR
CONSTRUCTION OF PUKZING TO SILSURY ROAD (INTERMEDIATE LANE) IN
THE STATE OF MIZORAM UNDER NORTHEAST SPECIAL INFRASTRUCTURE
DEVELOPMENT SCHEME (NESIDS)

Introduction to the Project:

Pukzing – Silsury Road is running East to West taking off from W.Phaileng to Marpara Road (MDR) at Pukzing village, Chainage: 60.000 km. The Project is within Mamit District and is located in the western belt of Mizoram. It is the main lifeline for people living in the western region of Mamit District especially people living near the Bangladesh border as it is one of the most important communication route to the district as well as state capital. The overall length of this road is 21.00 kms and the road will be linking Mizoram and Bangladesh. The road will be an Intermediate Lane standard with road geometry as per IRC 73, IRC SP-48 and the road will be re-aligned and constructed to meet the relevant IRC standard. For the construction of this road project, Geo-Synthetic Fibre will be used for embankment and for sub-base/ base course layers. The present existing road was constructed by NBCC solely for transportation of border fencing construction materials by the contractor and was handed over to CPWD. There has been no proper maintenance since undertaken by the CPWD. However, maintenance has been done from time to time by Mizoram State PWD with limited fund, proper maintenance could not be done as per recommendation of “Report of the committee on norms for maintenance of road in India 2001”. The road has been maintained for opening to traffic to serve basic minimum needs of the area by doing minimal maintenance works depending on fund availability.

There has been various proposal, project and initiatives at the Centre and State level to have a trade Centre or route with Bangladesh. Silsury village situated near the border is one of the most suitable trade centre and steps have been taken at various levels including Bangladesh government to make the location a successful trade centre and Bangladesh government has constructed a double lane road of approximately 20.00km from Sajek (Mahmuam), Bangladesh up to the international border between India and Bangladesh in line with the initiative and steps taken recently. Mizoram has no direct road link to Bangladesh and this project Construction of Pukzing to Silsury Road will be the first road linking India and Bangladesh within the state of Mizoram. From the border village of Silsury, the state capital of Aizawl is 163.00kms, the district capital, Mamit is 123.00 kms and the block/ sub-divisional headquarter is 81.00 kms.

The project will benefit the whole state of Mizoram through International trade and will uplift the standard of living among the people especially the western belt of Mamit District. It may also be mentioned that the western belt of Mizoram has great potential for agriculture and since majority of the population of Mizoram depends on agriculture, people living in the area will have easy access to larger towns and cities through this project.

The population which will benefit from the project will be Mamit – 86364, Aizawl city – 400309 as per 2011 census.

Improvement of transport infrastructure is much required on all routes of ingress/egress and checking infiltration, smuggling of arms, ammunition, drugs, and fake Indian currency notes along the Indo-Myanmar Border within Mizoram.

At the same time, Socioeconomic development along the Indo-Myanmar border is much crucial due to its remoteness so that many people could be engaged in more decent jobs and business activities.

Objectives of Animal Passage Plan Study:

The objectives of animal passage plan are:

- To incorporate the needs of wildlife into transportation projects.
- To maintain the habitat connectivity.
- To aid in the reduction of human wildlife conflict, improving awareness, safety and reducing collisions.

Achieving these goals will include restoring connections where they have been removed and ensuring that existing connections remain as the project road expands.

Project Location & Technical details of the Project Proposed:

Project:	Construction of Pukzing to Silsury Road (Intermediate Lane) in The State of Mizoram under Northeast Special Infrastructure Development Scheme (NESIDS).
Project Proponent:	Public Works Department, Government of Mizoram
Project Cost	Rs. 109.00 Cr
Project Area inside ESZ	7.20 ha
Details of ESZ involved.	Dampa Wildlife Sanctuary

Justification for proposed route:

The Ministry of DoNER, under the Northeastern Council, approved Construction of Pukzing to Silsury Road (Intermediate Lane, Length = 21.00 Kms). This international connectivity road to be taken up under NERSDS. The State PWD prepared the Detailed Project Report (DPR) and submitted it to the NEC Secretariat

Mizoram has 318.00 km length of international border with Bangladesh and minority communities are mainly concentrated along the region. The Village of Silsury which is to be connected by the project road is also in the border area within Mamit District which is the most unserved area and the district as a whole is Aspirational District. The road from Pukzing to Silsury via Hnahva was constructed by NBCC during 2012 and the road is solely for the purpose of construction of border fencing road which is fair weather road and also a steep gradient far below IRC standard. As such is the condition of the road, people living in silsury and Hnahva villages are facing transportation problem throughout the year especially during rainy seasons. They need to approach the district capital Mamit or block head quarter W Phaileng for health facilities, Government benefit schemes and banking facilities. Promotion of Border trade is vital for employment generation of the area. This could be achieved by the construction of good roads along international borders by connecting strategic points.

The project alignment passes through Dampa Eco-Sensitive Zone from Chainage 12.72 Kmp to Chainage 21.00 Kmp, covering a total length of 8.28 Kms with an area of 7.2 hectares.

