

**TENTATIVE AGENDA OF 61<sup>ST</sup> MEETING OF THE STANDING  
COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL BOARD FOR WILD LIFE**

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE  
INDIRA PARYAVARAN BHAWAN, JOR BAGH ROAD  
ALIGANJ, NEW DELHI 110 003**

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**TENTATIVE AGENDA FOR 61<sup>ST</sup> MEETING OF THE  
STANDING COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL BOARD FOR WILD LIFE**

**AGENDA No. 1**

**60.1. Confirmation of the minutes of the 60<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Standing  
Committee of National Board for Wild Life held on 5<sup>th</sup> January, 2021**

The 60<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Standing Committee of National Board for Wild Life held on 5<sup>th</sup> January, 2021, and the minutes were circulated vide letter F.No. 6-161/2021 dated 22<sup>nd</sup> January, 2021 amongst all the Members. Copy of minutes is placed at **ANNEXURE I.**

## AGENDA No.2

### (ACTION TAKEN REPORT)

| SL. No. | Agenda Item   | Action Taken   | Category |
|---------|---|--|----------|
| 1       | <b>Proposal for 98.59 ha of reserve forestland from Saleki proposed reserve forest which is a part of Dehing Patkai Elephant Reserve for Tikok OCP coal mining project by North-Eastern Coal Field, Coal India Limited, Assam State</b> | <p>The proposal was considered by the Standing Committee in its 54<sup>th</sup> meeting held on 18<sup>th</sup> July 2019.</p> <p>In the 54<sup>th</sup> meeting, the Standing Committee recommended that an inspection team comprising of Prof. R. Sukumar, representative from the Wildlife Division and the State Chief Wild Life Warden would visit the project site and submit report to this Ministry within one month. Also Ministry may arrange for meeting with officials of Coal India Limited as advised by the Honorable MEF&amp;CC. Site Inspection Committee visited project site and submitted report on 22/10/2019. Meeting with the officials of Coal India were held on 21/01/2020. User agency was requested for Reclamation Plan for already broken up area 57.20 ha.</p> <p>User agency submitted Reclamation Plan to this Ministry on 15/02/2020.</p> <p>The Standing Committee in its 57<sup>th</sup> meeting decided that the User Agency should submit</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. a rectified site specific mine reclamation plan in consultation with the Assam Forest Department.</li><li>b. For the unbroken area, a feasibility report for underground mining, and also submits compliance report</li></ul> | Mining   |

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|   |  | <p>regarding fulfillment of all other conditions as recommended in the meeting held on 21<sup>st</sup> January 2020.</p> <p>The matter is also sub-judice in Hon'ble Supreme Court of India and High Court of Guwahati.</p> <p>The Standing Committee in 58<sup>th</sup> meeting held on 03<sup>rd</sup> July 2020 recommended that the mining activity should be immediately stopped and decided to defer matter till further discussions with Coal India Limited.</p> <p>The Standing Committee in the 59<sup>th</sup> meeting decided to send a two members fact finding team comprising of an official each from the Ministry and the Assam Forest Department and submit a factual report within a month. Ministry constituted a fact finding team vide Office Order No. 6-38/2019 WL dated 6.11.2020 comprising of Deputy Director General of Forests (C), Integrated Regional Office (Shillong), MoEF&amp;CC and Nodal Officer (FC, Act), Assam Forest Department. The DDG, Shillong has sought extension upto 31.01.2021 vide letter dated 04.12.2020 citing restriction due to COVID – 19.</p> <p>The Standing Committee in the 60<sup>th</sup> meeting granted extension till 31.01.2021. The decision of the Standing Committee was communicated on 15.01.2021 to the members of the committee. The report of the committee is still awaited.</p> <p><b>The Standing Committee may like to take a view.</b></p> |        |
| 2 | <b>Proposal for collection river bed materials (RBM) from an area 92.504 ha located at Budhwa - Shahid, Hetampur falls at distance of 3.9 km</b> | Proposals were considered by the Standing Committee in its 54 <sup>th</sup> , 55 <sup>th</sup> and 56 <sup>th</sup> meetings.   | Mining |

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|  | <p>away from the boundary of Rajaji National Park</p> <p><b>Proposal for collection of river bed materials from an area 55.51 ha located at Satiwal, Kudkawala, Teliwala and Kheri, at distance of 1.5 km away from the boundary of Rajaji National Park, Uttarakhand State</b></p> | <p>The Standing Committee in its 57<sup>th</sup> meeting decided to request the State Government. to resubmit the proposals after a comprehensive study on the collective impacts of sand mining projects on wildlife in and around Rajaji National Park for consideration of the Standing Committee of National Board for Wild Life. The study should assess as to the compliance of the above proposals to the above guidelines 2016 and 2020 of this Ministry on sustainable sand mining also.</p> <p>The Standing Committee in 58<sup>th</sup> meeting held on 3<sup>rd</sup> July 2020 requested the State Government of Uttarakhand to submit the Compliance Certificate for the Sustainable Sand Mining guidelines of 2020 for further consideration.</p> <p>The Standing Committee in the 59<sup>th</sup> meeting decided to seek a certificate of compliance for implementation of Enforcement &amp; Monitoring Guidelines for Sand Mining, 2020. The Standing Committee also desired that the Ministry should also seek opinion of NMCG on these proposals. Ministry has written to NMCG on 02.11.2020 for comments.</p> <p><b>The comments from NMCG and the required certificate of compliance for implementation of Enforcement &amp; Monitoring Guidelines for Sand Mining, 2020 from State Government are still awaited.</b></p> <p><b>The Standing Committee may like to take a view.</b></p> |  |
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| 3 | <b>Proposal for use of 6.704 ha of reserve forestland from Pilibhit Tiger Reserve for Mailani-Pilibhit Gauge Conversion chainage 212.520-213.070 KM and 242.310-250.140 KM (8.38 KM) between Kuriya-Dudhiyakhurd and Sandai Mala, Uttar Pradesh State-FP/UP/RAIL/4257/2019</b> | <p>The Standing Committee in 59<sup>th</sup> meeting decided that the animal passage plan forwarded by the Chief Wild Life Warden shall be vetted by WII and therefore, decided to defer the proposal.</p> <p>The Standing Committee in the 60<sup>th</sup> meeting decided to constitute a team comprising of representative of WII, Rail Vikas Nigam Limited and Uttar Pradesh Forest Department to study the site and suggest mitigation measures within two months' time. The Ministry has constituted the committee vide F. No. 6-4 /2020 WL dated 09/02.2021.</p> <p><b>Submitted for the information of the Standing Committee.</b></p> | Railway Line |
| 4 | <b>Construction of Campierganj Branch Canal in between km.51 to 62.106 under Saryu Nahar Pariyojna in District: Maharajganj, Uttar Pradesh</b>   | <p>The Standing Committee in the 60<sup>th</sup> meeting decided that due to the importance of protected area for its biodiversity and presence of wild animals like tiger, a study might be conducted by the NTCA and report submitted within a month. The Ministry has requested the Member Secretary, NTCA to conduct the study in the area and submit report within a months' time vide F.No.6-171/2020 WL dated 09.02.2021.</p> <p><b>Submitted for the information of the Standing Committee.</b></p>  | Canal        |
| 5 | <b>Issue of Upgradation of Laldhang to Chillakhal road in buffer zone of Rajaji Tiger Reserve, Uttarakhand</b>   | <p>The Standing Committee in the 60<sup>th</sup> meeting had decided that Ministry shall constitute a committee comprising of Dr. Sukumar, representatives from NTCA, WII and NHAI and representative of Government of Uttarakhand to examine the matter and suggest site-specific mitigation measures within a period of 30 days. The Ministry has</p>  | Road         |

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|  |  | <p>constituted a committee vide F.No.6-145/2019 WL dated 12.02.2021.</p> <p><b>Submitted for information of the Standing Committee.</b></p> |  |
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### AGENDA No.3

#### (Policy Matters, Court Orders/Rationalization of Boundaries of Protected Areas)

| S.No. | F.No.                    | Name of the Proposal   |
|-------|--------------------------|--|
| 1     | 1-57/2014 WL<br>(part-6) | <p><b>Guidelines on Ecotourism in Forest and Wildlife Areas 2021</b></p> <p>Forests and wildlife are elements of nature and inseparable parts of the environment. Because of the intricate nature of interface between nature and human beings, nature conservation entails interactions with people as a central concept. Eco-tourism has the potential to create significant opportunities for building public awareness and mass movement towards conservation of nature and natural resources while expanding overall returns to the economy, improving skill base, creating new knowledge and green jobs, and improving the livelihoods of the local communities. The Guidelines on Sustainable Eco-Tourism in Forest and Wildlife Areas 2021 (hereinafter referred to as the Guidelines or the Eco-Tourism Guidelines), therefore, lays the framework for practising and promoting sustainable eco-tourism by maximising outputs that support nature and natural resources in their original forms while minimising any negative externalities arising out of interactions between people and nature.</p> <p>These Guidelines are aimed at promoting better understanding of nature and wildlife conservation while generating income and opportunities for the local communities in an ecologically, culturally and economically sustainable manner. The objectives of these Guidelines include promotion of low impact nature tourism, traditional ecological knowledge and heritage values of India's wilderness, engagement of local communities in nature tourism in a manner, partnerships amongst various stakeholders and finally enhancing potential of India as a global eco-tourism destination. The Guidelines are placed as <b>Annexure II.</b></p> <p><b>The Standing Committee may like to take a view.</b></p> |

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| 2. | 6-34/2021 WL | <p><b>Rationalisation of Band Baretha Sanctuary, Bharatpur, Rajasthan</b></p> <p>Band Baretha Sanctuary was notified on 5<sup>th</sup> October, 1985. The terrain of the area is mostly hilly, rocky and undulating. It consists of 14 forest blocks in 7 fragments. Prior to order of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in W.P. (C) 202/1995 dated 12.12.1996, there were mining leases inside and around the sanctuary. After this order, the mining leases inside the sanctuary were cancelled. However, mines continued to operate within 1km of the boundary of the sanctuary until the order of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in I.A. 1000 dated 04.08.2006. Though there are no legal mining leases inside and within 1 km of the boundary of sanctuary, it is still facing issues such as illegal mining, encroachments, traffic inside the sanctuary and grazing. Forest boundaries are insecure and protection infrastructure is inadequate though department has booked cases for illegal mining and imposed penalties.</p> <p>Wildlife Institute of India (WII) has also carried out rapid survey of the area between 7 and 9 December, 2020 and found that though more or less, all blocks of the sanctuary are affected mining of sandstone, Bansi Pahadpur Block A and B and Kot Block are small scattered fragments are severely affected by extensive mining and encroachments. Thus, they are difficult to manage. They have suggested that the State Government may consider rationalizing the boundary of the sanctuary by shifting it southwestwards i.e. replacing these blocks with adjoining forest blocks namely, Pahadtali, Mevala, Banswari, Jamoora Timkoli in Karauli District. The severity of the damage does not appear to be restorable by any regular forestry activity. The replacement recommended can therefore be an immediate way to preserve the biodiversity/conservation values by incorporating contiguous forest blocks in better conditions. WII has further suggested to include revenue lands between the fragments III &amp; V, IV &amp; V, and V and VII of the sanctuary in Eco-sensitive Zone for long-term landscape integrity including water availability for the sanctuary and for improvement of the ecology and hydrology of the area.</p> <p>The State Government proposes to alter the boundaries of the Sanctuary by removing the Bansi Pahadpur Block A and B, Kot Block and Sookha Shila Block from the sanctuary to the tune of 2785.5 ha and forest blocks Pahadtali, Mevala, Banswari, Jamoora Timkoli in Karauli District to the tune of 19785.5 ha. After rationalisation, the</p> |
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|  |  | <p>area of the sanctuary will increase by 17000 ha and the final area of the sanctuary will be 36830.73 ha.</p> <p><b>The Standing Committee may like to take a view.</b></p> |
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## AGENDA No. 4

### Amendments in minutes of meeting of SC-NBWL

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| 1 | <b>57.3.27</b><br>6-6/2020 WL | <p>The Standing Committee in its 58<sup>th</sup> meeting held on 3<sup>rd</sup> July, 2020 recommended the proposal of Ujh Multipurpose Project, Jammu and Kashmir in the ESZ of Jasrota Sanctuary. The Government of Jammu and Kashmir vide letter no. FST/Parivesh/05/2020 dated 20.11.2020 has informed that in the minutes, it was mentioned that the Chief Wild Life Warden recommended the proposal without any conditions. They have mentioned that the Chief Wild Life Warden had recommended the project with the conditions as approved/cleared by the Standing Committee of the State Board for Wild Life which were mentioned in the annexure to the agenda for the meeting of the Standing Committee of the State Board for Wild Life.</p> <p>On the PARIVESH portal, the document uploaded in Part IV to be filled by the Chief Wild Life Warden, no conditions have been laid down. However, as per the minutes of the meeting, the Standing Committee of the State Board for Wild Life approved the project as per the terms and conditions laid down in the agenda. These terms and conditions were not made available earlier to the Ministry.</p> <p>Now, the Government of Jammu and Kashmir have requested for amendment in the minutes of 58<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Standing Committee held on 3<sup>rd</sup> July, 2020 to include these conditions as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>Since the Ujh river is the main source of water for the wildlife of Jasrota Wildlife Sanctuary, the User Agency will ensure that sufficient water must flow downstream after diverting into Left Main Canal and Right Main Canal for sustenance of Wildlife throughout the year especially during the summer and dry winter season. As per User Agency, minimum agreed/ proposed flow in the river for maintaining ecology is 2.06 Cumec. Any violation in this regard will be the direct responsibility of User Agency and action under Wild Life (Protection) Act will be initiated against the User Agency for any loss of Wildlife due to scarcity of the water.</li><li>The work on Right Main canal which passes through stretch of 1200 m into the proposed Eco-Sensitive Zone should be executed as per proposed alignment. The said alignment will be underground and passing</li></ol> |
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|  |  | <p>through the forest area between Bhakta-Khad and Tarnah-Khad.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>c. Extraction or dumping of any construction material inside the sanctuary area shall not be allowed.</li> <li>d. All the rules and regulations as per the Wild life (Protection) Act and directions from the Hon'ble Supreme Court may be adhered to strictly.</li> <li>e. The User Agency shall be responsible for obtaining requisite clearances under any other law in vogue.</li> </ul> <p><b>The Standing Committee may like to take a view.</b></p> |
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## AGENDA No.5

(Fresh Proposals falling inside / Outside the Protected Area)

### ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

#### A. Proposal falling inside the protected area

| S.No. | F.No.        | Name of the Proposal  |
|-------|--------------|---|
| 1.    | 6-29/2021 WL | Use of PA land falling within Mahatma Gandhi National Park for laying sub marine pipeline from RM Point, Rutland Island to Phongibalu, South Andaman<br><br>PCCF(Wildlife) vide Letter no. CWLW/WL/170/538 dated 21.01.2021   |
| 2.    | 6-32/2021 WL | Use of PA land in Saddle Peak National Park for augmentation of water supply by construction of weir and laying pipeline from Tambunallah towards existing pipeline near source No.1 at Dumor nallah<br><br>PCCF(Wildlife) vide Letter no. CWLW/WL/170/538 dated 21.01.2021 |

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| 1    | <b>Name of the Proposal</b>                            | Proposal for temporary use of 0.7539 ha of PA land and 0.1911 ha of Reserved forest land falling within Notional ESZ of Mahatma Gandhi Marine National Park, Wandoor for laying of sub-marine pipeline from RM Point, Rutland Island to Phongibalu, South Andaman Island across McPherson Strait for augmentation of potable water supply in the Port Blair township.<br><br>PCCF(Wildlife), Andaman and Nicobar Islands vide Letter no. CWLW/WL/170/538 dated 21.01.2021   |
| 2    | <b>Name of the protected area involved</b>             | Mahatma Gandhi Marine National Park   |
| 3    | <b>File No</b>   | 6-29/2021 WL  |
| 4    | <b>Name of the State</b>                               | Andaman & Nicobar Islands   |
| 5    | <b>Whether proposal is sub-judice</b>                  | Not sub-judice  |
| 6    | <b>Area of the protected area</b>                      | 281.50 Sq kkm   |
| 7(a) | <b>Area proposed for diversion / De-notification</b>   | <b>Forest land falling within the boundary limits of Mahatma Gandhi Marine National Park.</b><br>a) At Rutland Island side<br>For HDD pipe string preparation and for ancillary equipments = 4189 sqm.<br>b) At Pongi Balu side For placement of HDD rig and other ancillary equipments = 3350 sqm.<br><br><b>TOTAL = 7539 Sqm/ 0.7539 Ha.</b><br><br><b>Forest land falling outside the boundary limits of Mahatma Gandhi Marine National Park.</b><br>a) At Rutland Island side<br>For HDD pipe string preparation: 318.50 mtr x 6.0mtr = 1911 sqm.<br>b) At Pongi Balu side = Nil<br><br><b>TOTAL = 1911 Sqm. /0.1911 ha</b> |
| 7(b) | <b>Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)</b> | 1.268 ha.   |
| 8    | <b>Status of ESZ if any</b>                            | Draft notified 24 <sup>th</sup> December, 2020<br>Proposed Eco-sensitive Zone shall be to an extent of 0 (zero) to 100 meters around the boundary of Mahatma Gandhi Marine National Park.   |