Area details falling in Dampa Wildlife Sanctuary:

Total Length of Road = 8.28 km

Width of Road = 10 m (RoW)

Total area involved of Road within ESZ = 7.20 ha

Total Project area involved within ESZ = 7.20 ha

Major Activities involved in the execution of Project:

A	ROAD
1	Site Clearance
2	Formation Works
3	Protection Works
4	Cross Drainage Works
5	Pavement Works
6	Km Stones & Road Signs
7	Road Safety Measures
8	Bridge Work

Likely impact of the Project on Eco Sensitive Zone of Dampa Wildlife Sanctuary:

Established in 1985, the Dampa Wildlife Sanctuary is the biggest wildlife sanctuary in the north eastern state Mizoram. It was declared a Tiger Reserve in 1944. It is located in the Kolasib district of the state and shares its border with Bangladesh. Sprawling over an area of 550 sq km, the sanctuary shelters a wide variety of flora and fauna. The landscape of the sanctuary is dotted with hills, valleys, forest and streams.

The sanctuary is rich in flora such as *Dipterocarpus turbinatus*, *Dipterocarpus marcocarpus*, *Terminalia myriocarpa*, *Michelia champaca*, *Artocarpus chaplasha*, *Sterculia vilosa*, *Pteropernum personatum*, *Tonna ciliata*, *Chukrasia tubularis*, *Syzygium cumini*, *Aedinia caudifolia*, etc. and different species of Bamboos Cane and Orchids.

The sanctuary is a home to a large number of fauna species. The major fauna consists of Rhesus macaque, Leaf monkey, Pigtail macaque, Stumptail macaque, Hoolock gibbon, Assamese macaque, Tiger, Leopard, Indian Elephant, Gaur, Serow, Barking deer, Wild boar, Porcupine, Sloth bear, Python, King Cobra, Monitor lizard and Hill Tortoise.

Bird species sighted in Dampa Tiger Reserve include great hornbill, wreathed hornbill, oriental pied hornbill, scarlet-backed flowerpecker, Kalij pheasant, grey peacock-pheasant, speckled piculet and white-browed piculet, bay woodpecker, greater yellownape, greater flameback, great barbet, blue-throated barbet, red-headed trogon, Indian cuckoo, Asian barred owlet, green imperial pigeon, mountain imperial pigeon, emerald dove, crested serpent eagle, Malayan night heron, long-tailed broadbill, Asian fairy bluebird, blue-winged leafbird, golden-fronted leafbird, orange-bellied leafbird, scarlet minivet, maroon oriole, greater racket-tailed drongo, Indian paradise-flycatcher, pale-chinned blue flycatcher, blue-throated flycatcher, black-naped monarch, grey-headed canary flycatcher, white-rumped shama, slaty-backed forktail, spotted forktail, chestnut-bellied

nuthatch, velvet-fronted nuthatch, black bulbul, black-crested bulbul, ashy bulbul, white-throated bulbul, slaty-bellied tesia and striated yuhina.

The project will benefit the whole state of Mizoram through international trade and will uplift the standard of living among the people especially the western belt of Mamit District. It may also be mentioned that the western belt of Mizoram has great potential for agriculture and since majority of the population of Mizoram depends on agriculture, people living in the area will have easy access to larger towns and cities through this project.

Adverse effect associated with Linear Project vis-a-vis present project:

The linear projects passing through wildlife protected areas are associated with:

- Loss of habitat resulting reduced carrying capacity.
- Fragmentation of habitat into spatially isolated parts.
- Injury/mortality to animals.
- Presence of construction camps.
- Deprive animals from using their entire habitat.
- Increased human wildlife conflict.
- Pollution due to liquid or solid waste.

Habitat Loss and Fragmentation:

Generally, linear Projects like Roads are known to affect many different animal groups, predominantly mammals. These impacts are largely associated with fragmentation & degradation of wildlife habitats along the Project corridor. The Project might impact the habitat and movement of other arboreal species like monkey, primates etc.

Induced Impact on Wildlife from Construction workers:

Construction manpower will be required for execution of the project and makeshift construction camps will be set up as per site requirement. Generally, for construction works, local manpower/workers will be engaged. The induced impact on the wildlife of Dampa Wildlife Sanctuary from such construction workers is the likelihood of involvement in hunting/trafficking of wild animals and other unlawful activity during the execution of the project.

In case of construction of road from Pukzing to Silsury, no labour camp will be established in and near to the Wildlife Sanctuary area. It shall be ensured that no activity is carried out after sunset near to the sanctuary area. Awareness-raising will be done to mitigate this risk. The contractor and his workers must be informed on the Forest and Nature Conservation Act, Rules and Regulations and copies of these shall be made available to them. Workers shall be made aware of the fines and penalties as well as the risk of job loss for poaching/hunting to avoid such illegal activities.

Safeguard for Animal/Wildlife Passage

a. Passage Plan

Animals move between habitats in order to survive by finding food, mates and areas of refuge. As rural areas continue to expand and road network and traffic increase there is a threat to animals while crossing the roads. All proposals for roads, railway tracks, canals and power lines will now have to include a plan to provide for safe movement of wildlife and allocate budget for animal passages as per NBWL proceedings dated 25th January 2018.

b. Project Corridor

The present project under discussion, through a linear project has very negligible or null effect to the project. On critical analysis/ observation of this project is seen that:

The length of project road Pukzing to Silsury is total 21.00 Kms whereas 8.28 kms is passing within Dampa Wildlife Sanctuary/Dampa Eco Sensitive Zone.

The total land required for this project is 50.40 ha whereas 7.20 ha in Eco Sensitive Zone only.

The problem of human wildlife conflict, depriving free flow of habitats will be avoided by the provision of under passages in the form of Minor Bridges and RCC Box Culverts.

Passage to the wildlife habitats found in the project corridor will be provided in the form of under passages by means of Minor Bridges and Box Culverts which have been already proposed in the DPR. There are 2 Nos of Minor Bridges and 94 Nos. of RCC Box culverts of Type-I (1.50 x 1.50), 2 Nos of RCC Box Culverts of Type-II (2.00 x 2.00) and 2 Nos of RCC Box Culverts Type-III (3.00 x 3.00) have been proposed in the entire stretch. The forest land involved in the road from Chainage 12.72 Kmp to 21.00 Kmp. An illustration of the Animal Underpass for terrestrial animals, amphibians and reptiles i.e. snakes, frogs and other wild animals found in the project corridor (Minor Bridges and Box culverts) proposed on the project road. The details of the Minor Bridges and Box culverts proposed in the forest land areas from Chainage 12.72 Kmp to 21.00 Kmp has been attached.

The land use of the project area and the adjacent lands will play a large role in determining the type and extent of mitigation required. The alignment is touching to the settlement area even though they are staggered. No major crossings of wildlife on the project alignment were observed during site visit.

Construction of Underpasses for Terrestrial Animals & Amphibians (i.e. Reptiles, Snakes, Frogs etc):

It may be mentioned that the Eco-Sensitive Zone which the project passes through are all degraded land where people in the area uses the land for broom cultivation. Hence, there are no wildlife animals to be seen or identified in the area.. However, In the rare case of wildlife animals which may travels/passes through the road. There will be provision for construction of underpasses (using RCC Box Culverts with Depth = 1.50m/Span = 1.50m & Depth = 2.00m/Span = 2.00m) for Terrestrial Animals & Amphibians (i.e. Reptiles, Snakes, Frogs etc). The General Arrangement Drawing of the Terrestrial Small Animals & Amphibians underpass Box Culverts structure has been attached. The details of the underpasses for Terrestrial Animals & Amphibians are presented in Table below.

Table: Details of underpasses for Terrestrial Animals & Amphibians (Within Forest Land):

Sl No	Proposed Design Chainage (Kmp)	Span (m)	Depth (m)	Width (m)
1	15.800	9.00	2.00	2.00
2	17.700	8.70	2.00	2.00
3	12.803	7.50	1.50	1.50

4	12.905	8.70	1.50	1.50
5	13.238	8.40	1.50	1.50
6	13.356	8.70	1.50	1.50
7	13.500	7.50	1.50	1.50
8	13.785	9.00	1.50	1.50
9	14.055	8.70	1.50	1.50
10	14.371	8.70	1.50	1.50
11	14.478	8.70	1.50	1.50
12	14.669	7.50	1.50	1.50
13	14.905	9.00	1.50	1.50
14	15.116	8.70	1.50	1.50
15	15.361	8.70	1.50	1.50
16	15.577	8.10	1.50	1.50
17	15.719	8.40	1.50	1.50
18	15.960	8.10	1.50	1.50
19	16.196	7.50	1.50	1.50
20	16.352	8.40	1.50	1.50
21	16.757	8.10	1.50	1.50
22	16.196	7.50	1.50	1.50
23	16.352	8.40	1.50	1.50
24	16.757	8.10	1.50	1.50
25	16.896	8.70	1.50	1.50
26	17.105	9.00	1.50	1.50
27	17.320	8.70	1.50	1.50
28	17.610	9.00	1.50	1.50
29	17.962	8.70	1.50	1.50
30	18.236	7.50	1.50	1.50
31	18.453	8.10	1.50	1.50

32	18.792	8.40	1.50	1.50
33	19.112	8.70	1.50	1.50
34	19.244	9.00	1.50	1.50
35	19.662	9.00	1.50	1.50
36	19.829	9.00	1.50	1.50
37	20.050	7.50	1.50	1.50
38	20.175	7.50	1.50	1.50
39	20.405	8.70	1.50	1.50
40	20.601	8.10	1.50	1.50

Mitigation for Hoolock gibbon (*Hoolock hoolock*):

The hoolock gibbons are three primate species of genus *Hoolock* in the gibbon family, Hylobatidae, native to eastern Bangladesh, Northeast India, Myanmar, and Southwest China. Hoolocks are the second-largest of the gibbons. They reach a size of 60 to 90 cm and weigh 6 to 9 kg. In northeast India, the hoolock is found south of Brahmaputra and the North Bank areas and east of the Dibang Rivers. Its range extends into seven states covering Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, **Mizoram**, Nagaland, and Tripura. Like the other gibbons, they are diurnal and arboreal, brachiating through the trees with their long arms. They live together in monogamous pairs, which stake out a territory. Their calls serve to locate family members and ward off other gibbons from their territory. Their diet consists mainly of fruits, insects and leaves.