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| 9  | <b>Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972</b>   | The area proposed for temporary use, has naturally grown standing trees/vegetation which would required to be cleared during the execution phase of the project, in contravention of the Section 29 of Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972. |
| 10 | <b>Whether linear / non-linear</b>   | Linear  |
| 11 | <b>Whether EC obtained</b>   | NA  |
| 12 | <b>Name of the applicant agency</b>  | Andaman Public Works Department   |
| 13 | <b>Date of submission</b>  | NA  |
| 14 | <b>Total number of tree to be felled</b>   | yes   |
| 15 | <b>Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not</b>   | YES   |
| 16 | <b>Recommendation of State Board for Wildlife</b><br>State Board for Wildlife recommended the proposal through circulation.  |   |
| 17 | <b>Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency</b><br>Proposal of the project for laying the sub-marine pipeline from RM Point Rutland to Pongi Balu across McPherson strait, temporary working and operation space is required for placement of Horizontal Directional Drilling (HDD) rigs and other ancillary equipments at Pongi Balu side and for preparation of HDD pipe string and other ancillary equipments at RM Point, Rutland side to complete the laying of sub-marine pipeline work.   |   |
| 18 | <b>Rare and endangered species found in the area</b><br>Mahatma Gandhi Marine National Park is home to Andaman Wild pig, Himalayan Palm Civet, Spotted Deer, Common Squirrel etc   |   |
| 19 | <b>Opinion of the Chief Wildlife Warden</b><br>The State CWLW has recommended the proposal with the following conditions:<br><br>1. Vessels/boats used for execution of the project, should use the approved route for navigation and no boat should anchor on the reef areas.<br>2. The legal status of the diverted forest land shall remain the same.<br>3. The project authority should take necessary permission from Chief Wildlife Warden/Park Manager for the officials/staff and workers of the contractor before entering into the National Park.<br>4. No effluent or domestic sewage (liquid or. solid waste) shall be disposed into the sea or nearby forest areas, by the user agency.<br>5. The user agency will ensue that the natural drainages of the locality are not disturbed due to the construction and the dugout soil are stabilized in a proper way. |   |
| 20 | <b>Comments of Ministry</b><br>The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.   |   |



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| 1    | Name of the Proposal  | Proposal for diversion of 0.9613 ha of forest land from Saddle Peak National Park for augmentation of water supply by construction of weir and laying pipeline from Tambunallah towards existing pipeline near source no.1 at Dumornallah, Andaman & Nicobar Islands.   |                |           |
| 2    | Name of the protected area involved   | Saddle Peak National Park   |                |           |
| 3    | File No   | 6-32/2021 WL  |                |           |
| 4    | Name of the State   | Andaman & Nicobar Islands   |                |           |
| 5    | Whether proposal is sub-judice  | Not sub-judice  |                |           |
| 6    | Area of the protected area  | 32.54 Sq Km   |                |           |
| 7(a) | Area proposed for diversion / De-notification   | 0.9613 ha   |                |           |
|      |   | Size of the weir  | 06.66 m x 20 m | 0.013 ha  |
|      |   | Length of the new pipeline  | 3160 x 3.00    | 0.948 ha  |
|      |   | Total   |                | 0.9613 ha |
| 7(b) | Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)   | NA  |                |           |
| 8    | Status of ESZ if any  | Final notified on 10 <sup>th</sup> May 2018   |                |           |
| 9    | Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972  | The project is located within the Saddle Peak National Park. However, the project does not involve felling of trees and removal of forest produce or wildlife there is likely to be no contravention of any provision of section 29 of Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972. |                |           |
| 10   | Whether linear / non-linear   | NA  |                |           |
| 11   | Whether EC obtained   | NA  |                |           |
| 12   | Name of the applicant agency  | Construction Division A.P.W.D., Diglipur  |                |           |
| 13   | Date of submission  | -   |                |           |
| 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 Wildlife<br>State Board for Wildlife recommended the proposal through circulation.  |   |                |           |
| 17   | Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency<br>Construction of weir and laying pipe line in the reserve forest area at lamiyabay inside the saddle Peak National Park. Laying of pipeline is necessary to fulfill the demand for drinking water supply to 06 Nos. villages and adjoining area of |   |                |           |

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|    | Diglipur, North Andaman. Since no suitable water source other than Tambu Nallah source is available in the Saddle Peak National Park area, no alternative source for construction of weir and alignment for laying of new pipe line can be made available for collecting drinking water for augmentation of water supply.  |
| 18 | <b>Rare and endangered species found in the area</b><br>Saddle Peak National Park is home to Andaman Wild Pig, Barking Deer, Spotted Deer, Andaman Masked Palm civet, Jungle Cat, Bats (11 types), Andaman Island Spiny Shrew etc.   |
| 19 | <b>Opinion of the Chief Wildlife Warden</b><br>The State CWLW has recommended the proposal with the following conditions:<br>The project will cater the need of drinking water to the Wildlife/forest Campus near the vicinity free of cost. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The project proponent shall submit the names of the staff/workers engaged in the project to the Divisional Forest Officer (Wildlife), Mayabunder before commencement of the work.</li> <li>2. Kindling of fire inside the PA is prohibited.</li> <li>3. No person should carry any weapons/ammunitions/explosives etc. which may endanger the life of Wildfie while entering the national Park during the constructional and operational phase of the project.</li> </ol> |
| 20 | <b>Comments of Ministry</b><br><br>The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.   |

## GUJARAT

### A. Proposal falling inside the protected area

| S.No. | F.No.         | Name of the Proposal  |
|-------|---------------|---|
| 1.    | 6-5/2021 WL   | Replacement of both offshore pipelines from Narara bet to Single Point Moorings (SPMs) & interconnecting loop line between SPMs, Replacing & Relocating Pipe Line End Manifold (PLEM) and Installation of SPM buoy at Vadinar, Gujarat.<br><br><b>FP/GJ/Pipeline/42481/2019</b> |
| 2.    | 6-11/2021 WL  | Widening & Strengthening Four lane of Bilimora Chikhli Vansda Waghai Road Ch. Km. 53+400 to 59+600 passing through Vansda National Park for 6.2 km<br><br><b>FP/GJ/ROAD/4303/2019</b>   |
| 3.    | 6- 15/2021 WL | New NH-754K greenfield alignment Sanchore-Santalpur section (EC-3) starting from Vantdau in Banaskantha district to Ranmalpura in Patan district, from km 4+888 to km 130+073<br><br><b>FP/GJ/ROAD/34425/2018</b>   |
| 4.    | 6-33/2021 WL  | Proposal of diversion of 9.749 ha of forest land Wild Ass Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of 765 kV D/C Lakadia to Banaskantha Transmission Line, Gujarat.<br><br><b>FP/GJ/TRANS/43664/2019</b>   |
| 5.    | 6-35/2021 WL  | Proposal of diversion of 30.81 ha from Wild Ass Sanctuary for construction of 765 KV D/C Lakadia-Vadodara Transmission line, Gujarat<br><br><b>FP/GJ/TRANS/43086/2019</b>   |

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|------|--|--|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1    | Name of the Proposal   | Replacement of both offshore pipelines from Narara bet to Single Point Moorings (SPMs) & interconnecting loop line between SPMs, Replacing & Relocating Pipe Line End Manifold (PLEM) and Installation of SPM buoy at Vadinar, Gujarat.<br><br>FP/GJ/Pipeline/42481/2019   |                            |                                       |                                   |
| 2    | Name of the protected area involved  | Marine Wildlife Sanctuary & National Park  |                            |                                       |                                   |
| 3    | File No.   | 6-5/2021 WL  |                            |                                       |                                   |
| 4    | Name of the State  | Gujarat  |                            |                                       |                                   |
| 5    | Whether proposal is sub-judice   | Not sub-judice   |                            |                                       |                                   |
| 6    | Area of the protected area   | Marine Sanctuary covers an area of 457.92 square kilometre and an area of 162.89 square kilometre as Marine National Park  |                            |                                       |                                   |
| 7(a) | Area proposed for diversion / De-notification                              | 41.1ha.  |                            |                                       |                                   |
|      |  | Division wise details of land  |                            |                                       |                                   |
|      |  | S.No   | Division Name              | Protected Area Name                   | Project Area under Protected Area |
|      |  | 1.   | MNP & S Division, Jamnagar | Marine WLS, Gulf of Kachchh           | 13.6                              |
|      |  | 2.   | MNP & S Division, Jamnagar | Marine National Park, Gulf of Kachchh | 22                                |
| 3.   | MNP & S Division, Jamnagar   | Eco Sensitive Zone, Gulf of Kachchh  | 5.5                        |                                       |                                   |
| 7(b) | Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)                            | NA   |                            |                                       |                                   |
| 8    | Status of ESZ if any   | Final notified on 22 <sup>nd</sup> August 2013   |                            |                                       |                                   |
| 9    | Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 | Proposed area falls under Marine National Park and Sanctuary. No any kind of exploitation or removal of any kind wildlife including forest produce from the sanctuary is involved in proposed activity, except bare minimum possible unavoidable damages which may occur during installation/construction phase. If the proposed activity is carried out with proper safety and mitigation measures, then the damage may be very minimal. Since the proposed act will not divert or enhance the flow of water into or outside the Marine National Park or sanctuary. |                            |                                       |                                   |

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| 10 | <b>Whether linear / non-linear</b>  | Linear              |
| 11 | <b>Whether EC obtained</b>  | EC under process    |
| 12 | <b>Name of the applicant agency</b>   | INDIAN OIL CORP LTD |
| 13 | <b>Date of submission</b>   | 14.10.2019          |
| 14 | <b>Total number of tree to be felled</b>  | Nil                 |
| 15 | <b>Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not</b>  | YES                 |
| 16 | <b>Recommendation of State Board for Wildlife</b><br>State Board for Wildlife recommended the proposal in its meeting held on 29.09.2020.   |                     |
| 17 | <b>Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency</b><br><br>Indian Oil Corporation Limited had commissioned SPM system in 1978 at Vadinar in the Gulf of Kutch along with associated 42" diameter crude oil unloading line (5.3km offshore and 5.7km onshore). Subsequently, in 1982, another length of 5.7 km 42" diameter pipeline was added to the existing onshore segment. The new on-shore segment of 1982 was designated as eastern leg and old one of 1978, as western leg for ease of identification. In 1997, a second SPM terminal was installed along with 6.3 km additional off-shore pipeline which was connected to the western leg of existing on-shore pipeline thus effectively making two separate 42" diameter pipelines between Vadinar tank farm and the SPMs. Additionally, in 1997 itself both the off-shore pipelines were interconnected through a 2.1 km loop line (connecting SPM-I and SPM-II) thus permitting pigging of the entire off-shore and on-shore pipelines from shore based pigging system.<br><br>Based on the recent survey, management has decided to replace the offshore portion of pipeline from both the SPM buoys to Isolation Valves at Nararabet. The new offshore lines shall be hooked up with the existing onshore section of the pipeline. All the clearances for the present system are in place. The existing offshore lines were installed back in 1978 and 1997 are laid through the wildlife land and hence IOCL has no other alternative than to lay the new lines through the wildlife area.<br><br><u>Existing Clearances</u><br><br>The list of existing Environment, Forest and Wildlife is as mentioned below <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Environment clearance for handling of additional crude (25 MTPA to MTPA) through existing single Point Mooring System at Vadinar, Gujarat vide File No.J-11011/1/1989 IA(II)-(I) dated 17.01.1992, 28.02.2011 &amp; 24.07.2012.</li> </ul> |                     |

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|    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MOEF, Govt of India have accorded approval for diversion of 9.6 ha of forestland for installation of Second oil terminal at Gulf of Kutch in Jamnagar district vide letter no 8-35/91-FC dated 08.01.1992</li> <li>• Ex-post facto permission under section 29 of Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 for 46.5 ha land in Marine Sanctuary and Marine National Park at Vadinar have been obtained vide letter no WLP/160/32/B/238-9/2009-10 dated 23<sup>rd</sup> January 2009.</li> </ul>  |
| 18 | <p><b>Rare and endangered species found in the area</b></p> <p>Marine Wild Life Sanctuary and National Park is home to Sponge, Corals, Jelly fish, seashore, Octopus, pearl oyster starfish, lobster, dolphin etc.</p>   |
| 19 | <p><b>Opinion of Chief Wildlife Warden</b></p> <p>The State CWLW has recommended the proposal with the following conditions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The User Agency shall not violate any regulatory provisions under Section-9, 17A, 27, 29, 30, 31 32 of Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972.</li> <li>2. The User agency shall not harm or destroy wildlife habitat including fauna and flora of the Sanctuary. The coral along the pipeline will have to be relocated at the cost of the company to a suitable nearby place under supervision of the Forest Department,</li> <li>3. The User Agency shall have to bear the cost of double the area of Mangrove plantation for all the Mangroves that would be effected due to the pipeline.</li> <li>4. The User Agency shall ensure that there would be no oil spillage in the work site and will not create any dumping site within the Protected Area.</li> <li>5. The user agency will have to prepare a conservation plan relevant to the biological entity affected due to the project and deposit the fund before initiating any work on the land.</li> <li>6. The User Agency shall not use the area for any other work other than the work permitted.</li> <li>7. The User Agency shall not establish any temporary or permanent labour camp in the Protected Area.</li> <li>8. The User Agency or his contractor shall not create any fire places inside the Protected Area.</li> <li>9. All the material required for the work shall be prepared outside the Protected Area.</li> <li>10. The work in the Sanctuary will be allowed only in the day time considering the local tidal effects.</li> <li>11. Approval under Forest (Conversation) Act, 1980, if required, shall be obtained separately for use of forest land.</li> </ol> |

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|    | <p>12. 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.</p> <p>13. The User Agency shall restore the land in its original form after completion of the work.</p> |
| 20 | <p><b>Comments of Ministry</b></p> <p>The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.</p>   |

(2)

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| 1    | <b>Name of the Proposal</b>   | Widening & Strengthening Four lane of Bilimora Chikhli Vansda Waghai Road Ch. Km. 53+400 to 59+600 passing through Vansda National Park for 6.2 km<br><br><b>FP/GJ/ROAD/4303/2019</b>     |
| 2    | <b>Name of the protected Area involved</b>  | Vansda National Park  |
| 3    | <b>File No.</b>   | <b>6-11/2021 WL</b>   |
| 4    | <b>Name of the State</b>  | Gujarat   |
| 5    | <b>Whether proposal is sub-judice</b>   | No  |
| 6    | <b>Area of the protected area</b>   | 2399.44 ha  |
| 7(a) | <b>Area proposed for diversion/Denotification</b>                                 | 3.76 ha   |
| 7(b) | <b>Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)</b>                            | NA  |
| 8    | <b>Status of ESZ, if any</b>  | ESZ finally notified on 31.05.2012. ESZ extends upto 5 km from the boundary of the Vansda National Park   |
| 9.   | <b>Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972</b> | By implementation of the project, there will not be any destruction, exploitation or removal of any wildlife from a National park or destruction or damage the habitat of any wild animal |
| 10   | <b>Whether project linear/non-linear</b>  | Linear  |
| 11   | <b>Whether EC obtained</b>  | Not Applicable  |
| 12   | <b>Date of submission by user agency</b>  | 08.07.2019  |
| 13   | <b>Name of the applicant agency</b>   | Navsari RNB Division, Dy. Executive Engineer, RNB Sub Division, Juna Thana Navsari, Gujarat – 396445  |
| 14   | <b>Total number of tree to be felled</b>  | 653   |
| 15   | <b>Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not</b>    | Yes   |
| 16   | <b>Recommendation of State Board for Wildlife</b>                                 | Proposal was recommended by State Board for Wildlife in its meeting held on 08.07.2019.   |