Tropical, evergreen and semi-evergreen forests and subtropical moist deciduous forests are the primary habitats of hoolock gibbons. Being an exclusively arboreal creature and a true brachiator (using their long arms to move), hoolocks depend on having high canopy coverage in their habitat. All gibbons including hoolocks are frugivores, monogamous, territorial, and canopy dwellers. Fruits are a major part of their diet, while leaves and leaf buds, flowers, flower buds, and animal protein (insects, spiders, birds' eggs) are also consumed.

As the only ape species in India, the hoolock gibbon (*Hoolock hoolock*) has been extensively studied and key threats include habitat loss and fragmentation, and hunting. The project road stretch from **"Pukzing to Silsury Road"** has a presence of this species in the forest area. Installation of artificial Aerial passage/ropeways at proposed locations is proposed to better facilitate gibbon movement across the habitat. Aerial passage/ropeways are an ideal way to conserve this species in particular, as gibbons rarely move on the ground since it makes them more susceptible to predation. Locations were chosen through identification of appropriate trees based on height and girth in the forest sections. The guidelines developed for the design and installation of these Aerial passage/ropeways also took into account. The details of the suggested locations (02 nos.) where artificial Aerial passage/ropeways could be set up and installed in forest areas & its location plan have been presented in Table and Figure respectively.

Table: locations for artificial Aerial passage/ropeways in forest areas:

Sl No	Proposed Design Chainage (kmp)	Side
1	17.800	Both Side
2	19.400	Both Side

An illustration of the artificial bridge design suggested on the project road has been presented in **Figure No. (a)** and **Figure No. (b)**.



Figure No (a): An illustration of the artificial bridge suggested on the project road

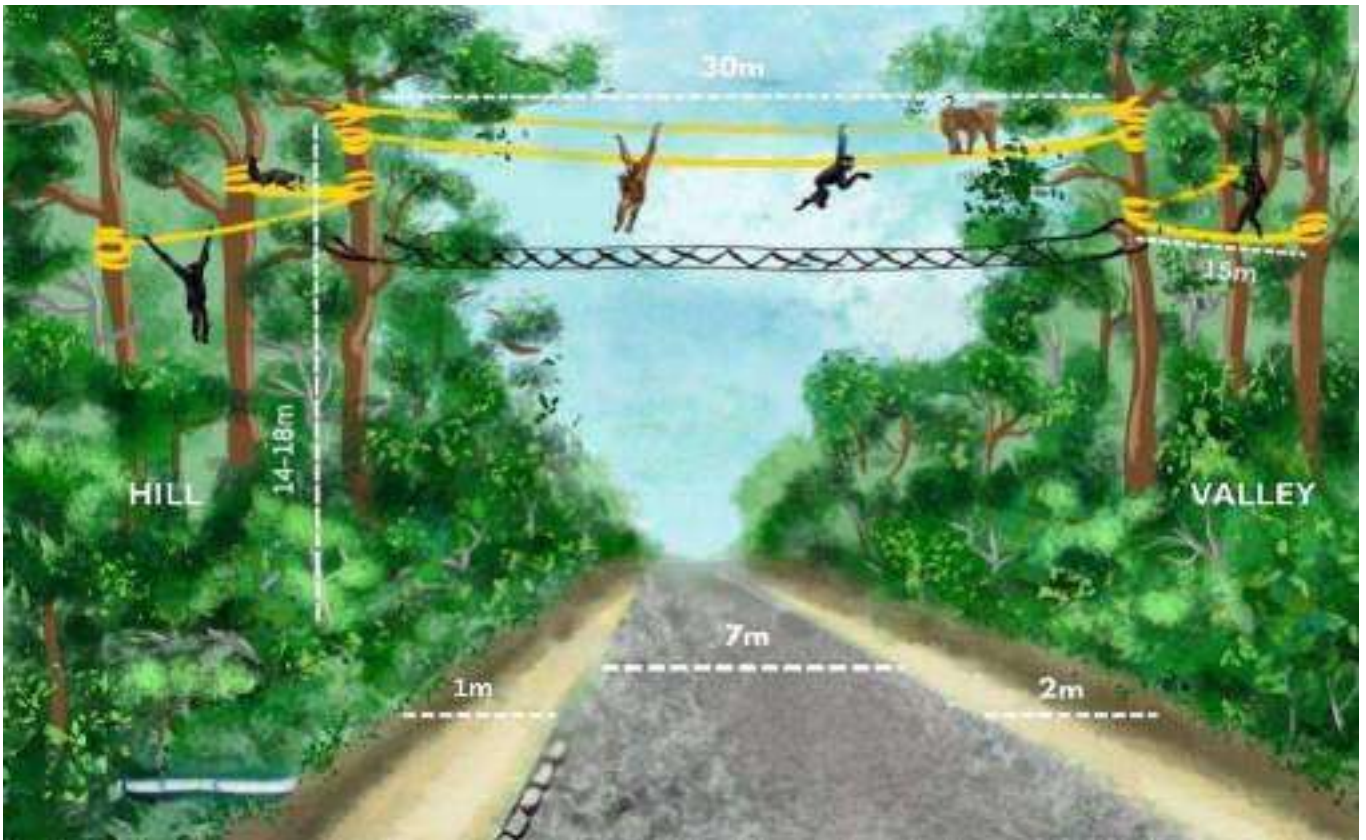


Figure No (b): An illustration of the artificial bridge design suggested on the project road.