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| 17 | <p><b>Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency</b></p> <p>Analysis of alternatives was carried out for proposed alignment "Widening to four lane and Strengthening of Existing Bilimora Chikhli Vansda Waghai Road from Ch. Km. 54+400 to 59+600"</p> <p>Due to increase in traffic and to enhance connectivity, existing road is to be widened to four lane configurations on/along existing alignment. The proposed alignment is selected because:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The area demanded for diversion is required for the reason that alignment is along existing SH-360, a part of Vansda National Park with no alternative route.</li> <li>2. Since the proposed diversion is in hilly terrain, no alternate route is possible.</li> <li>3. It will facilitate better connectivity, traffic management and socio-economic upliftment of the region.</li> <li>4. Will provide seamless connectivity between Gujarat and Maharashtra in hilly terrain areas.</li> <li>5. Important for considerable augmentation in transportation facility in the state to contribute industrial and rural growth in tribal area.</li> <li>6. The National Park has 3 village inhabitants predominantly tribes, who are below poverty line and deprived of basic amenities and health programs.</li> <li>7. During monsoon season the connectivity with villages is cut off, proposed road widening will provide better connectivity for medical and educational purposes.</li> <li>8. With this design of the road way will help to reduce the effect of transportation on wildlife.</li> <li>9. Proposed diversion will meet the needs of the road users keeping in view the road functions, volume of traffic.</li> <li>10. Widening of the existing road will facilitate conveyance to road users.</li> <li>11. Will ensure road safety, avoid accidents and provide transportation facilities and other way-side amenities.</li> </ol> |
| 18 | <p><b>Rare and endangered species found in the area</b></p> <p>Spotted Deer, Pal Civet, Small Indian Civet, Barking Deer, Four Horned Antelope, Wild boar, Flying Squirrel, Rusty Spotted Cat.</p>  |
| 19 | <p><b>Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden</b></p> <p>The Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal subject to the following conditions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The User Agency shall not violate any regulatory provisions under section 9, 17A, 27, 29, 30 31 and 32 of Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972.</li> </ol>  |

|         | <div><div><div>2. The User Agency shall not harm or destroy wildlife habitat including fauna and flora of the National Park.</div><div>3. The User Agency shall not use the area for the proposed work other than the area permitted.</div><div>4. The User Agency shall not establish any temporary or permanent labour camp in the National Park.</div><div>5. The User Agency or his contractor shall not create any fire places inside the National Park.</div><div>6. All the material required for the work shall be prepared outside the National Park.</div><div>7. The Work in the National Park will be allowed only in the day time from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m.</div><div>8. Approval under Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, if required, shall be obtained separately for use of forest land.</div><div>9. The User Agency shall deposit NPV for the use of land of Protected Area as per the existing rates.</div><div>10. The User Agency shall create a speed breaker at a distance of every 500 meters and put signage to observe speed limit of 30 km per hour at suitable interval.</div><div>11. The User Agency shall prepare Wildlife Mitigation Plan and get it approved from Chief Wild Life Warden before start of the work. The budget for the same should be made available separately.</div></div></div>   |          |            |            |                |                |          |           |   |                     |        |            |            |   |              |        |            |            |   |             |        |            |            |   |             |        |            |            |   |             |        |            |            |   |             |        |            |            |   |                         |        |            |            |   |                           |        |            |            |   |                         |        |            |            |    |                           |        |            |            |
|---------|---|----------|------------|------------|----------------|----------------|----------|-----------|---|---------------------|--------|------------|------------|---|--------------|--------|------------|------------|---|-------------|--------|------------|------------|---|-------------|--------|------------|------------|---|-------------|--------|------------|------------|---|-------------|--------|------------|------------|---|-------------------------|--------|------------|------------|---|---------------------------|--------|------------|------------|---|-------------------------|--------|------------|------------|----|---------------------------|--------|------------|------------|
| 20      | <div><div><div><div>Comments of Ministry</div><div>User Agency has proposed for animal passage and mitigation plan for Rs. 4 cr. The details of culverts provided for animal passage are as follows:</div><table><tr><th rowspan="2">Sr. No.</th><th rowspan="2">Type</th><th rowspan="2">Chainage</th><th colspan="2">Geo-Coordinate</th></tr><tr><th>Latitude</th><th>Longitude</th></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>Single Pipe Culvert</td><td>53+550</td><td>20°45'19"N</td><td>73°26'07"E</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>Slab Culvert</td><td>53+910</td><td>20°45'15"N</td><td>73°26'18"E</td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td>Box Culvert</td><td>54+390</td><td>20°45'16"N</td><td>73°26'34"E</td></tr><tr><td>4</td><td>Box Culvert</td><td>54+460</td><td>20°45'17"N</td><td>73°26'37"E</td></tr><tr><td>5</td><td>Box Culvert</td><td>54+570</td><td>20°45'17"N</td><td>73°26'40"E</td></tr><tr><td>6</td><td>Box Culvert</td><td>55+210</td><td>20°45'18"N</td><td>73°27'02"E</td></tr><tr><td>7</td><td>Single Row Pipe Culvert</td><td>55+430</td><td>20°45'19"N</td><td>73°27'10"E</td></tr><tr><td>8</td><td>Loose Pipe Single Culvert</td><td>55+660</td><td>20°45'19"N</td><td>73°27'18"E</td></tr><tr><td>9</td><td>Single Row Pipe Culvert</td><td>55+775</td><td>20°45'19"N</td><td>73°27'21"E</td></tr><tr><td>10</td><td>Box Culvert (Single Cell)</td><td>55+910</td><td>20°45'20"N</td><td>73°27'25"E</td></tr></table></div></div></div> | Sr. No.  | Type       | Chainage   | Geo-Coordinate |                | Latitude | Longitude | 1 | Single Pipe Culvert | 53+550 | 20°45'19"N | 73°26'07"E | 2 | Slab Culvert | 53+910 | 20°45'15"N | 73°26'18"E | 3 | Box Culvert | 54+390 | 20°45'16"N | 73°26'34"E | 4 | Box Culvert | 54+460 | 20°45'17"N | 73°26'37"E | 5 | Box Culvert | 54+570 | 20°45'17"N | 73°26'40"E | 6 | Box Culvert | 55+210 | 20°45'18"N | 73°27'02"E | 7 | Single Row Pipe Culvert | 55+430 | 20°45'19"N | 73°27'10"E | 8 | Loose Pipe Single Culvert | 55+660 | 20°45'19"N | 73°27'18"E | 9 | Single Row Pipe Culvert | 55+775 | 20°45'19"N | 73°27'21"E | 10 | Box Culvert (Single Cell) | 55+910 | 20°45'20"N | 73°27'25"E |
| Sr. No. | Type  |          |            |            | Chainage       | Geo-Coordinate |          |           |   |                     |        |            |            |   |              |        |            |            |   |             |        |            |            |   |             |        |            |            |   |             |        |            |            |   |             |        |            |            |   |                         |        |            |            |   |                           |        |            |            |   |                         |        |            |            |    |                           |        |            |            |
|         |   | Latitude | Longitude  |            |                |                |          |           |   |                     |        |            |            |   |              |        |            |            |   |             |        |            |            |   |             |        |            |            |   |             |        |            |            |   |             |        |            |            |   |                         |        |            |            |   |                           |        |            |            |   |                         |        |            |            |    |                           |        |            |            |
| 1       | Single Pipe Culvert   | 53+550   | 20°45'19"N | 73°26'07"E |                |                |          |           |   |                     |        |            |            |   |              |        |            |            |   |             |        |            |            |   |             |        |            |            |   |             |        |            |            |   |             |        |            |            |   |                         |        |            |            |   |                           |        |            |            |   |                         |        |            |            |    |                           |        |            |            |
| 2       | Slab Culvert  | 53+910   | 20°45'15"N | 73°26'18"E |                |                |          |           |   |                     |        |            |            |   |              |        |            |            |   |             |        |            |            |   |             |        |            |            |   |             |        |            |            |   |             |        |            |            |   |                         |        |            |            |   |                           |        |            |            |   |                         |        |            |            |    |                           |        |            |            |
| 3       | Box Culvert   | 54+390   | 20°45'16"N | 73°26'34"E |                |                |          |           |   |                     |        |            |            |   |              |        |            |            |   |             |        |            |            |   |             |        |            |            |   |             |        |            |            |   |             |        |            |            |   |                         |        |            |            |   |                           |        |            |            |   |                         |        |            |            |    |                           |        |            |            |
| 4       | Box Culvert   | 54+460   | 20°45'17"N | 73°26'37"E |                |                |          |           |   |                     |        |            |            |   |              |        |            |            |   |             |        |            |            |   |             |        |            |            |   |             |        |            |            |   |             |        |            |            |   |                         |        |            |            |   |                           |        |            |            |   |                         |        |            |            |    |                           |        |            |            |
| 5       | Box Culvert   | 54+570   | 20°45'17"N | 73°26'40"E |                |                |          |           |   |                     |        |            |            |   |              |        |            |            |   |             |        |            |            |   |             |        |            |            |   |             |        |            |            |   |             |        |            |            |   |                         |        |            |            |   |                           |        |            |            |   |                         |        |            |            |    |                           |        |            |            |
| 6       | Box Culvert   | 55+210   | 20°45'18"N | 73°27'02"E |                |                |          |           |   |                     |        |            |            |   |              |        |            |            |   |             |        |            |            |   |             |        |            |            |   |             |        |            |            |   |             |        |            |            |   |                         |        |            |            |   |                           |        |            |            |   |                         |        |            |            |    |                           |        |            |            |
| 7       | Single Row Pipe Culvert   | 55+430   | 20°45'19"N | 73°27'10"E |                |                |          |           |   |                     |        |            |            |   |              |        |            |            |   |             |        |            |            |   |             |        |            |            |   |             |        |            |            |   |             |        |            |            |   |                         |        |            |            |   |                           |        |            |            |   |                         |        |            |            |    |                           |        |            |            |
| 8       | Loose Pipe Single Culvert   | 55+660   | 20°45'19"N | 73°27'18"E |                |                |          |           |   |                     |        |            |            |   |              |        |            |            |   |             |        |            |            |   |             |        |            |            |   |             |        |            |            |   |             |        |            |            |   |                         |        |            |            |   |                           |        |            |            |   |                         |        |            |            |    |                           |        |            |            |
| 9       | Single Row Pipe Culvert   | 55+775   | 20°45'19"N | 73°27'21"E |                |                |          |           |   |                     |        |            |            |   |              |        |            |            |   |             |        |            |            |   |             |        |            |            |   |             |        |            |            |   |             |        |            |            |   |                         |        |            |            |   |                           |        |            |            |   |                         |        |            |            |    |                           |        |            |            |
| 10      | Box Culvert (Single Cell)   | 55+910   | 20°45'20"N | 73°27'25"E |                |                |          |           |   |                     |        |            |            |   |              |        |            |            |   |             |        |            |            |   |             |        |            |            |   |             |        |            |            |   |             |        |            |            |   |                         |        |            |            |   |                           |        |            |            |   |                         |        |            |            |    |                           |        |            |            |

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|   | 11 | Single Pipe Culvert     | 56+220 | 20°45'23"N | 73°27'35"E |
|   | 12 | Box Culvert             | 56+300 | 20°45'23"N | 73°27'38"E |
|   | 13 | Single Row Pipe Culvert | 56+630 | 20°45'27"N | 73°27'51"E |
|   | 14 | Single Row Pipe Culvert | 57+000 | 20°45'29"N | 73°28'01"E |
|   | 15 | Single Row Pipe Culvert | 57+230 | 20°45'32"N | 73°28'08"E |
|   | 16 | Single Row Pipe Culvert | 57+470 | 20°45'35"N | 73°28'15"E |
|   | 17 | Single Row Pipe Culvert | 57+600 | 20°45'36"N | 73°28'18"E |
| The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal. |    |                         |        |            |            |

(3)

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| 1    | <b>Name of the Proposal</b>  | Forest land diversion proposal (between km 13+500 to Km 130+073) of "Proposed new NH-754K greenfield alignment Sanchore-Santalpur section (EC-3) starting from Vantdau in Banaskantha district to Ranmalpura in Patan district, from km 4+888 to km 130+073<br><br><b>FP/GJ/ROAD/34425/2018</b> |
| 2    | <b>Name of the protected Area involved</b>   | Wild Ass Sanctuary, Dhrangdhra  |
| 3    | <b>File No.</b>  | <b>6-15/2021 WL</b>   |
| 4    | <b>Name of the State</b>   | Gujarat   |
| 5    | <b>Whether proposal is sub-judice</b>  | No  |
| 6    | <b>Area of the protected area</b>  | 495371 ha   |
| 7(a) | <b>Area proposed for diversion/Denotification</b>  | 2.617 ha inside sanctuary   |
| 7(b) | <b>Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)</b>   | 564.2418 ha in the protected area   |
| 8    | <b>Status of ESZ, if any</b>   | ESZ finally notified on 04.10.2018. ESZ extends from 0 to 1.2 km  |
| 9.   | <b>Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972</b>  | -Recommended  |
| 10   | <b>Whether project linear/non-linear</b>   | Linear  |
| 11   | <b>Whether EC obtained</b>   | EC under process  |
| 12   | <b>Date of submission by user agency</b>   | 06.01.2020  |
| 13   | <b>Name of the applicant agency</b>  | National Highways Authority of India, G-5 and G-6, Sector 10, Dwarka, Delhi - 110075  |
| 14   | <b>Total number of tree to be felled</b>   | Nil   |
| 15   | <b>Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not</b>   | Yes   |
| 16   | <b>Recommendation of State Board for Wildlife</b><br><br>Proposal was recommended by State Board for Wildlife in its meeting held on 29.09.2020. |   |
| 17   | <b>Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency</b>  |   |

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|    | <p>Analysis of Alternatives" has been done and the proposed alignment is selected from 4 alternatives for the proposed project namely "Forest land diversion proposal (between km 13+500 to km 130+073) of "Proposed new NH-754K greenfield alignment Sanchore -Santalpur section (EC-3) starting from Vantdau, in Banaskantha district to Ranmalpura in Patan district, from km 4+888 to km 130+073."</p> <p>Due to increase in traffic and to enhances connectivity, with other National Highway, the existing road is required to be widened to 4 lane configuration on/along existing alignment as well as new (greenfield) alignment is required. The proposed alignment is selected because;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. It is the best suitable alignment from technical point of view and requiring minimum forest area.</li> <li>2. Earthwork cutting and banking is relatively less.</li> <li>3. Minimum possible numbers of trees are affected.</li> <li>4. Road gradients are suitable for traffic.</li> <li>5. There is no suitable alternative non-forest land to construct the road.</li> <li>6. The proposed project road utilizes existing road about 21.10 km (NH15), reducing land acquisition and cost.</li> </ol> |
| 18 | <p><b>Rare and endangered species found in the area</b><br/> Dolri (<i>Aeluropus lagopoides</i>), Morad (<i>Sueda fruticosa</i>), Parasi (<i>Tamarix troupii</i>), Uud morad (<i>Sueda nudiflora</i>), Indian Wild Ass (<i>Equus hemionus khur</i>), Sarus crane (<i>Grus antigone</i>), Lesser Flamingo (<i>Phoenicopterus minor</i>), Wolf (<i>Canis lupus</i>) , Kutchi prawn (<i>Metapenaeus kutchensis</i>), Hyena, Indian Grey wolf, desert fox, Indian Fox, Desert Cat</p>  |
| 19 | <p><b>Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden</b><br/> The Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal subject to the following conditions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>12. The User Agency shall not violate any regulatory provisions under section 9, 17A, 27, 29, 30 31 and 32 of Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972.</li> <li>13. The User Agency shall not harm or destroy wildlife habitat including fauna and flora of the Sanctuary.</li> <li>14. The User Agency shall not use the area for any other work than the work permitted.</li> <li>15. The User Agency shall not establish any temporary or permanent labour camp in the Sanctuary.</li> <li>16. The User Agency will have a conservation plan relevant to the biological entity affected due to the project and deposit the fund before initiating any work on the land.</li> <li>17. The User Agency or his contractor shall not create any fire places inside the Sanctuary.</li> </ol>  |

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|    | <p>18. All the material required for the work shall be prepared outside the Sanctuary.</p> <p>19. The Work in the Sanctuary will be allowed only in the day time from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m.</p> <p>20. Approval under Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, if required, shall be obtained separately for use of forest land.</p> <p>21. 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.</p> <p>22. The User Agency will create adequate facilities for safe transit of wildlife across the road.</p>  |
| 20 | <p><b>Comments of Ministry</b></p> <p>The Finish Road Level (FRL) of subject road is at 7m to 8m above the ground level on an average.</p> <p>Almost in every kilometer, 3-4 no of culverts have been provided and from km. 124+000 to Km. 126+000, total 6 nos. of culvert (3m X 3m) are proposed as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Km. 124+227</li> <li>ii. Km. 124+720</li> <li>iii. Km. 124+952</li> <li>iv. Km. 125+157</li> <li>v. Km. 125+387</li> <li>vi. Km. 125+950</li> </ul> <p>2 no. of VUPs i.e. at Km. 123+968 and Km. 125+, 10 are proposed in the design as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Km. 123+968 (width: 2x14.5m, height: 5.5m</li> <li>ii. Km. 125+810 (width: 2x14.5m. height: 4.5m</li> </ul> <p>The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.</p> |

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|      |   |   |
|------|---|---|
| 1    | <b>Name of the Proposal</b>   | Proposal of diversion of 9.749 ha of forest land Wild Ass Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of 765 kV D/C Lakadia to Banaskantha Transmission Line, Gujarat.<br><b>FP/GJ/TRANS/43664/2019</b>   |
| 2    | <b>Name of the protected area involved</b>  | Wild Ass Sanctuary, Dhrangdhra  |
| 3    | <b>File No</b>  | 6-33/2021 WL  |
| 4    | <b>Name of the State</b>  | Gujarat   |
| 5    | <b>Whether proposal is sub-judice</b>   | Not sub-judice  |
| 6    | <b>Area of the protected area</b>   | 495371 ha   |
| 7(a) | <b>Area proposed for diversion / De-notification</b>                              | 9.749 ha including 3.887 ha forest land.  |
| 7(b) | <b>Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)</b>                            | 564.2418 ha in the protected area   |
| 8    | <b>Status of ESZ if any</b>   | Final notified on 4.10.2018. ESZ extends from 0 to 1.2 km.  |
| 9    | <b>Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The project will facilitate evacuation of renewal energy generating from Bhuj, Dwarka and Lakadia area thereby increase in productivity in industrial sector and improve green energy.</li> <li>The evacuation of power will help the power generation and distribution companies entire region and state of Gujarat will get benefitted from the available of reliable.</li> <li>There is a possibility of death due to birds sitting on the transmission line. So that it seems necessary to install a bird reflector at some distance from the line.</li> </ul> |
| 10   | <b>Whether linear / non-linear</b>  | Linear  |
| 11   | <b>Whether EC obtained</b>  | No  |
| 12   | <b>Name of the applicant agency</b>   | LAKADIA BANASKANTHA TRANSCO LIMITED   |
| 13   | <b>Date of submission</b>   | 25.02.2020  |
| 14   | <b>Total number of tree to be felled</b>  | Nil   |
| 15   | <b>Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the</b>                                       | YES   |

|    | <b>diversion proposal<br/>included or not</b>   |  |
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| 16 | <b>Recommendation of State Board for Wildlife</b><br>State Board for Wildlife recommended the proposal in its meeting held on 29.09.2020.   |  |
| 17 | <b>Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency</b><br>During the selection of route for 765 KV D/C Lakadia-Banaskantha transmission line, utmost emphasis was made to align the route through non-forest land. Wherever it was not possible to avoid the forest land in the route, it was ensured that the line passes through minimum forest land by keeping the line length as short as possible through the forest stretches. Forest and wildlife sanctuary area involvement is least among all the three alternatives and cannot be avoided. The crossings of existing power transmission lines, railways and highways is also less in comparison to other alternatives.   |  |
| 18 | <b>Rare and endangered species found in the area</b><br>Wild Ass Wildlife Sanctuary is home to Indian Wild Ass, Black buck, Chinkara, Striped Hyena, Wolf, Desert Fox, Jackal, Indian marbled toad etc.   |  |
| 19 | <b>Opinion of the Chief Wildlife Warden</b><br><br>The State CWLW has recommended the proposal with the following conditions: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The user agency shall not violate any regulatory provisions under section-9,17 A, 27,29,30,31 &amp; 32 of Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.</li> <li>2. The user agency shall not harm or destroy wildlife habitat including fauna and flora of the sanctuary.</li> <li>3. The user agency shall not use the area for any other work other than the work permitted</li> <li>4. The user agency shall not establish any temporary or permanent labour camp in the sanctuary.</li> <li>5. The User Agency or his contractor shall not create any fire places inside the sanctuary</li> <li>6. The user agency will have to prepare a conservation plan relevant to the biological entity affected due to the project and deposit the fund before initiating any work on the land.</li> <li>7. All the material required for the wok shall be prepared outside the sanctuary.</li> <li>8. The work in the sanctuary will be allowed only in the day time from 8 AM to 6 PM.</li> <li>9. Approval under Forest (conservation) Act, 1980, if required shall be obtained separately for use of forest land.</li> <li>10. The user agency shall deposit NPV for the user of land of Protected Area as per the existing rates before initiating any work on the land.</li> <li>11. The user agency shall install adequate number of Bird diverters along the transmission line.</li> </ol> |  |



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| 20 | <p><b>Comments of Ministry</b></p> <p>The project proponent has submitted the animal passage plan which is placed at <b>Annexure IV</b>. The length of the proposed transmission line passing through the sanctuary is 1.599 km</p> <p>The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.</p> |
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| 1    | <b>Name of the Proposal</b>   | Proposal of diversion of 30.81 ha from Wild Ass Sanctuary for construction of 765 KV D/C Lakadia-Vadodara Transmission line, Gujarat<br><b>FP/GJ/TRANS/43086/2019</b>  |
| 2    | <b>Name of the protected area involved</b>  | Wild Ass Sanctuary, Dhrangdhra   |
| 3    | <b>File No</b>  | 6-35/2021 WL   |
| 4    | <b>Name of the State</b>  | Gujarat  |
| 5    | <b>Whether proposal is sub-judice</b>   | Not sub-judice   |
| 6    | <b>Area of the protected area</b>   | 495371 ha  |
| 7(a) | <b>Area proposed for diversion / De-notification</b>                              | 30.81 ha inside protected area   |
| 7(b) | <b>Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)</b>                            | 564.2418 ha in the protected area  |
| 8    | <b>Status of ESZ if any</b>   | ESZ finally notified on 04.10.2018. ESZ extends from 0 to 1.2 km.  |
| 9    | <b>Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The project will facilitate evacuation of renewal energy generating from Kutch (Lakadia) area thereby increase in productivity in industrial sector and improve green energy.</li><li>• The evacuation of power will help the power generation and distribution companies entire region and state of Gujarat will get benefitted from the available of reliable.</li><li>• There is a possibility of death due to birds sitting on the transmission line. So that it seems necessary to install a bird reflector at some distance from the line.</li></ul> |
| 10   | <b>Whether linear / non-linear</b>  | Linear   |
| 11   | <b>Whether EC obtained</b>  | No   |
| 12   | <b>Name of the applicant agency</b>   | LAKADIA VADODARA TRANSMISSION PROJECT LIMITED  |
| 13   | <b>Date of submission</b>   | 04.03.2020   |
| 14   | <b>Total number of tree to be felled</b>  | NA   |
| 15   | <b>Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the</b>                                       | YES  |

|    | <b>diversion proposal<br/>included or not</b>  |  |
|----|--|--|
| 16 | <b>Recommendation of State Board for Wildlife</b><br>State Board for Wildlife recommended the proposal in its meeting held on 29.09.2020.  |  |
| 17 | <b>Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency</b><br>Three alternative route corridors were identified largely by maximizing linear sighting opportunities, such as following existing roadways and power line corridors, negotiation with river, railway, road, electric power and telephone line crossing and least crossing of notified/ reserved forest areas. All efforts have been made to provide minimum numbers of angle points and utmost care have been taken on the ground with possible angle of deviation. Similarly, power line crossings have been fixed as close as possible to the right angle but not less than the 60 degree crossing. The line passes through Kutch, Morbi, Surendranagar, Ahmedabad, Kheda, Anand & Vadodara Districts of Gujarat. Every effort has been made to avoid forest area but it is not possible to completely avoid the forest. The alignment with minimum crossing of the forest & having minimum length has been selected as the proposed alignment.   |  |
| 18 | <b>Rare and endangered species found in the area</b><br>Wild Ass Wildlife Sanctuary is home to Indian Wild Ass, Black buck, Chinkara, Striped Hyena, Wolf, Desert Fox, Jackal, Indian marbled toad etc.  |  |
| 19 | <b>Opinion of the Chief Wildlife Warden</b><br>The State CWLW has recommended the proposal with the following conditions:<br><ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The user agency shall not violate any regulatory provisions under section-9,17 A, 27,29,30,31 &amp; 32 of Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.</li> <li>2. The user agency shall not harm or destroy wildlife habitat including fauna and flora of the sanctuary.</li> <li>3. The user agency shall not use the area for any other work other than the work permitted</li> <li>4. The user agency shall not establish any temporary or permanent labour camp in the sanctuary.</li> <li>5. The User Agency or his contractor shall not create any fire places inside the sanctuary</li> <li>6. The user agency will have to prepare a conservation plan relevant to the biological entity affected due to the project and deposit the fund before initiating any work on the land.</li> <li>7. All the material required for the wok shall be prepared outside the sanctuary.</li> <li>8. The work in the sanctuary will be allowed only in the day time from 8 AM to 6 PM.</li> <li>9. Approval under Forest (conservation) Act, 1980, if required shall be obtained separately for use of forest land.</li> </ol> |  |

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|    | <p>10. The user agency shall deposit NPV for the user of land of Protected Area as per the existing rates before initiating any work on the allotted land.</p> <p>11. The user agency shall install adequate number of bird diverters along the transmission line.</p>                             |
| 20 | <p><b>Comments of Ministry</b></p> <p>The length of the proposed transmission line passing through the protected area is 4.598 km. The animal passage plan submitted by the User Agency is placed as <b>Annexure V</b>.</p> <p>The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.</p> |

## JAMMU AND KASHMIR

### A. Proposal falling inside the protected area

| S.No. | F.No.        | Name of the Proposal  |
|-------|--------------|---|
| 1.    | 6-26/2021 WL | Proposal for Shahpur Kandi Dam Project, Jammu & Kashmir.<br><br>FP/JK/HYD/5444/2020 |

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|------|---|--|---------------|--|--|
| 1    | Name of the Proposal  | Proposal for Shahpur Kandi Dam Project, Jammu & Kashmir.<br><b>FP/JK/HYD/5444/2020</b> |               |  |  |
| 2    | Name of the protected area involved   | Thein Conservation Reserve, Kathua   |               |  |  |
| 3    | File No   | 6-26/2021 WL   |               |  |  |
| 4    | Name of the State   | Jammu & Kashmir  |               |  |  |
| 5    | Whether proposal is sub-judice  | Not sub-judice   |               |  |  |
| 6    | Area of the protected area  | 19 km <sup>2</sup>   |               |  |  |
| 7(a) | Area proposed for diversion / De-notification   | 51.08 ha within the Protected area   |               |  |  |
|      |   | District wise breakup  |               |  |  |
|      |   | S.no   | District Name | Project Area under Protected Area(ha.) | Project Area under Non-Protected Area(ha.) |
|      |   | 1.   | Kathua        | 51.08                                  | 573.59                                     |
| 7(b) | Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)   | Not applicable   |               |  |  |
| 8    | Status of ESZ if any  | Not applicable   |               |  |  |
| 9    | Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972  | Not Applicable   |               |  |  |
| 10   | Whether linear / non-linear   | Non-Linear   |               |  |  |
| 11   | Whether EC obtained   | EC obtained on 18 Nov 1981   |               |  |  |
| 12   | Name of the applicant agency  | Dept. of Water Resources (Govt. of Punjab)   |               |  |  |
| 13   | Date of submission  | 24.10.2020   |               |  |  |
| 14   | Total number of tree to be felled   | 26544 trees  |               |  |  |
| 15   | Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not   | YES  |               |  |  |
| 16   | Recommendation of State Board for Wildlife<br><br>State Board for Wildlife recommended the proposal in its meeting held on 23.11.2020.  |  |               |  |  |
| 17   | Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency<br><br>Shahpurkandi Dam Project is located in the Ravi river terrain in Pathankot District of Punjab State. The excess water of the River Ravi at present is going |  |               |  |  |

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|    | <p>waste through the Madhopur Headworks downstream to Pakistan. Implementation of the project would minimize such wastage of water. A Bilateral agreement was signed between Punjab and J&amp;K in Jan, 1979. As per the agreement, construction of Ranjit Sagar Dam (Thein Dam) and Shahpurkandi Dam was to be taken up by Punjab Govt. Ranjit Sagar Dam was commissioned in Aug, 2000. The Shahpurkandi Dam project is proposed on River Ravi, 11 d/s of Ranjit Sagar Dam and 8 km u/s of Madhopur Head Works. Shahpurkandi Dam will act as balancing reservoir for working of Ranjit Sagar Power plant as a peaking station &amp; to regulate the supplies to Shahpurkandi Hydrel channel/ U.B.D.C canal system. With the completion of this project, complete water of river Ravi will be utilized for irrigation as well as power generation of 206MW. The proposed site for construction of Shahpurkandi Dam is strategically located on the Ravi river because the particular stretch is narrow on the said location. There is no other possible alternatives for examination to avoid the submergence of Wildlife land in the Shahpurkandi Dam Reservoir. So it is necessary for Wildlife Clearance of 51.08 ha land falling under the Conservation Reserve.</p>                    |
| 18 | <p><b>Rare and endangered species found in the area</b></p> <p>Thein Conservation Reserve is home to Peal fowl, Red Jungle fowl, Black Partridge, Bush Quil, Red Turtle Dove, Blue rock pigeon, Spotted Owlet, Asian Koel etc.</p>  |
| 19 | <p><b>Opinion of the Chief Wildlife Warden</b></p> <p>The State CWLW has recommended the proposal with the following conditions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The proprietary and the legal status of the land shall remain.</li> <li>2. The User Agency shall pay NPV (Net Present Value) in accordance with the orders of the Hon'ble Supreme court.</li> <li>3. The User Agency shall be responsible for obtaining requisite clearances under any other law in vogue.</li> <li>4. No harm to any wildlife species shall be done if found accidentally in the said area.</li> <li>5. User Agency shall abide by all the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, provisions of Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, directions of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change and orders of the Government of Jammu &amp; Kashmir in this regard.</li> <li>6. Waste material including muck generated during execution of project shall be disposed of outside the protected area.</li> <li>7. The area proposed should not be used by the user agency for any purpose other than proposed.</li> <li>8. The land so allowed to be used shall be returned to the department free of any encumbrances when it is no longer required by the User Agency.</li> </ol> |

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|    | <p>9. The user agency shall have to abide by all the conditions laid down in the sanction order issued by the Competent Authority.</p> <p>10. The annual compliance certificate on the stipulated conditions shall be submitted by the project proponent to the Chief Wildlife Warden for further submission to MoEF &amp; CC, Government of India.</p> |
| 20 | <p><b>Comments of Ministry</b></p> <p>The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.</p>   |



## KERALA

### A. Proposal falling inside the protected area

| S.No. | F.No.        | Name of the Proposal   |
|-------|--------------|--|
| 1.    | 6-13/2021 WL | Proposal to construct a bridge at Kumbichalkadavu in Neyyar Wildlife Sanctuary, Kerala<br><br><b>FP/KL/Others/32487/2018</b> |

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| 1    | <b>Name of the Proposal</b>   | Proposal to construct a bridge at Kumbichalkadavu in Neyyar Wildlife Sanctuary, Kerala<br>FP/KL/Others/32487/2018  |
| 2    | <b>Name of the protected area involved</b>  | Neyyar Wildlife Sanctuary  |
| 3    | <b>File No</b>  | 6-13/2021 WL   |
| 4    | <b>Name of the State</b>  | Kerala   |
| 5    | <b>Whether proposal is sub-judice</b>   | Not sub-judice   |
| 6    | <b>Area of the protected area</b>   | 128 sq. km   |
| 7(a) | <b>Area proposed for diversion / De-notification</b>                              | 0.49 ha in protected area including 0.21 ha forest land  |
| 7(b) | <b>Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)</b>                            | NA   |
| 8    | <b>Status of ESZ if any</b>   | Draft notification issued on 05.08.2016 ha. Now Expired  |
| 9    | <b>Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972</b> | The Chief Wild Life Warden has not come across any activity by the User Agency which is in violation of Section 29/35 (6) of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972  |
| 10   | <b>Whether linear / non-linear</b>  | Linear   |
| 11   | <b>Whether EC obtained</b>  | No   |
| 12   | <b>Name of the applicant agency</b>   | PWD Roads Division, Thiruvananthapuram   |
| 13   | <b>Date of submission</b>   | 17.04.2018   |
| 14   | <b>Total number of tree to be felled</b>  | Nil  |
| 15   | <b>Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not</b>    | Yes  |
| 16   | <b>Recommendation of State Board for Wildlife</b>                                 | State Board for Wild Life recommended the proposal in its meeting held on 12.11.2018   |
| 17   | <b>Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency</b>       | The proposed Bridge is at Kumbichalkadavu in Amboori Grama Panchayat across Karippayar River inside Neyyar Reservoir in Parassala constituency of Thiruvananthapuram District. This bridge will give provision for vehicular traffic to about 450 households in 11 tribal settlements on the other bank of the reservoir. At present there is a ferry at Kumbichalkadavu. During rainy seasons it becomes very difficult to operate the ferry in the reservoir. Also ferry service |