Estimated cost for the Aerial passage/ropeways for Hoolock gibbon

A. An estimate of 150 m of rope will be used at each Aerial passage/ropeways locations

Considering the cost of rope = Rs. 1000/meter per location (including transportation and labour charges)

Therefore 150 m = Rs. 1000 x 150 = **Rs. 1,50,000 per location.**

B. Installation of Bamboo sheet for the crossing of Hoolock from one tree to another
Considering the cost of bamboo sheet = Rs. 250/ Square feet (including transportation and labour charges)

Therefore for 30 m width of the road = 30 m x 3.2 foot (in 1 m) x 2 m width
= 192 square feet = 200 square feet (say)
Therefore for 200 sq.ft. = Rs. 200 * 250 = **Rs. 50,000 per location.**

Therefore, the total cost for Aerial passage/ropeways proposed at each location is A + B

= Rs. 1,50,000 + Rs. 50,000 = **Rs. 2,00,000/- per location**

Therefore for 02 locations the cost for the Aerial passage/ropeways are Rs.2,00,000 x 2 =Rs. 4,00,000/- (Four lakhs only)

Estimated cost for the construction and placement of Terrestrial Animal & Amphibians underpasses across the road in Forest Areas:

The rates and inputs for analysis of unit rates for the construction and placement of Terrestrial Animals & Amphibians underpasses across the road in forest areas have been estimated based on PWD Schedule of Rates (NH 2023) of Mizoram. The breakup of the cost for the construction and placement of underpass has been presented below:

Sl No	Type of Culvert	Nos	Rate	Amount
1	Type-I (1.50m x 1.50m)	38.00	9,50,423.00	3,61,16,074.00
2	Type-II (2.00m x 2.00m)	2.00	13,54,367.00	27,08,734.00
3			TOTAL =	3,88,24,808.00

Construction of Underpasses for Terrestrial Large Sized Animals (i.e. Elephant etc).

There will be provisions for constructing underpasses using two minor bridges with a length of 40.00m and 50.00m for terrestrial large-sized animals. The General Arrangement Drawing for the underpass structures intended for terrestrial large-sized animals has been attached.

The rates and inputs for analysis of unit rates for the construction and placement of Terrestrial Animals & Amphibians underpasses across the road in forest areas have been estimated based on PWD Schedule of Rates (NH 2023) of Mizoram.

The details of these underpasses and breakup of the cost for the construction and placement of underpass has been presented below:

HNAHVA RIVER BRIDGE (Span= 1x40.00m).

Sl no	Description	Amount (Rs.)
1	Foundation	86,85,860.40
2	Sub Structure	1,20,853,67.13
3	Super Structure	2,87,37,465.81
4	Launching & Erection @15% of Sl No. 3	43,10,619.87
5	Load Test for Bridge @1% of Sl No. (1 to 3)	4,95,086.93
6	Carriage cost	13,46,414.17
7	River Bank Protection Work	13,09,500.00
8	Grand Total =	5,69,70,314.00

KHAWTHLANG TUIPUI RIVER BRIDGE (Span= 1x50.00m).

Sl no	Description	Amount (Rs.)
1	Foundation	73,31,965.84
2	Sub Structure	1,02,12,609.23
3	Super Structure	4,44,92,190.65
4	Launching & Erection @15% of Sl No. 3	66,73,828.60
5	Load Test for Bridge @1% of Sl No. (1 to 3)	6,20,367.66
6	Carriage cost	5,84,249.72
7	River Bank Protection Work	13,09,500.00
8	Grand Total =	7,12,24,712.00

In the forested area, the installation of speed breakers and signboards is proposed near animal crossing points to ensure the safe passage of wildlife across the road. These measures are designed to alert drivers, encouraging them to reduce speed and proceed with caution in areas where animals frequently cross. Additionally, the construction costs for these safety features have already been included in the project's budget. By implementing these precautions, the project aims to protect both wildlife and motorists, promoting safer coexistence in forested regions.

Conflict with Habitats:

There may be conflicts between local wildlife and the transportation projects. But as per observations and information collected from the forest department, no passage of land animals is seen to cross the proposed project road.

Conflict with road characteristics:

Traffic volume and speed play an important role in determining whether a road will impact wildlife movement. Because vehicle traffic behaves as a filter to movement rather than an absolute barrier, the number of species both attempting and successfully crossing the road will be reduced at greater traffic volume and speed. The majority of wildlife- vehicle collisions occur on the roads with immediate traffic volume while low traffic volume roads have essentially no incidents.