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|    | <p>operates between 7am and 9pm only and during the remaining period the people are cutoff from the mainland. Also a number of casualties have been occurred here even causing the death of a school child. The tribal people on the other bank of the river is actually deprived off the facilities of the modern society. Due to lack of road accessibility they are forced to bear 2 to 3 times cost escalation for all the essential items building materials. Thus the lack of transportation facilities deprive them from getting the true benefit of all the state and centrally aided schemes. The proposed bridge is considered as an only solution for the hardship of the tribal people. So considering all this as per GO(RT)1496/201 6/PWD dated 31/10/2016 Government has accorded administrative sanction for an amount of RS.1500 Lakhs for the construction of Kumbichalkadavu Bridge. So a seven span bridge of total length 253.4 m having a carriage way of 7.50m and 1.5m footpath on either side has been proposed The total width of the bridge comes to 1.00m. The approach at Amboory side consists of 220 111. In Puravimala side the main approach has 00m length. The construction of the bridge will put an end to the hardship of the inhabitants of Puravimala parts. They will be directly connected with the town. They will be connected with an all-weather road with the Town which will ensure the local area development. Agricultural sector and the overall living standards of the area will be improved due to the project. Now Financial Sanction has already been accorded by KIFB for the work vide order no. APR 3/337/2017/KIIFB dated 01.01.2018 for an amount of 17.25 Crores. The Amboory Grama Panchayath has convened the 'Oorukkootam' of the tribals of the settlement and they had submitted their consent for the construction of the bridge and its approaches.</p> |
| 18 | <p><b>Rare and endangered species found in the area</b></p> <p>Neyyar Wildlife Sanctuary is home to Elephant, Gaur, Sambhar Deer, Lion Tailed Macaque, Nilgiri Langur, Slender Loris, Sloth Bear, Leopard Cat etc.</p>   |
| 19 | <p><b>Opinion of the Chief Wildlife Warden</b></p> <p>The State CWLW has recommended the proposal with the following conditions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. A horizontal bar at appropriate height on the two ends of the bridge may also be thought of to restrict movement of heavy commercial vehicles on this road.</li> <li>2. The road has to be completely sealed at Anamuzham (Kerala-Tamil Nadu border) and one forest check post at Kumbichal Kadavu may have to be erected for better management of wildlife sanctuary.</li> <li>3. The road from Kumbichalkadavu to Anamukham should be used only for genuine tribal inhabitants and not as interstate road between Tamil Nadu and Kerala.</li> </ol>   |
| 20 | <p><b>Comments of Ministry</b></p> <p>The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.</p>  |

## MADHYA PRADESH

### A. Proposal falling inside the protected area

| S.No. | F.No.        | Name of the Proposal  |
|-------|--------------|---|
| 1.    | 6-12/2021 WL | <p>Renewal of clearance earlier granted under WPA, 1972. At the same time to increase the periphery of mining pit within the lease area by about 10 Ha. of which 1.5 Ha will fall inside forest area. The total lease area of 275.963 Ha falls within Gangau Sanctuary of which 74.018 H, Madhya Pradesh.</p> <p><b>FP/MP/MIN/3966/2019</b></p> |

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| 1                             | Name of the Proposal   | Renewal of lease earlier granted vide recommendation of Standing Committee on 20th January, 2006 under WPA, 1972 over total lease area of 275.963 Ha falling within Gangau Sanctuary and at the same time to increase the periphery of mining pit within the lease area by about 10 Ha<br><br><b>FP/MP/MIN/3966/2019</b>  |  |  |                               |  |  |  |      |               |                     |                                   |   |                     |                           |  |
|-------------------------------|--|---|--|--|-------------------------------|--|--|--|------|---------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------|---|---------------------|---------------------------|--|
| 2                             | Name of the protected area involved  | Panna (Gangau) Wildlife Sanctuary   |  |  |                               |  |  |  |      |               |                     |                                   |   |                     |                           |  |
| 3                             | File No  | 6-12/2021 WL  |  |  |                               |  |  |  |      |               |                     |                                   |   |                     |                           |  |
| 4                             | Name of the State  | Madhya Pradesh  |  |  |                               |  |  |  |      |               |                     |                                   |   |                     |                           |  |
| 5                             | Whether proposal is sub-judice   | Yes, with the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in I.A. No. 1485 and 1507 in W.P. (C) No. 202/1995 in T. N. Godavarman Thirumulpad Vs. Union of India & ORS. Dated 13.08.2008, State Govt. has constituted a monitoring committee to approve the Mine closure plan & monitoring of APO for utilization of funds from NMDC as NPV and prescribing & monitoring of various safeguard for operation of the mine<br><i>(In part I &amp; II, it is mentioned that proposal is not sub-judice, However, in part IV CWLW, it is mentioned that proposal is under sub-judice)</i> |  |  |                               |  |  |  |      |               |                     |                                   |   |                     |                           |  |
| 6                             | Area of the protected area   | 1578.55 sq km   |  |  |                               |  |  |  |      |               |                     |                                   |   |                     |                           |  |
| 7(a)                          | Area proposed for diversion / De-notification                              | 275.963 ha. <table border="1"><thead><tr><th colspan="4">Division wise details of land</th></tr><tr><th>S.no</th><th>Division Name</th><th>Protected Area Name</th><th>Project Area under Protected Area</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>1</td><td>Panna National Park</td><td>Gangau Wildlife Sanctuary</td><td>275.963 of which 74.018 ha. is forest area</td></tr></tbody></table>   |  |  | Division wise details of land |  |  |  | S.no | Division Name | Protected Area Name | Project Area under Protected Area | 1 | Panna National Park | Gangau Wildlife Sanctuary | 275.963 of which 74.018 ha. is forest area |
| Division wise details of land |  |   |  |  |                               |  |  |  |      |               |                     |                                   |   |                     |                           |  |
| S.no                          | Division Name  | Protected Area Name   | Project Area under Protected Area          |  |                               |  |  |  |      |               |                     |                                   |   |                     |                           |  |
| 1                             | Panna National Park  | Gangau Wildlife Sanctuary   | 275.963 of which 74.018 ha. is forest area |  |                               |  |  |  |      |               |                     |                                   |   |                     |                           |  |
| 7(b)                          | Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)                            | NA  |  |  |                               |  |  |  |      |               |                     |                                   |   |                     |                           |  |
| 8                             | Status of ESZ if any   | Pending with the State Government   |  |  |                               |  |  |  |      |               |                     |                                   |   |                     |                           |  |
| 9                             | Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 | No removal of Wild Life including Forest produce is involved. Also, there is no proposal for stopping or diverting the flow of water in to or outside the protected area. Hence Section 29 of the Wild Life (Protection) Act 1972 is not attracted  |  |  |                               |  |  |  |      |               |                     |                                   |   |                     |                           |  |
| 10                            | Whether linear / non-linear  | Non-Linear  |  |  |                               |  |  |  |      |               |                     |                                   |   |                     |                           |  |
| 11                            | Whether EC obtained  | EC obtained on 13th January 2006  |  |  |                               |  |  |  |      |               |                     |                                   |   |                     |                           |  |
| 12                            | Name of the applicant agency   | NMDC LIMITED DMP PANNA  |  |  |                               |  |  |  |      |               |                     |                                   |   |                     |                           |  |
| 13                            | Date of submission   | 05.04.2019  |  |  |                               |  |  |  |      |               |                     |                                   |   |                     |                           |  |

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| 14 | <b>Total number of tree to be felled</b>   | NA  |
| 15 | <b>Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not</b>   | YES |
| 16 | <b>Recommendation of State Board for Wildlife</b><br>State Board for Wildlife recommended the proposal in its meeting held on 14 <sup>th</sup> January 2021.   |     |
| 17 | <b>Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency</b><br><br>NMDC Limited was incorporated on 1958 as a Public sector enterprise under the administrative control of Ministry of Steel, Government of India. It is a profit making and dividend paying "Navratna" Public sector enterprise. Diamond mining project was explored by NMDC during 1959-1968 and production commenced in the year 1968. It is the only fully mechanized diamond mine in the country. The project has produced more than 10 Lakh carats of diamond till date and balance reserve is about 9.5 Lakh carats. The project consists of two mining leases viz Main mining lease of 113.332 Ha. and supplementary mining lease of 162.631 Ha. The main mining lease consists of mine pit, overburden dump etc and the supplementary mining lease consists of process necessary facilities like roads, processing plant for recovery of Diamonds, power lines, workshop, stores, tailing pond, water reservoir, residential colony including, School, hospital, community center etc. Being the only source of diamonds in the country, it is justified to extract the diamond reserve in national interest.<br><br>The project has already been operating in the area since 1968 even before the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972 came into force. There are no alternative areas in the immediate vicinity under NMDC with Diamond reserves of sufficient quantity.<br><br>To extract the rare mineral, it is essential that the wildlife clearance is accorded for a further period of 20 years i.e. up to 31/12/2040. |     |
| 18 | <b>Rare and endangered species found in the area</b><br>The proposed area falls in the East portion of panna tiger reserve is home to Tiger, Leopard, Hyena, Wild dog, Jackal, Wild cat, Rhesus Macaque, Short nosed fruit bat, Common mongoose and Five striped palms etc.  |     |
| 19 | <b>Opinion of the Chief Wildlife Warden</b><br><br>The matter is being monitored by the Monitoring Committee constituted by the State Government on the directions of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India. Any decision in this matter will have to be taken after the approval of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India. The State CWLW has recommended the proposal subject to with the following conditions and approval of the mine closure plan duly approved by the Monitoring Committee appointed by the State as per the directions of the apex court:<br>1. Slurry or the polluted water will not be released in the park.<br>2. No blasting during night time.<br>3. Only silent blasting to be allowed.<br>4. No High intensity lights to be allowed.<br>5. 5% of the project cost for Tiger Foundation Society.  |     |
| 20 | <b>Comments of Ministry</b>  |     |

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|  | <p>Proposal for reopening of the diamond mine and continuing mining operations as 275.963 ha of the Mining lease area comes under Panna (Gangau) Wildlife Sanctuary was recommended by SC-NBWL held on 6th Meeting held on 20th January, 2006.</p> <p><b>Comment of NTCA:</b></p> <p>NTCA has observed that the Wildlife Clearance in present mining lease for "Gangau Diamond Mining Project" was granted to National Mining Development Corporation for 15 years i.e. till 31.12.2020. The Hon'ble Supreme Court in L.A. No. 1485 1507 in W.P. (C) No. 202/1995 in T. N. Godavarman Thirumulpad Vs. Union of India &amp; ORS. Dated 13.08.2008 approved the Wildlife Clearance while imposing certain conditions as below;</p> <p><i>"These matters relate to the diamond mining project at Pana (M.P.). The project area is falling within the Panna National Park/Wildlife Sanctuary. This project was examined by CEC and it has approved, subject to fulfilment of the following conditions;</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>i. NPV as per the applicable rate will be deposited by NMDC for the 74.018 ha. Under its possession and 70.202 ha of forest land used for Easthen Dam;</i></li> <li><i>ii. 5% of the capital cost incurred on diamond mining project will be deposited for undertaking conservation and protection in the Panna National Park Panna (Gangau) Wildlife Sanctuary;</i></li> <li><i>iii. A proper Mine Closure Plan, which includes reclamation and rehabilitation measures, will be drawn and implemented at the cost of the NMDC</i></li> <li><i>iv. The notification dated 12.4.2006 issued by the appropriate authority will be withdrawn;</i></li> <li><i>v A Monitoring Committee under the Chairmanship of the Chief Wildlife Warden with the Member Secretary, National Tiger Conservation Authority, Field Director, Panna National Park and a non-official Member of the National Board for Wildlife (to be nominated by the MoEF) as its members will be responsible for</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>a. Approval of the mine closure plan;</i></li> <li><i>b. Prescribing and Monitoring of various safeguards for operation of the mines;</i></li> <li><i>c. Approval and Monitoring of the annual work plan for utilization of funds received from the NMDC towards the NPV and 5% of the project cost."</i></li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><i>We nominate Ms. Belinda Wright, as a non-official Member in the above said Monitoring Committee. The above conditions are acceptable to the NMDC and the project is approved subject to fulfilment of the above conditions. Applications are disposed of accordingly."</i></p> <p>The proponent agency i.e. NMDC limited has now proposed for extension of diamond mining in an area of 275.963 ha in Gangau Sanctuary of which 74.018 ha. is forest area for 20 years, while increasing the periphery of the existing mining pit within the lease area by about 10 ha. of which 1.5 ha falls in the forest area. The proposed project area of 275.963 ha. is part of Gangau wildlife Sanctuary. The proposed site is enclaved by Panna Tiger Reserve, Madhya Pradesh but falls outside the Core Area/Critical</p> |
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|  | <p>Tiger Habitat (CTH) of Parma Tiger Reserve. The instant proposal does not involve any fresh diversion of Protected Area and mining is confined to closed Area leased out to NMDC limited.</p> <p>DIG NTCA mentioned that in view above he is directed to convey the recommendations under section 38-0 (1)(g) of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 for extension of diamond mining lease in 275.963 ha. under Gangau wildlife Sanctuary adjoining to Panna Tiger Reserve subject to fulfillment of conditions laid down by Chief Wild Life Warden, Madhya Pradesh in Part-IV of online proposal. This will also subject to approval of the Hon'ble Supreme Court as per directions in aforesaid case.</p> <p><b>Hon'ble Supreme Court of India by orders passed on 04.08.2006 in W.P. (C) No. 202/95 Godavarman Vs Union of India and Others, prohibited mining activities within National Parks or Wildlife Sanctuaries and within the one km from the boundary of National Parks and Sanctuaries.</b></p> <p><b>In order dated 21.04.2014 in W.P. (C) No. 435 of 2012 Goa Foundation Vs Union of India and Others, Hon'ble Supreme Court of India further re-iterated the order dated 04.08.2006 regarding the prohibition of mining activities within National Parks and Sanctuaries and within one km of the National Parks and Sanctuaries.</b></p> <p>The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.</p> |
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## TAMIL NADU

### A. Proposal falling inside the protected area

| S.No. | F.No.        | Name of the Proposal   |
|-------|--------------|--|
| 1.    | 6-30/2021 WL | Installation of Solar Powered Aviation Obstruction Lights at the peak of Vallanadu Hills Vagaikulam, Thoothukudi<br><b>FP/TN/Others/31029/2017</b> |

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| 1    | <b>Name of the Proposal</b>   | Installation of Solar Powered Aviation Obstruction Lights at the peak of Vallanadu Hills Vagaikulam, Thoothukudi<br>FP/TN/Others/31029/2017  |
| 2    | <b>Name of the protected Area involved</b>  | The Vallanadu Blackbuck Sanctuary  |
| 3    | <b>File No.</b>   | 6-30/2021 WL   |
| 4    | <b>Name of the State</b>  | Tamil Nadu   |
| 5    | <b>Whether proposal is sub-judice</b>   | Not sub-judice   |
| 6    | <b>Area of the protected area</b>   | 1641.21 ha   |
| 7(a) | <b>Area proposed for diversion/Denotification</b>                                 | Total Area- 0.01 ha Forest Land  |
| 7(b) | <b>Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)</b>                            | NIL  |
| 8    | <b>Status of ESZ, if any</b>  | Draft ESZ notified on 11/11/2019.<br>ESZ extends from 0.0 KM to 2.0 KM   |
| 9.   | <b>Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972</b> | There is expected no destruction, exploitation or removal of any wildlife including forest produce from the Vallanadu Blackbuck sanctuary in the proposed area for diversion for installation of Solar Powered Aviation Obstruction Lights at the peak of the Vallandu hills in Srivaikundam range of Thoothukudi Forest Division. |
| 10   | <b>Whether project linear/non-linear</b>  | Non - linear   |
| 11   | <b>Whether EC obtained</b>  | NA   |
| 12   | <b>Date of submission by user agency</b>  | 01/07/2019   |
| 13   | <b>Name of the applicant agency</b>   | Airports Authority of India, Tuticorin Airport, Vagaikulam, Thoothukkudi – 628103, Tamil Nadu<br>Email: apd-tuticorin@aai.aero   |
| 14   | <b>Total number of tree to be felled</b>  | Nil  |
| 15   | <b>Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not</b>    | Yes  |
| 16   | <b>Recommendation of State Board for Wildlife</b>                                 | Proposal was recommended by State Board for Wildlife through circulation.  |

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| 17 | <p><b>Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency</b></p> <p>The terrain falls in the path meant for the take-off and approach of aircraft operating to Tuticorin Airport, the same has been identified as a significant obstacle for the safe operation of aircraft during hours from sunset to sunrise. As per the guidelines of DGCA, lighting of obstacles is intended to reduce hazards to aircraft by indicating the presence of the obstacles and high intensity obstacle lights shall be used to indicate the presence of an object if its height above level of the surrounding grounds exceeds 150 m. Hence, Vallandu Hills, with a peak of 314 m, must be installed with an obstacle light for identification by aircraft during night operations. The obstacle light will be solar powered with surroundings protected by chain link fencing.</p> |
| 18 | <p><b>Rare and endangered species found in the area</b></p> <p>Blackbuck (<i>Antelope cervicapra</i>), Spotted deer (<i>Axis-axis</i>), Sambar (<i>Cervus unicolor</i>), Jackal (<i>Canis aureus</i>), India Fox (<i>Vulpes bengalensis</i>), Jungle cat (<i>Felis chaus</i>), White breasted Kingfisher (<i>Halcyon smyrnensis</i>), Grater Coucal (<i>Centropus sinensis</i>), Indian Cuckoo (<i>Cuculus micropterus</i>), Kollegal Ground Gecko (<i>Geckoella collegalensis</i>), Rock agama (<i>Psammophilus dorsalis</i>), Rat Snake (<i>Elephae absote</i>), Cobra (<i>Naja naja</i>), Russels Viper (<i>Daboia ruselli</i>) etc.</p>  |
| 19 | <p><b>Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden</b></p> <p>The Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal subject to the following conditions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The project proponent shall obtain all other statutory clearance, impact mitigation and wildlife conservation plan of Vallanadu Blackbuck Sanctuary, Google map with GPS coordinates along with Land Use pattern Map.</li> <li>2. Any other condition stipulated by the Chief Conservator of Forests/District Forest Officer shall be followed.</li> <li>3. The project proponent shall submit an undertaking that no disturbance will be caused to the wildlife during the project implementation.</li> </ol>   |
| 20 | <p><b>Comments of Ministry</b></p> <p>The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.</p>  |