Design Guidelines:

The design of the roadway can help to reduce the effects of transportation infrastructure on wildlife. Some simple principles that should be considered in the road design include:

- Consider the slope of the roadside.
- Consider potential/known areas of higher wildlife activity.
- Consider impact of drainage ditches.
- Consider the implication of the roadway design for emergency response access and maintenance access.

Identify Mitigation:

Mitigation for the purpose of this passage plan is intended to be site specific and practical. The details of the crossings provided are as under:



Figure 1: Dimensions of an underpass determining its openness ratio

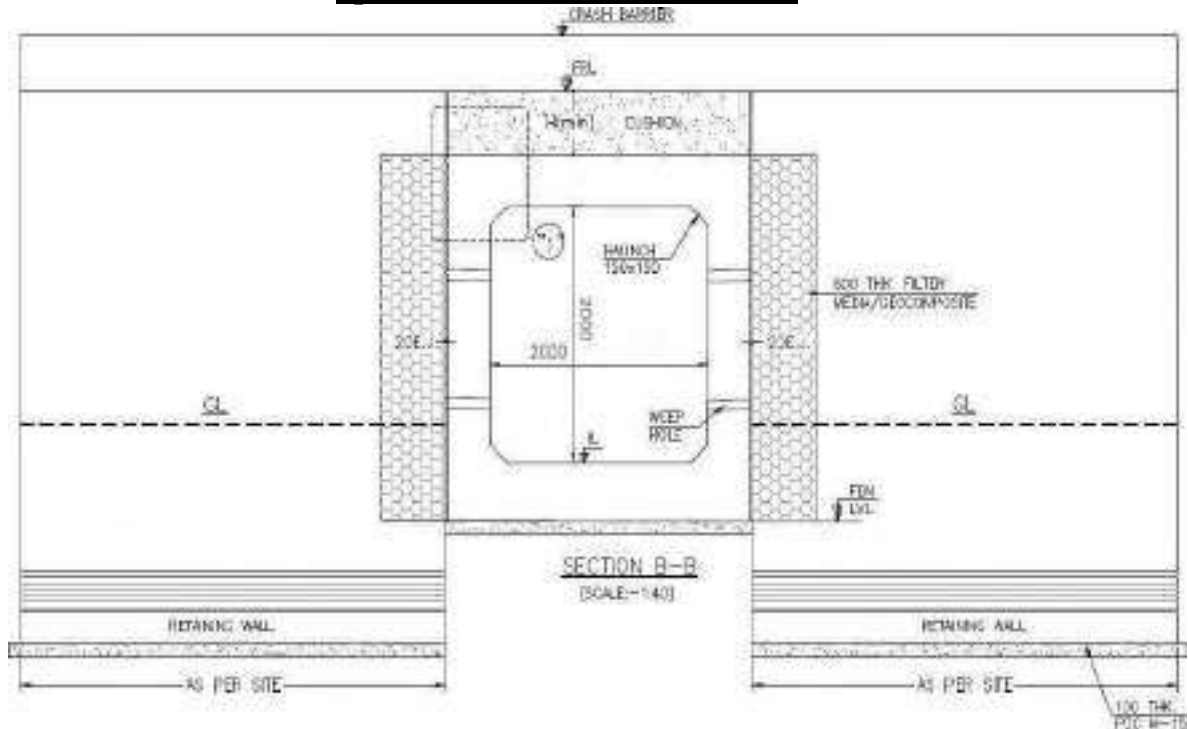


Figure 1: Dimensions of an underpass determining its openness ratio

Calculation of Openness Ratio

Openness Ratio = Height of the opening X Width of the structure

**Length of the underpass
Specification of 2 x 2 Box Culvert**

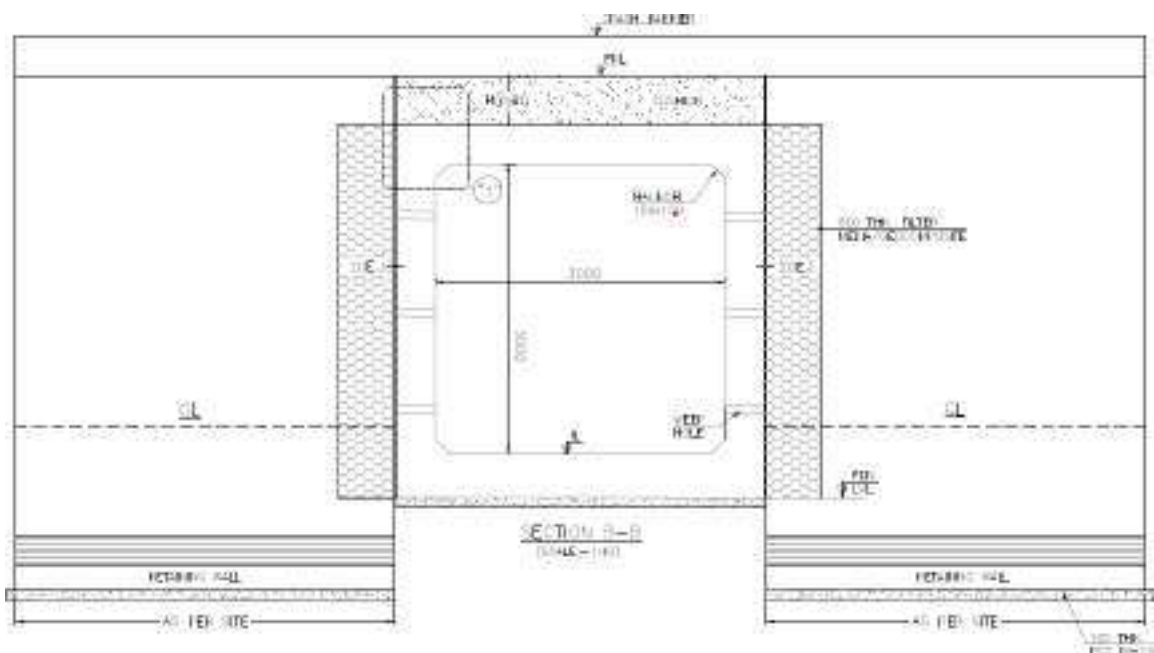


- i. Length = 7.5 m
- ii. Width = 2 m
- iii. Height = 2 m
- iv. Openness Ratio = $\frac{\text{Height of Opening} \times \text{Width of Culvert}}{\text{Length of Culvert}}$

$$= \frac{2 \times 2 \text{ m}}{7.5}$$

$$= 0.53 \text{ m}$$

Dimension of Box Culvert determining its openness ratio



Specification of 1.5 x 1.5 Box Culvert

- i. Length = 7.5 m
- ii. Width = 1.5 m
- iii. Height = 1.5 m
- iv. Openness Ratio = $\frac{\text{Height of Opening} \times \text{Width of Culvert}}{\text{Length of Culvert}}$

$$= \frac{1.5 \times 1.5 \text{ m}}{7.5}$$

$$= 0.30 \text{ m}$$

The construction cost of animal underpasses, such as bridges and culverts for the passage of wild/terrestrial animals and amphibians across the project alignment is included in the civil construction cost of the project.

Provisions of Safety Features: Suitable designs will be furnished for traffic safety features and road furniture including traffic signals in urban areas, signs, markings, overhead sign boards, crash barriers, delineators, fencing in selected stretches etc. Indian Road Congress (IRC) codes will be followed in proposing and designing road safety features. Pavement markings will be done for traffic lane line, edge lines and hatching. The marking will be carried out with hot applied thermoplastics materials. The pavement markings will be reinforced with raised RR pavement markers and are provided for median and shoulder edge longitudinal lines and hatch markings. Highway lightings including high masts will be provided at intersections in order to improve the night time visibility.

Recommendation and Conclusion:

The animal passage plan has been prepared, however if the forest department desires to amend or suggest some additional conservation methods, the same shall be implemented by PWD keeping in view of technicality.



Sr. Executive Engineer, PWD
Mamit Division, Mamit

**PROPOSALS RECOMMENDED BY SC-NBWL PASSING THROUGH DAMPA
TIGER RESERVE, MIZORAM.**

S.No.	Name of the Proposal	Date of Clearance	Area in Ha
1.	Proposal seeking permission for control of fencing and patrol road along the Indo-Bangladesh Border in Dampa Tiger Reserve, Mizoram.	Recommended in 31 st SC-NBWL meeting held on 12-13 th August, 2014	-
2	Proposal for use of 1.94 ha of forestland for widening and improvement of Khadechera – Demecherra – Zamuang – Kaanmun – Tuilukawa (KDZKT) road passing through Dampa Tiger Reserve, Mizoram State	Recommended in 57 th SC-NBWL meeting held on 7 th April, 2020	1.94
3	Proposal for use of 104.77 ha forestland for construction of 132 kV transmission line from West Phaileng to Marpara in the buffer area of Dampa Tiger Reserve, Mizoram State	Recommended by the SC-NBWL in its 58th meeting held on 3rd July 2020	104.77
	Total		106.71

Factsheet Ministry

Project Name: Development of access controlled 6 Lane Agra-Gwalior greenfield Road section starting from Agra Inner Ring road (Proposed Ch. 0+000) near Deori village and ends at Gwalior bypass (Proposed Ch. 88+400) near Susera village in Agra, Dholpur, Morena and Gwalior districts in the State of Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh.		Proposal Number: WL/RJ/ROAD/431951/2023
State: RAJASTHAN		Single Window Number: SW/127142/2023
1.	Name of Proposal/ Project	Proposal for use of 8.179 ha non forest land from National Chambal Sanctuary and 139.332 ha non-forest land from default ESZ of National Chambal Sanctuary (total 147.511 ha) for purpose of development of access controlled 6 Lane Agra-Gwalior greenfield Road section starting from Agra Inner Ring road (Proposed Ch. 0+000) near Deori village and ending at Gwalior bypass (Proposed Ch. 88+400) near Susera village in Dholpur, Rajasthan.
2.	Name of the protected area involved	NATIONAL CHAMBAL SANCTUARY
3.	Proposal No.	WL/RJ/ROAD/431951/2023
4.	Name of the State	RAJASTHAN
5.	Whether the Proposal is Sub-Judice	Yes
6.	Area of the Protected Area(in Ha)	62500
7.	Area Proposed for Diversion/ De-notification(in Ha)	0
8.	The area so far diverted from the protected area(s) (in Ha)	147.511
9.	Status of ESZ if any	Proposal is submitted to MOEF & CC Gol vide letter dated 05.12.2023
10.	Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the wild life (protection) Act 1972	The National Ghariyal Sanctuary is crossed by the proposed new Greenfield highway over a distance of 1360 meters and an area of 8.179 hectares. The proposed highway also crosses 139.332 hectares of land across a distance of 23827 meters, around 10 kilometers from the National Ghariyal Sanctuary's border. The proposed project' s alignment is taken keeping in view the Ghariyal nesting sites so the project, if implemented with mitigation measures, is not likely to cause any adverse impact on the wild life and its habitat.
11.	Whether linear/ non-linear	Linear
12.	Whether EC obtained	No