## TELANGANA

### A. Proposal falling inside the protected area

| S.No. | F.No.        | Name of the Proposal   |
|-------|--------------|--|
| 1.    | 6-31/2021 WL | Upgradation of Urattum to Iylapur road via kondai from km 1/9 to km 23/9 in Warangal District.<br><b>FP/TG/ROAD/20352/2016</b> |

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| 1    | <b>Name of the Proposal</b>   | Upgradation of Urattum to Iylapur road via kondai from km 1/9 to km 23/9 in Warangal District.<br>FP/TG/ROAD/20352/2016   |
| 2    | <b>Name of the protected Area involved</b>  | Eturnagaram Sanctuary   |
| 3    | <b>File No.</b>   | 6-31/2021 WL  |
| 4    | <b>Name of the State</b>  | Telangana   |
| 5    | <b>Whether proposal is sub-judice</b>   | Not sub-judice. However, the user agency had started the formation of work without prior approval of the department by digging of gravel over 1.03 ha and by forming road over 18.03 ha (Total: 19.06 ha). Five cases have been booked. Compounding fees has been collected in one case for Rs. 20,000/-.                   |
| 6    | <b>Area of the protected area</b>   | 80615.79 ha   |
| 7(a) | <b>Area proposed for diversion/Denotification</b>                                 | 22.725 ha   |
| 7(b) | <b>Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)</b>                            | NA  |
| 8    | <b>Status of ESZ, if any</b>  | Draft Notified on 27.07.2015 now expired  |
| 9.   | <b>Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972</b> | The Proposed road is passing through Eturnagaram Wildlife Sanctuary which is habitat for wild animals like gaur, giant squirrel, spotted deer, nilgai etc. and will have certain amount of impact on the wildlife of the area. The mitigation measures proposed will help in offsetting the negative impact of the project. |
| 10   | <b>Whether project linear/non-linear</b>  | Linear  |
| 11   | <b>Whether EC obtained</b>  | No  |
| 12   | <b>Date of submission by user agency</b>  | 25.09.2020  |
| 13   | <b>Name of the applicant agency</b>   | R and B Division, Warangal, Telangana- 506343   |
| 14   | <b>Total number of tree to be felled</b>  | Nil   |
| 15   | <b>Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not</b>    | Yes   |
| 16   | <b>Recommendation of State Board for Wildlife</b>                                 | Proposal was recommended by State Board for Wildlife in its meeting held on 01.02.2020.   |
| 17   | <b>Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency</b>       |   |

|       | <p>Urattam, Kondai, Iylapur, Buttaigudem and Sarvai are interior tribal villages of Tadvai and Eturnagaram mandals. These roads are useful for public of many villages in Tadvai and Eturnagaram mandals to reach mandal headquarters in attending their daily needs like medical, education, business and for transportation of agricultural products to market centers. This road is also useful for public of many villages in Eturnagaram mandal to reach the Medaram to participate in famous Sri Sammkka-Saralamma Jathara which is tribal fare being held biannually in which about 150 lakhs pilgrims attend.</p> <p>Due to bad condition of the metal/earthen road, the villagers are deprived of transportation to mandal headquarters for their daily needs, medical and other needs and facing much difficulty in case of medical emergencies. By upgradation of the road to BT standards, living standards of the people in the area will improve and there will be substantial economic gain in terms of reduced health hazards and reduced work burden due to improved transportation facilities.</p> <p>The improvements are proposed on the existing metal road/earthen road with a top formation width of 7.5 m and B.T. carriageway width of 3.75 m</p> |                                 |           |                  |   |                                  |  |   |   |                                 |   |   |                                 |   |   |                                 |
|-------|--|---------------------------------|-----------|------------------|---|----------------------------------|--|---|---|---------------------------------|---|---|---------------------------------|---|---|---------------------------------|
| 18    | <p><b>Rare and endangered species found in the area</b></p> <p>Tiger, Indian Gaur, Panther, Leopard cat, Sloth Bear, Hyena, Wild Dogs, Wolf, Jackal, Fox, Sambhar, Cheetal, Four-horned antelope, Chinkara, Giant Squirrel, Flying Squirrel.</p> <p><i>Terminalia tomentosa, Anogeissus latifolia, Boswellia serrata, Diospyros melanoxylon, Sterculia urens, Maduca india, Dalbergia paniculata, Odina wodier, Terminalia bellerica, Terminalia chebula, Lagerstomia parviflora etc.</i></p>  |                                 |           |                  |   |                                  |  |   |   |                                 |   |   |                                 |   |   |                                 |
| 19    | <p><b>Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden</b></p> <p>The Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended that project subject to following conditions:</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Rs. In lakh)</p> <table><tr><th>S.No.</th><th>Component</th><th>Financial target</th></tr><tr><td>A</td><td colspan="2">To be carried out by user agency</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>The User Agency shall install chain link fencing on either side of the proposed passing through the wildlife areas at animal crossing zones indicated by the DFO/FDO concerned at their own cost.</td><td>Cost to be borne by User Agency</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>The User Agency shall also construct underpasses for movement of wild animals from one side of the road to the other. The underpasses shall be as per the design and specifications prescribed by Wildlife Institute of India, Dehradun at their own cost. The locations for the underpasses will be provided by the DFO/FDO concerned.</td><td>Cost to be borne by User Agency</td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td>The User Agency will set up speed breakers/speed controlling devices at all animal crossing zones as indicated by</td><td>Cost to be borne by User Agency</td></tr></table>   | S.No.                           | Component | Financial target | A | To be carried out by user agency |  | 1 | The User Agency shall install chain link fencing on either side of the proposed passing through the wildlife areas at animal crossing zones indicated by the DFO/FDO concerned at their own cost. | Cost to be borne by User Agency | 2 | The User Agency shall also construct underpasses for movement of wild animals from one side of the road to the other. The underpasses shall be as per the design and specifications prescribed by Wildlife Institute of India, Dehradun at their own cost. The locations for the underpasses will be provided by the DFO/FDO concerned. | Cost to be borne by User Agency | 3 | The User Agency will set up speed breakers/speed controlling devices at all animal crossing zones as indicated by | Cost to be borne by User Agency |
| S.No. | Component  | Financial target                |           |                  |   |                                  |  |   |   |                                 |   |   |                                 |   |   |                                 |
| A     | To be carried out by user agency   |                                 |           |                  |   |                                  |  |   |   |                                 |   |   |                                 |   |   |                                 |
| 1     | The User Agency shall install chain link fencing on either side of the proposed passing through the wildlife areas at animal crossing zones indicated by the DFO/FDO concerned at their own cost.  | Cost to be borne by User Agency |           |                  |   |                                  |  |   |   |                                 |   |   |                                 |   |   |                                 |
| 2     | The User Agency shall also construct underpasses for movement of wild animals from one side of the road to the other. The underpasses shall be as per the design and specifications prescribed by Wildlife Institute of India, Dehradun at their own cost. The locations for the underpasses will be provided by the DFO/FDO concerned.  | Cost to be borne by User Agency |           |                  |   |                                  |  |   |   |                                 |   |   |                                 |   |   |                                 |
| 3     | The User Agency will set up speed breakers/speed controlling devices at all animal crossing zones as indicated by  | Cost to be borne by User Agency |           |                  |   |                                  |  |   |   |                                 |   |   |                                 |   |   |                                 |

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|    |   | the DFO/FDO concerned at their own cost.  |       |
|    | B   | To be carried out by Forest Department with funds provided by User Agency                                 |       |
|    | 1   | Installation of solar bore wells 8 Nos. @ Rs. 5.00 lakh each  | 40.00 |
|    | 2   | Construction of percolation tanks for storage of water from solar bore wells 8 nos. @ Rs. 3.00 lakhs each | 24.00 |
|    | 3   | Development of natural grasslands 50 ha @ Rs. 30,000/- per ha   | 15.00 |
|    | 4   | Construction of watch towers 1 No. @ Rs. 6.00 lakh each   | 6.00  |
|    | 5   | Purchase of camera traps 20 Nos. @ Rs. 30,000/- each  | 6.00  |
|    | 6   | Installation of publicity and informative hoardings 6 nos. @ 1.50 lakh each                               | 9.00  |
|    | 7   | Purchase of strike force vehicle 1 no. @ Rs. 6.00 lakh each   | 6.00  |
|    | 8   | Operation and maintenance of strike force vehicle 5 years @ Rs. 1.60 lakh each                            | 8.00  |
|    | 9   | Maintenance of Eco-tourism facilities at Tadvai 5 years @ Rs. 2.00 lakh each                              | 10.00 |
|    | 10  | Administrative cost @ 5% of project cost  | 6.00  |
|    |   | Total   | 6.00  |
|    | <p>The above amount of Rs. 130 lakhs shall be deposited by the User Agency in the BIOSOT account of Chief Wild Life Warden, Telangana</p> <p><b>C. Other Conditions:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The User Agency shall fell only the barest minimum number of trees while executing the work.</li> <li>2. The Work shall be carried out without disturbing or damaging flora, fauna or habitat of the area.</li> <li>3. Work shall be carried out from 6.00 a.m. to 6.00 p.m. only.</li> <li>4. The material for ferrying oyt the proposed works shall be kept outside the sanctuary area. As and when required, they should be carried to the site during execution of work.</li> <li>5. No labour camp should be established inside Tiger Reserve during execution of the work.</li> <li>6. The debris formed due to execution of the works shall be taken away from the Tiger Reserve on day to day basis.</li> <li>7. The User Agency shall construct masonry pillars to demarcate the proposed project area at every 25 meter interval.</li> </ol> |   |       |
| 20 | <p><b>Comments of Ministry</b></p> <p>Animal passage plan has been submitted with 10 underpasses of dimensions 2.7m X 5m and 3 underpasses of dimensions 2.7m X 30 m.</p> <p>The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.</p>  |   |       |

## UTTARAKHAND

### A. Proposal falling outside the protected area

| S.No. | F.No.        | Name of the Proposal   |
|-------|--------------|--|
| 1.    | 6-14/2021 WL | Proposal for Sakida Soapstone Mine over an Area of 14.226 ha near village-Sakida, Tehsil-Bageshwar, District-Bageshwar (UK) within the 10 km of Binsar Wildlife Sanctuary.<br><br><b>FP/UK/MIN/5424/2020</b>                 |
| 2.    | 6-18/2021 WL | Proposal for Bajeta Soapstone Mine (Area-17.967 ha) near village-Bajeta, Tehsil-Munsiyari and District-Pithoragarh Uttarakhand. The proposed site is 3.4 km from Askot Wildlife Sanctuary.<br><br><b>FP/UK/MIN/5414/2020</b> |
| 3     | 6-24/2021 WL | Proposal for collection of Minor Minerals from Song 1, 2, 3 and Jakhan 1, 2 of Dehradun Forest division, Uttarakhand in ESZ of Rajaji Tiger Reserve for an area of 628.8 ha.<br><br><b>FP/UK/MIN/38285/2019</b>              |



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| 1    | <b>Name of the Proposal</b>   | Proposal for Sakida Soapstone Mine over an Area of 14.226 ha near village-Sakida, Tehsil-Bageshwar, District-Bageshwar (UK) within the 10 km of Binsar Wildlife Sanctuary.<br><br><b>FP/UK/MIN/5424/2020</b>  |
| 2    | <b>Name of the protected area involved</b>  | Binsar Wildlife Sanctuary   |
| 3    | <b>File No.</b>   | 6-14 /2021 WL   |
| 4    | <b>Name of the State</b>  | Uttarakhand   |
| 5    | <b>Whether proposal is sub-judice</b>   | Not sub-judice  |
| 6    | <b>Area of the protected area</b>   | 47.07 Sq. Km  |
| 7(a) | <b>Area proposed for diversion Denotification</b>                                 | 14.226 ha within default ESZ. The proposed site is 4.5 /km away from Binsar Wildlife Sanctuary  |
| 7(b) | <b>Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)</b>                            | NA  |
| 8    | <b>Status of ESZ if any</b>   | Draft notification issued on 05.12.2018 has expired.  |
| 9    | <b>Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972</b> | The proposed project does not involve any felling of trees and the proposed project does not stop or enhance the flow of water into or outside the sanctuary. And hence, there is no impact of Section 29 and section 35(6) of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 |
| 10   | <b>Whether linear / non-linear</b>  | Non-Linear  |
| 11   | <b>Whether EC obtained</b>  | EC under process  |
| 12   | <b>Name of the applicant agency</b>   | M/S J D MINERALS  |
| 13   | <b>Date of submission</b>   | 14.10.2020  |
| 14   | <b>Total number of tree to be felled</b>  | Nil   |
| 15   | <b>Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not</b>    | YES   |
| 16   | <b>Recommendation of State Board for Wildlife</b>                                 |   |

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|    | State Board for Wildlife recommended the proposal in its meeting held on 24.11.2020.  |
| 17 | <b>Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency</b><br>Proposed soap stone mining area of 14.226 ha is located near village-Sakida, Tehsil and district Bageshwar Uttarakhand. The project cost of soap stone mining project is Rs.84.02 Lakh and Binsar Wildlife Sanctuary is located at 4.50 km from the project site. Since the project falls within the ESZ of 10 Km of Binsar Wildlife Sanctuary, due to which it required wildlife clearance from SC-NBWL under Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972.   |
| 18 | <b>Rare and endangered species found in the area</b><br>Binsar Wildlife Sanctuary is home to Panther, Himalayan Black bear, Coral, Barking deer, Wild boar, Porcupine, Monkeys, reptiles and various avi fauna etc. Himalayan- herbs & plants like Van Tulsi ( <i>Ocimum basilicum</i> ), Apamarg ( <i>Achyranthes aspera</i> ), Chirayat ( <i>Swertia chirayita</i> ), Genti ( <i>Dioscorea bulbifera</i> ), Kilmoda ( <i>Berberis aristata</i> ), Darulhaldi ( <i>Berberis lycium</i> ), Brahmi ( <i>Bacopa monnieri</i> ), Thuner ( <i>Taxus baccata</i> ), Tejpat ( <i>Cinnamomum tamala</i> ), Giloy ( <i>Tinospora cardifolia</i> ) Vanfsa ( <i>Viola pilosa</i> ), Pasanved ( <i>Coleus forskholii</i> ) Samewa ( <i>Valeriana hardwickii</i> ), Safed Musali ( <i>Chlorophytum sppsamewa</i> ) are present in the Sanctuary with lush green pine and oak forests.   |
| 19 | <b>Opinion of the Chief Wildlife Warden</b><br>The State CWLW has the recommended the proposal with the following conditions: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. No Mining shall be allowed in the area by Sakida Soapstone Mine which has not been identified in the comprehensive mining plan of the District.</li> <li>2. Replenishment study should be conducted on regular basis by Sakida Soapstone Mine.</li> <li>3. Mining area shall be identified and put for auction with proper geo-tagged details by Sakida Soapstone Mine.</li> <li>4. The latitude and longitude of each mining area lease shall be clearly mentioned in letter of intent issued to Sakida Soapstone Mine-Such information shall be provided on the website of the district administration.</li> <li>5. There shall be no river bed mining operation allowed in monsoon period Sakida Soapstone Mine. The period as defined by IMD Nagpur for each state shall be adhered with.</li> <li>6. The monitoring infrastructures including weighbridge and adequate fencing of lease area, CCTV, Transport permits, etc, shall be ensured by Sakida Soapstone Mine in order to reduce unrecorded dispatch.</li> <li>7. Regular monitoring of mined minerals and its transportation and storage shall be ensured by Sakida Soapstone Mine and all information shall be captured at centralized database so that easy tracking of illegal material can be done.</li> <li>8. The project proponent will abide by Enforcement and Monitoring Guidelines for Sand Mining 2020</li> </ol> |

|    |  |
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| 20 | <b>Comments of Ministry</b><br>The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal. |
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(2)

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|------|---|---|
| 1    | <b>Name of the Proposal</b>   | Proposal for Bajeta Soapstone Mine (Area-17.967 ha) near village-Bajeta, Tehsil-Munsiyari and District-Pithoragarh Uttarakhand. The proposed site is 3.4 km from Askot Wildlife Sanctuary.<br><br><b>FP/UK/MIN/5414/2020</b>                              |
| 2    | <b>Name of the protected area involved</b>  | Askot Wildlife Sanctuary  |
| 3    | <b>File No.</b>   | 6-18 /2021 WL   |
| 4    | <b>Name of the State</b>  | Uttarakhand   |
| 5    | <b>Whether proposal is sub-judice</b>   | Not sub-judice  |
| 6    | <b>Area of the protected area</b>   | 290.914 Sq. Km  |
| 7(a) | <b>Area proposed for diversion / Denotification</b>                               | 17.967 ha and the proposed site is 3.4 km away from Askot Wildlife Sanctuary  |
| 7(b) | <b>Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)</b>                            | NA  |
| 8    | <b>Status of ESZ if any</b>   | Draft notification issued on 29 <sup>th</sup> January, 2019 has expired.  |
| 9    | <b>Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972</b> | The proposed project does not involve any felling of trees and the proposed project does not stop or enhance the flow of water into or outside the sanctuary. And hence no impact of section 29 and section 35(6) of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972. |
| 10   | <b>Whether linear / non-linear</b>  | Non-Linear  |
| 11   | <b>Whether EC obtained</b>  | EC under process  |
| 12   | <b>Name of the applicant agency</b>   | M/S J D MINERALS  |
| 13   | <b>Date of submission</b>   | 10.10.2020  |
| 14   | <b>Total number of tree to be felled</b>  | Nil   |
| 15   | <b>Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not</b>    | YES   |
| 16   | <b>Recommendation of State Board for Wildlife</b>                                 |   |

|    |  |
|----|--|
|    | State Board for Wildlife recommended the proposal in its meeting held on 24.11.2020.   |
| 17 | <b>Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency</b><br>Proposed soap stone mining area of 17.967 ha is located near village-Bajeta, Tehsil-Munsiyari and District-Pithoragarh Uttarakhand. The project cost of soap stone mining project is Rs.67.34 Lakh, Askot Wildlife Sanctuary located at 3.4 km from the project site. Since the project falls within the ESZ of 10 Km of Askot Wildlife Sanctuary, due to which it required wildlife clearance from SC-NBWL under Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972.   |
| 18 | <b>Rare and endangered species found in the area</b><br>Askot Wildlife Sanctuary is home to Snow Leopard, Himalayan Black Bear, Musk Deer, Himalayan Tahr Blue Sheep, Serow. The Askot Wildlife Sanctuary is also known as Musk Deer Park etc  |
| 19 | <b>Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden</b><br>The State CWLW has recommended the proposal with the following conditions: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. No Mining shall be allowed in the area by Bajeta Soapstone Mine which has not been identified in the comprehensive mining plan of the District.</li> <li>2. Replenishment study should be conducted on regular basis by Bajeta Soapstone Mine.</li> <li>3. Mining area shall be identified and put for auction with proper geo-tagged details by Bajeta Soapstone Mine.</li> <li>4. The latitude and longitude of each mining area lease shall be clearly mentioned in letter of intent issued to Bajeta Soapstone Mine-Such information shall be provided on the website of the district administration.</li> <li>5. There shall be no river bed mining operation allowed in monsoon period Bajeta Soapstone Mine. The period as defined by IMD Nagpur for each state shall be adhered with.</li> <li>6. The monitoring infrastructures including weighbridge and adequate fencing of lease area, CCTV, Transport permits, etc, shall be ensured by Bajeta Soapstone Mine in order to reduce unrecorded dispatch.</li> <li>7. Regular monitoring of mined minerals and its transportation and storage shall be ensured by Bajeta Soapstone Mine and all information shall be captured at centralized database so that easy tracking of illegal material can be done.</li> <li>8. The project proponent will abide by Enforcement and Monitoring Guidelines for Sand Mining 2020</li> </ol> |
| 20 | <b>Comments of Ministry</b><br>The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.   |

(3)

|      |   |   |
|------|---|---|
| 1    | <b>Name of the Proposal</b>   | Proposal for collection of Minor Minerals from Song 1, 2, 3 and Jakhan 1, 2 of Dehradun Forest division, Uttarakhand.<br><b>FP/UK/MIN/38285/2019</b>  |
| 2    | <b>Name of the protected area involved</b>  | Rajaji Tiger Reserve  |
| 3    | <b>File No.</b>   | 6-24/2021 WL  |
| 4    | <b>Name of the State</b>  | Uttarakhand   |
| 5    | <b>Whether proposal is sub-judice</b>   | Not sub-judice  |
| 6    | <b>Area of the protected area</b>   | 819.54 Sq.Kms   |
| 7(a) | <b>Area proposed for diversion / Denotification</b>                               | 628.8 ha in the ESZ of Rajaji Tiger Reserve.  |
| 7(b) | <b>Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)</b>                            | NA  |
| 8    | <b>Status of ESZ if any</b>   | Draft notification issued on 22.05.2018 has expired.  |
| 9    | <b>Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972</b> | The area consists of dry boulder river bed of song river and apparently wildlife does not inhabit it.   |
| 10   | <b>Whether linear / non-linear</b>  | Non Linear  |
| 11   | <b>Whether EC obtained</b>  | EC obtained on 10 <sup>th</sup> February 2011   |
| 12   | <b>Name of the applicant agency</b>   | UTTARAKHAND FOREST DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION (UAFDC)  |
| 13   | <b>Date of submission</b>   | 24.06.2020  |
| 14   | <b>Total number of tree to be felled</b>  | Nil   |
| 15   | <b>Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not</b>    | YES   |
| 16   | <b>Recommendation of State Board for Wildlife</b>                                 | State Board for Wildlife recommended the proposal in its meeting held on 26 <sup>th</sup> November 2019. Jakhan -1 was not considered by the State Board for Wild Life since it is more than 10 km from the Protected Area. |
| 17   | <b>Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency</b>       |   |

|    |   |
|----|---|
|    | <p>The proposed project area does not fall within Rajaji National Park or Wildlife Sanctuary. Earlier this project was approved and NBWL had granted permission for the period of 2009-2019. Present application is being applied for the renewal of mining lease period for next 10 years</p>  |
| 18 | <p><b>Rare and endangered species found in the area</b></p> <p>Rajaji Tiger Reserve is home to Asian Elephant and Tiger found in the Park. Besides tiger, leopard, Himalayan Black bear, sloth bear, Civet, Marten, Jackal, Hyena etc</p>   |
| 19 | <p><b>Opinion of the Chief Wildlife Warden</b></p> <p>The State CWLW has recommended the proposal with the following conditions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. No Mining shall be allowed in the area by Uttarakhand Forest Development Corporation (UAFD) which has not identified in the comprehensive mining plan of the District.</li> <li>2. Replenishment study should be conducted on regular basis by Uttarakhand Forest Development Corporation.</li> <li>3. Mining area shall be identified and put for auction with proper geo-tagged details by the Uttarakhand Forest Development Corporation.</li> <li>4. The latitude and longitude of each mining area lease shall be clearly mentioned in letter of intent issued to the Uttarakhand Forest Development Corporation Such information shall be provided on the website of the district administration.</li> <li>5. There shall be no river bed mining operation allowed in monsoon period by Uttarakhand Forest Development Corporation. The period as defined by IMD Nagpur for each state shall be adhered with.</li> <li>6. The monitoring infrastructures including weighbridge and adequate fencing of lease area, CCTV, Transport permits, etc, shall be ensured by Uttarakhand Forest Development Corporation in order to reduce unrecorded dispatch.</li> <li>7. Regular monitoring of mined minerals and its transportation and storage shall be ensured by Uttarakhand Forest Development Corporation and all information shall be captured at centralized database so that easy tracking of illegal material can be done.</li> </ol> |
| 20 | <p><b>Comments of Ministry</b></p> <p>Proposal for collection of minor minerals from river bed-Song-1, district Dehradun, Uttarakhand &amp; Collection of minor minerals from river bed-Song-2, district Dehradun, Uttarakhand has recommended the proposal in its 22<sup>nd</sup> meeting held on 25th April 2011.</p> <p><b>Observation of NTCA</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The proposed areas for mining are situated at different distances viz. 0.7 to 8.5 km from the norther boundary of the western part of Rajaji Tiger</li> </ol>   |

Reserve. (Song 1-8.5 km, song 2-5.1 km, Song 3-0.7 km & Jakhan-5.4 km)

2. All the 4 proposed areas have chital, Sambar, elephant and leopard and elephant presence. Apart from this, Song 3 and Jakhan have presence of tiger. The collection of the minor minerals from Song-3 may hinder the proposed plan of reintroduction of tiger in this part of the tiger reserve by the forest department being in close proximity of the tiger reserve.

#### **Recommendations of NTCA:**

Based on the observations cited above and considering the public interest, the project proposal in respect of song 3 is not recommended. However, the project proposal in respect of Song 1, Song 2 & Jakhan are hereby recommended with the following mitigation measures:

- a. Collection of RBM to be restricted between sunrise and sunset & Explosives and heavy machinery not to be used for extraction of RBM.
- b. No permanent structures to be allowed.
- c. The employed labour should be provided fuel wood and toilet facilities by the project proponent to avoid use of adjoining forests by them.

**Other Comments from the Ministry:** Out of the 5 mining lots in the proposal, Song -3 is located about 0.2 km from the P.A. boundary. As the orders of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India dated 4.8.2006, mining within 1 km from the boundary of national park and sanctuary area.

Another lot, Jakhan -1 is located more than 10 km from the boundary of national park, therefore, the SBWL excluded this lot from their recommendations.

Regarding the certificate of compliance for Sustainable Sand Mining Management Guidelines 2016 and Enforcement and Monitoring Guidelines for Sand Mining, 2020, it has been mentioned that the conditions in these guidelines will be followed.

CWLW also in his recommendations has imposed the condition that these guidelines will be adhered to by the User Agency.

In similar proposals from Uttarakhand for sand mining, the Standing Committee had decided to seek comments from the National Mission for Clean Ganga in the 59th meeting held on 5.10.2020 and also compliance certificate from the State Government regarding Sustainable Sand Mining Management Guidelines 2016 and Enforcement and Monitoring Guidelines for Sand Mining, 2020.

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

## UTTAR PRADESH

### A. Proposal falling inside the protected area

| S.No. | F.No.        | Name of the Proposal   |
|-------|--------------|--|
| 1.    | 6-4 /2021 WL | 400kV D/C Jaunpur Obra Transmission Line<br>FP/UP/TRANS/40906/2019 |



(1)

|      |   |  |   |        |
|------|---|--|---|--------|
| 1    | <b>Name of the Proposal</b>   | 400kV D/C Jaunpur Obra Transmission Line<br>FP/UP/TRANS/40906/2019   |   |        |
| 2    | <b>Name of the protected Area involved</b>  | Kaimur Sanctuary   |   |        |
| 3    | <b>File No.</b>   | 6-4 /2021 WL   |   |        |
| 4    | <b>Name of the State</b>  | Uttar Pradesh  |   |        |
| 5    | <b>Whether proposal is sub-judice</b>   | No   |   |        |
| 6    | <b>Area of the protected area</b>   | 50073.8 ha   |   |        |
| 7(a) | <b>Area proposed for diversion/Denotification</b>                                 | 55.447 ha (including 39.482 ha forest land)  |   |        |
| 7(b) | <b>Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)</b>                            | S.No   | Name of the project                           | Area   |
|      |   | 1.   | 765 kv Anpara Unnao Transmission Line         | 45.132 |
|      |   | 2.   | Adwa Baraj construction                       | 1.92   |
|      |   | 3.   | Adwa Baraj Colony to Adwa Baraj approach road | 1.05   |
|      |   | 4.   | Adwa Meja Link Canal                          | 71.97  |
| 8    | <b>Status of ESZ, if any</b>  | Final ESZ notified on 20.03.2017. ESZ extends up to 1 km from the boundary of the sanctuary.   |   |        |
| 9.   | <b>Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972</b> | U.P. Govt. vide its notification No. 908/14-3-44/78 Van-3 dated 10.08.1982, certain area, 50074 ha forest land and other land declared Kaimur Wild Life Sanctuary which lies in district Sonbhadra and Mirzapur with a basic objective of protecting, propagating and developing of flora and fauna and its environment particularly wild life against hunting. Kaimur Wild Life Sanctuary as well as other reserve forest out of sanctuary have rich vegetation and major types of forest. Various important species of plants and animals are found in this area. Therefore, mitigation measures and better management liability should be required for protection of wild life habitat. Mitigation measures are suggested herewith in the enclosures. |   |        |

| 10  | Whether project linear/non-linear  | Linear   |   |           |           |          |           |  |  |  |         |             |                 |  |        |  |         |  |   |                                   |         |          |          |          |          |           |   |                                   |         |          |          |           |          |           |   |                              |           |          |           |           |          |           |
|---|--|--|---|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|--|--|--|---------|-------------|-----------------|--|--------|--|---------|--|---|-----------------------------------|---------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|---|-----------------------------------|---------|----------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|---|------------------------------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| 11  | Whether EC obtained  | Not applicable                                       |   |           |           |          |           |  |  |  |         |             |                 |  |        |  |         |  |   |                                   |         |          |          |          |          |           |   |                                   |         |          |          |           |          |           |   |                              |           |          |           |           |          |           |
| 12  | Date of submission by user agency  | 22.08.2019   |   |           |           |          |           |  |  |  |         |             |                 |  |        |  |         |  |   |                                   |         |          |          |          |          |           |   |                                   |         |          |          |           |          |           |   |                              |           |          |           |           |          |           |
| 13  | Name of the applicant agency   | Obra C Badaun Transmission Limited, New Delhi 110021 |   |           |           |          |           |  |  |  |         |             |                 |  |        |  |         |  |   |                                   |         |          |          |          |          |           |   |                                   |         |          |          |           |          |           |   |                              |           |          |           |           |          |           |
| 14  | Total number of tree to be felled  | 310 trees, 9 bamboo bushes                           |   |           |           |          |           |  |  |  |         |             |                 |  |        |  |         |  |   |                                   |         |          |          |          |          |           |   |                                   |         |          |          |           |          |           |   |                              |           |          |           |           |          |           |
| 15  | Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not  | Yes  |   |           |           |          |           |  |  |  |         |             |                 |  |        |  |         |  |   |                                   |         |          |          |          |          |           |   |                                   |         |          |          |           |          |           |   |                              |           |          |           |           |          |           |
| 16  | <b>Recommendation of State Board for Wildlife</b><br>Proposal was recommended by State Board for Wildlife in its meeting held on 29.11.2020.   |  |   |           |           |          |           |  |  |  |         |             |                 |  |        |  |         |  |   |                                   |         |          |          |          |          |           |   |                                   |         |          |          |           |          |           |   |                              |           |          |           |           |          |           |
| 17  | <b>Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency</b><br>The Project i.e. 400kV D/C Jaunpur Obra Transmission line starting from LILO point of Obra-B Obra-C line, located at chopan and terminating at substation constructed by UPPTCL at Machlisahar in Jaunpur District. The route of the above line is passing through the Kaimur wildlife sanctuary located in Sonbhadra district, having forest area involvement as well as non-forest land involvement within Kaimur WLS totalling to 55.447 Ha. The chosen route is optimal route with minimum Wildlife area involved in the project along with best construction and maintenance facility and cost efficient.<br>A detail comparison of all the three alternative marked on the Survey of India Toposheet with different colour is as below:<br><table border="1"><thead><tr><th colspan="8"><b>Comparative Statement for 3 Alternative Routes</b></th></tr><tr><th>Sr. No.</th><th>Description</th><th colspan="2">Alt-I(Proposed)</th><th colspan="2">Alt-II</th><th colspan="2">Alt-III</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>1</td><td>Total Forest in within Kaimur WLS</td><td>8.583Km</td><td>39.482Ha</td><td>8.329 Km</td><td>38.313Ha</td><td>9.084 Km</td><td>41.786 Ha</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>Non Forest area within Kaimur WLS</td><td>3.471Km</td><td>15.965Ha</td><td>5.169 Km</td><td>23.777 Ha</td><td>3.777 Km</td><td>17.374 Ha</td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td>Total Area within Kaimur WLS</td><td>12.054 Km</td><td>55.447Ha</td><td>13.498 Km</td><td>62.091 Ha</td><td>12.861Km</td><td>59.160 Ha</td></tr></tbody></table><br>Referring to the above comparative statement for alternative routes, all the three routes are positioned on either side of BEE line. After initial inspection over |  | <b>Comparative Statement for 3 Alternative Routes</b> |           |           |          |           |  |  |  | Sr. No. | Description | Alt-I(Proposed) |  | Alt-II |  | Alt-III |  | 1 | Total Forest in within Kaimur WLS | 8.583Km | 39.482Ha | 8.329 Km | 38.313Ha | 9.084 Km | 41.786 Ha | 2 | Non Forest area within Kaimur WLS | 3.471Km | 15.965Ha | 5.169 Km | 23.777 Ha | 3.777 Km | 17.374 Ha | 3 | Total Area within Kaimur WLS | 12.054 Km | 55.447Ha | 13.498 Km | 62.091 Ha | 12.861Km | 59.160 Ha |
| <b>Comparative Statement for 3 Alternative Routes</b> |  |  |   |           |           |          |           |  |  |  |         |             |                 |  |        |  |         |  |   |                                   |         |          |          |          |          |           |   |                                   |         |          |          |           |          |           |   |                              |           |          |           |           |          |           |
| Sr. No.   | Description  | Alt-I(Proposed)                                      |   | Alt-II    |           | Alt-III  |           |  |  |  |         |             |                 |  |        |  |         |  |   |                                   |         |          |          |          |          |           |   |                                   |         |          |          |           |          |           |   |                              |           |          |           |           |          |           |
| 1   | Total Forest in within Kaimur WLS  | 8.583Km  | 39.482Ha  | 8.329 Km  | 38.313Ha  | 9.084 Km | 41.786 Ha |  |  |  |         |             |                 |  |        |  |         |  |   |                                   |         |          |          |          |          |           |   |                                   |         |          |          |           |          |           |   |                              |           |          |           |           |          |           |
| 2   | Non Forest area within Kaimur WLS  | 3.471Km  | 15.965Ha  | 5.169 Km  | 23.777 Ha | 3.777 Km | 17.374 Ha |  |  |  |         |             |                 |  |        |  |         |  |   |                                   |         |          |          |          |          |           |   |                                   |         |          |          |           |          |           |   |                              |           |          |           |           |          |           |
| 3   | Total Area within Kaimur WLS   | 12.054 Km  | 55.447Ha  | 13.498 Km | 62.091 Ha | 12.861Km | 59.160 Ha |  |  |  |         |             |                 |  |        |  |         |  |   |                                   |         |          |          |          |          |           |   |                                   |         |          |          |           |          |           |   |                              |           |          |           |           |          |           |