13.	Name of the Application Agency	PDPIUGWALIOR
14.	Date of Submission	12/07/2023
15.	Total number of trees to be felled	467
16.	Maps depicting the Protected Area and the diversion proposal included or not	Yes
17.	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	The proposed project road is part of existing Agra-Gwalior section. To avoid the major settlement locations, the residential houses and buildings and commercial shops and business centers along the existing Agra-Gwalior section, the project road has been proposed as a new 6 lane (Greenfield) access control Expressway from Agra to Gwalior. The proposed 6 lane (Greenfield) access control Expressway Agra to Gwalior section is initiated from upcoming Agra inner ring road near village Deori with design km 0.000 and the terminated at Gwalior bypass near village-Susera with design km 88+400.The proposed Project Road shall form of North-South Economic Corridor and shall provide connectivity to the longest highway of India connects from Srinagar in the North to Kanyakumari in the South. Along in its route it connects numerous small villages and important industrial and business towns. The project road provides high Speed connectivity for Agra- Dholpur-Morena-Gwalior.
18.	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Ghariyal,maggar, Wolf,Chinkara, Blue Bull, Hyena.
19.	Violation (if any) done by the User Agency in the past?	No
20.	Type of Forest	Tropical thorn Forest
21.	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Animal Passage prepared by the ZSI
22.	Recommendation of the State Board for Wild Life	Proposal was recommended by State Board for Wild life in the meeting held on 22-07-2024
23.	Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden	Recommended
24.	Conditions Imposed by Chief Wild Life Warden	The Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the project with the following conditions: General Conditions: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. GC 1: 2 % of the proportional project cost falling within the Protected Area should be deposited in RPACS by the user agency for management and protection of wildlife in the Protected Area. 2. GC 3: No work shall be done before sunrise and after sunset in the project area.

3. GC 4: No material of any kind should be extracted from the Protected Area.
4. GC 5: There will be no felling of trees and burning of fuel wood inside the Protected Area.
5. GC 6: The waste material generated should be disposed outside the Protected Area.
6. GC 7: There will be no labor camp within 1 km from the boundary of Protected Area
7. GC 9: No blasting will be carried out within 1 km from the boundary of Protected Area during the work.
8. GC 10: To restrict movement of wild animals towards the road/railway track in the Protected Area, adequate mitigative measures such as wall/ chain link fencing will be constructed by the User agency to stop accidents.
9. GC 13: There shall be no high mast/ beam/ search lights & high sounds within 1 km from the Protected Area boundary.
10. GC 14: Signage's regarding information about the wild animals in the area, control of the traffic volumes, speed etc. should be erected in the project area.
11. GC 15: The user agency and project personnel will comply with the provisions of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.
12. GC 16: Maintenance activity of any nature should be carried out only after seeking formal approval from competent authority of tiger reserve/PA.
13. GC 18: The user agency and project personnel will comply with the provisions of Standard SOP/Guidelines issued by WII, Dehradun for linear projects.
14. GC 19: Any permission / clearance required under FCA-1980 or other acts may be taken as per rules
15. Site Specific Conditions: 1. SSC1: A sign board will be installed at every 500 meters in the sanctuary area. The details of which will be posted only after the approval of this office.
16. SSC2: Speed breakers will be made and marked with fluorescent paint at a distance of every 300 meters in the sanctuary area.
17. SSC3: Species wise Animal passes to be provided by user agency at project cost as per WII SoP.
18. SSC 4: Plantation in the three rows on both sides along the road shall be done and maintain by user agency in consultation of with PA in-charge (DCF).
19. SSC5: The user agency will not create Burrow Pits in the Sanctuary area for construction of road.
20. SSC6: User agency shall clear all the debris left after construction is over.
21. SSC7: 11 Feet fencing must be installed on the bridge crossing the Chambal River to prevent litter or debris from being thrown or blown into the river. A check post must be established at the extreme end of bridge.
22. SSC8: The Bridge should not be constructed during the crocodile nesting period.
23. SSC9: This recommended underpass should have at least 4m height, and minimum 5m width and length equal to the width of the proposed road and should be rectangular in shape. Also, sound and light barrier should also be installed in all the mentioned structures.

25. Comments of NTCA NA

26. Comments of **The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the matter.**

	ministry	
27.	Uploaded Document	

Pdriivesh