|       | survey of India maps and satellite image, all three routes were explored for best and optimal route. Special attention has been given to wildlife sanctuary, habitation and accessibility. Since route 1 is having least involvement of Wildlife area hence, Route 1 has been observed as most viable.   |              |             |              |   |   |          |   |  |          |   |   |          |   |  |           |   |                        |          |   |  |          |   |   |          |   |                   |          |
|-------|--|--------------|-------------|--------------|---|---|----------|---|--|----------|---|---|----------|---|--|-----------|---|------------------------|----------|---|--|----------|---|---|----------|---|-------------------|----------|
| 18    | <p><b>Rare and endangered species found in the area</b></p> <p>Black Bucks (<i>Antilope cervicapra</i>), Sloth Bears (<i>Melursus ursinus</i>), Wild Boars (<i>Sus scrofa</i>), Striped Hyena (<i>Hyaena hyaena</i>), Sambhar (<i>Rusa unicolor</i>), Pangolin (<i>Manis crassicaudata</i>), Indian Fox (<i>Vulpes bengalensis</i>), Jackals (<i>Canis aureus</i>), Apes, Spotted Deer (<i>Axis axis</i>) and Chinkara (<i>Gazella bennettii</i>), Monitor Lizard (<i>Varanus sp.</i>), Cobra, Common Krait (<i>Bungarus caeruleus</i>), Russell's Viper (<i>Daboia</i>), Rat Snake (<i>Pantherophis obsoletus</i>) and Pythons (<i>Python sp.</i>), fresh water crocodiles</p>  |              |             |              |   |   |          |   |  |          |   |   |          |   |  |           |   |                        |          |   |  |          |   |   |          |   |                   |          |
| 19    | <p><b>Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden</b></p> <p>The project will fulfil the requirement for development of many industrial and agriculture sector in district Jaunpur, Bhadhoi, Varanasi, Sonbhadra and Mirzapur of U.P. Total of 29 towers over a length of 12.054 km are to be erected in Kaimur Sanctuary. The project involves only overhead transmission line supported by intermittent structures. There will be minimum pressure on forest that is also for short time during elevation of overhead transmission line, after which there will not be any hindrance or obstruction in free movement of wild life in their habitat area. The Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the project subject to following conditions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. The land shall not be used for any other purpose than specified in the proposal.</li><li>2. As forest land and trees standing over it area also involved in the project, Forest Clearance as per provisions of Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 will also be required.</li><li>3. Amount of Net Present Value (N.P.V.) shall be paid by the User Agency as per directions contended in G.O. No writ 526/14-2-2008 dated- 22-8-2008 of UP.</li><li>4. The User Agency shall deposit Rs. 4963000/- for mitigation measures to minimize the negative impact of the project on the habitat of wild life in the sanctuary as follows:</li></ol> <table><tr><th>S.No.</th><th>Description</th><th>Amount (INR)</th></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>Development of pasture lands/fodder/fuel wood plantations</td><td>5,00,000</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>Maintenance of fire line along with fire fighting equipments</td><td>3,50,000</td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td>Construction of water holes enabling supply of water for wildlife</td><td>6,00,000</td></tr><tr><td>4</td><td>Construction of Check Dams enabling greenery and supply of water to wildlife</td><td>13,50,000</td></tr><tr><td>5</td><td>Construction of Raptas</td><td>6,00,000</td></tr><tr><td>6</td><td>Repairing of roads within protected area</td><td>6,00,000</td></tr><tr><td>7</td><td>Environment awareness program and education program</td><td>3,23,000</td></tr><tr><td>8</td><td>Human Health Camp</td><td>3,20,000</td></tr></table> | S.No.        | Description | Amount (INR) | 1 | Development of pasture lands/fodder/fuel wood plantations | 5,00,000 | 2 | Maintenance of fire line along with fire fighting equipments | 3,50,000 | 3 | Construction of water holes enabling supply of water for wildlife | 6,00,000 | 4 | Construction of Check Dams enabling greenery and supply of water to wildlife | 13,50,000 | 5 | Construction of Raptas | 6,00,000 | 6 | Repairing of roads within protected area | 6,00,000 | 7 | Environment awareness program and education program | 3,23,000 | 8 | Human Health Camp | 3,20,000 |
| S.No. | Description  | Amount (INR) |             |              |   |   |          |   |  |          |   |   |          |   |  |           |   |                        |          |   |  |          |   |   |          |   |                   |          |
| 1     | Development of pasture lands/fodder/fuel wood plantations  | 5,00,000     |             |              |   |   |          |   |  |          |   |   |          |   |  |           |   |                        |          |   |  |          |   |   |          |   |                   |          |
| 2     | Maintenance of fire line along with fire fighting equipments   | 3,50,000     |             |              |   |   |          |   |  |          |   |   |          |   |  |           |   |                        |          |   |  |          |   |   |          |   |                   |          |
| 3     | Construction of water holes enabling supply of water for wildlife  | 6,00,000     |             |              |   |   |          |   |  |          |   |   |          |   |  |           |   |                        |          |   |  |          |   |   |          |   |                   |          |
| 4     | Construction of Check Dams enabling greenery and supply of water to wildlife   | 13,50,000    |             |              |   |   |          |   |  |          |   |   |          |   |  |           |   |                        |          |   |  |          |   |   |          |   |                   |          |
| 5     | Construction of Raptas   | 6,00,000     |             |              |   |   |          |   |  |          |   |   |          |   |  |           |   |                        |          |   |  |          |   |   |          |   |                   |          |
| 6     | Repairing of roads within protected area   | 6,00,000     |             |              |   |   |          |   |  |          |   |   |          |   |  |           |   |                        |          |   |  |          |   |   |          |   |                   |          |
| 7     | Environment awareness program and education program  | 3,23,000     |             |              |   |   |          |   |  |          |   |   |          |   |  |           |   |                        |          |   |  |          |   |   |          |   |                   |          |
| 8     | Human Health Camp  | 3,20,000     |             |              |   |   |          |   |  |          |   |   |          |   |  |           |   |                        |          |   |  |          |   |   |          |   |                   |          |

|    |   |                        |                     |
|----|---|------------------------|---------------------|
|    | 9   | Veterinary Health Camp | 3,20,000.00         |
|    | <b>Total</b>  |                        | <b>4,96,3000.00</b> |
|    | <p>5. User agency shall provide 2% of the project's proportionate cost of the area falling in eco-sensitive zone for impact mitigation and wildlife conservation plan for 10 years.</p> <p>6. During the construction period, forest check post will be established and a suitbale manpower will be deployed for which necessary payment will be made by the user agency.</p> <p>7. The user agency will ensure that none of their workers will indulge into any kind of anti-wildlife activities.</p> <p>8. User agency will adopt certain necessary technical measures to mitigate pollution and to avoid electrocution.</p> <p>9. The excavated pit shall be properly fenced so as to avoid injury/death of the wild animals in the sanctuary/forest area. These pits shall be levelled upon completion for the work so that there is no hindrance to the movement of wild animals.</p> <p>10. No work shall be allowed between sunset to sunrise.</p> <p>11. No labour camp shall be established in sanctuary area.</p> |                        |                     |
| 20 | <p><b>Comments of Ministry</b></p> <p>There are many transmission lines already passing through the protected area .</p> <p>Animal Passage plan submitted by the User Agency is placed as <b>Annexure III</b></p> <p>The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.</p>  |                        |                     |

## AGENDA NO.6

Any other item with the permission of the Chair

## **MINUTES OF 60<sup>th</sup> MEETING OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL BOARD FOR WILD LIFE HELD ON 05 JANUARY, 2021**

The 60<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Standing Committee of National Board for Wild Life was held on 05 January, 2021 through Video Conference and chaired by the Hon'ble Minister for Environment, Forest & Climate Change. List of participants is placed at **ANNEXURE-I**.

The Hon'ble Chairman welcomed all the participants to the 60<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Standing Committee of National Board for Wild Life and asked the Member Secretary to initiate the discussions on the Agenda Items.

### **AGENDA ITEM No.1**

#### **60.1.1 Confirmation of the minutes of the 59<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Standing Committee of National Board for Wild Life held on 5<sup>th</sup> October, 2020.**

The Member Secretary stated that the minutes of the 59<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Standing Committee of National Board for Wild Life held on 5<sup>th</sup> October, 2020 were circulated on 19<sup>th</sup> October, 2020 amongst all the Members of the Standing Committee.

He stated that the comments / suggestions have been received from Dr. H. S. Singh, Member through e-mail dated 5<sup>th</sup> January, 2021 requesting for reconsideration of his proposal regarding the exemption of NPV in cases of relocation of villagers from buffer areas and wildlife corridors to other forest areas.

Secretary, MoEFCC informed that the framing of rules for Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 is under active consideration of the Ministry and this issue will be taken care while finalization of these Rules. The same was welcomed and accepted by Dr. H.S. Singh.

**Decision Taken:** Based on the discussions held, the Standing Committee decided to confirm the minutes of the 59<sup>th</sup> meeting.

### **AGENDA ITEM No.2**

(Action Taken Report)

#### **60.2.1 Proposal for use of 98.59 ha of reserve forestland from Saleki proposed reserve forest which is a part of Dehing Patkai Elephant Reserve for**

**Tikok OCP coal mining project by North-Eastern Coal Field, Coal India Limited, Assam State (Original Agenda – 54.4.3)**

The Member Secretary stated that the Standing Committee in its 59th meeting decided to send a two members enquiry team comprising of an official each from the Ministry and the Assam Forest Department and submit a factual report within a month. Ministry has constituted a committee and it is already on job. The DDG, Shillong has requested for extension up to 31.01.2021 for submission of report.

**Decision Taken:** After discussions, the Standing committee decided to give extension of time up to 31.01.2021 for the enquiry team to submit its report.

**60.2.2 Proposal for construction of residential cum commercial Project jointly developed by M/s Puravankara Ltd., M/s Melmont Construction Pvt. Ltd. and M/s Purva Realities Pvt. Ltd. at Edappally South and Vazhakkala Villages, Kanyannur Taluk, Ernakulam District, Kerala, Kerala State (Original Agenda – 57.3.12)**

The Member Secretary briefed the Standing Committee that the proposal is for construction of residential cum commercial complex over an area of 7.3256 ha located 5.0 KM away from the Mangalavanam Bird Sanctuary. In the 57<sup>th</sup> meeting, the Standing Committee requested the Chief Wild Life Warden to furnish the report regarding the availability of vacant plots around the protected area. As the report was not received, the standing committee in the 59<sup>th</sup> meeting had decided to delist the proposal only to be placed before it after receipt of requisite information from the State Government.

The Member Secretary stated that the report regarding availability of vacant plots in 5km area from the boundary of Mangalavanam Bird Sanctuary has been submitted by the Chief Wild Life Warden.

**Decision Taken:** After discussions, the Standing Committee decided to recommend the proposal since it is located at 5 km from the Sanctuary and also outside the proposed Eco-sensitive Zone subject to the following:

**A. Condition imposed by the Chief Wild Life Warden:**

1. The user agency shall plant trees three times the trees felled.
2. The green area of the project site should be planted with native tree species

- B.** The annual compliance certificate on the stipulated conditions should be submitted by the project proponent to the State Chief Wild Life

Warden and an annual compliance certificate shall be submitted by the State Chief Wild Life Warden to Government of India.

**60.2.3 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 (Original Agenda – 53.3.22)**

The Member Secretary stated that the proposal was considered by the Standing Committee in its 59<sup>th</sup> meeting held on 5<sup>th</sup> October, 2020 wherein it was decided to defer the matter till the finalization of ESZ. The Member Secretary stated that the proposal for declaration of ESZ around the Ramgarh Vishdhari Sanctuary was received in the Ministry which was examined by the Wildlife Division and Wildlife Institute of India. After examination, the proposal was sent to ESZ Division for publication of draft notification which has been published dated 30.12.2020. The proposed extent of the ESZ is from 25 m to 400 m from the boundary of the sanctuary.

Prof. Sukumar stated that the extent of ESZ from 25 m to 400m needs reconsideration. The Member Secretary stated that once the draft notification is published, the objections and comments are looked into by the Expert Committee constituted for the purpose of finalisation of ESZ around national park and sanctuaries. The Chairman requested that the extent of the ESZ may be looked into by the Expert Committee whether it is based on the natural features before finalisation.

**Decision Taken:** After detailed discussions, the Standing Committee decided to recommend the proposal since it is 3.6 km away from the boundary of the Sanctuary and also outside the proposed ESZ subject to the following:

**A. Condition imposed by the Chief Wild Life Warden:**

1. 2% of the proportional project cost of the project falling within ESZ of PA should be deposited in RPACS by the user agency for management and protection of wildlife in the state as corpus.
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 PA and its ESZ.
4. There will be no felling of trees and burning of fuel wood inside the PA and ESZ.
5. The waste material generated should be disposed outside the PA and its ESZ.
6. There will be no labour camp within 1 km from the boundary of PA during the work.



7. No blasting will be carried out within 1 km from the boundary of PA during the work.
  8. Green belt should be created by the user agency on the periphery of the project area.
  9. Water harvesting structure for recharging of water should be mandatory in the project area.
  10. There shall be no high mast / beam / search lights & high sounds within 1 km from PA boundary.
  11. Signages regarding information about the wild animals in the area, control of the traffic volumes, speed, etc., should be erected near PA.
  12. The user agency and project personnel will comply with the provisions of the Wild Life (Protection), Act, 1972.
  13. Maintenance activity of any nature should be carried out only after seeking formal approval from competent authority of tiger reserve / PA.
  14. Six feet high wall is to be constructed on the periphery of applied project area.
  15. Any permission / clearance required under FCA-1980 or other Acts may be taken as per rules.
- B. The annual compliance certificate on the stipulated conditions should be submitted by the project proponent to the State Chief Wild Life Warden and an annual compliance certificate shall be submitted by the State Chief Wild Life Warden to Government of India.

**60.2.4 Proposal for collection of river bed materials from an area 10.0 ha located at Sajjanpur Village, Haridwar at distance of 9.0 km away from the boundary of Rajaji National Park, Uttarakhand State (Original Agenda – 54.4.27)**

**60.2.5 Proposal for collection of river bed materials from an area 55.51 ha located at Satiwal, Kudkawala, Teliwala and Kheri, at distance of 1.5 km away from the boundary of Rajaji National Park, Uttarakhand State (Original Agenda – 55.4.21)**

The Member Secretary stated that the Standing Committee in the 59<sup>th</sup> Meeting held on 5<sup>th</sup> October, 2020 requested the State Government of Uttarakhand to submit the compliance certificate with respect to the Enforcement and Monitoring Guidelines for Sand Mining, 2020 for further consideration and seek opinion of NMCG on these proposals. The information from the State Government and NMCG is yet to be received.

**Decision taken:** After discussions, the Standing Committee decided to defer the proposals till the receipt of comments from NMCG and compliance

certificate with respect to the Enforcement and Monitoring Guidelines for Sand Mining, 2020.

- 60.2.6 Sixteen Writ Petitions of Quarry Owners - Judgments of the Hon'ble High Court of Kerala received with copies of Environmental Clearance along with all other necessary papers, Kerala State (Original Agenda – 58.3.2)**
- 60.2.7 Judgement of the Kerala High Court dated 13.03.2020 in W.P(C) 7571/2020 and Judgment dated 23.03.2020 in W.P(C) 9061/2020, the two proposals viz. M/s Bestonne Granite Metals Pvt Ltd and Shri U.T. Raveendran (M/s Nobel Granites) reg. NOC for the petitioners mining projects located within 10 kms of Idduki Wildlife sanctuary and Malabar Wildlife Sanctuary (Original Agenda – 59.3.4)**
- 60.2.8 Judgement of the Kerala High Court dated 14.07.2020 in W.P.(C) 13717/2020 request for considering the proposals of M/s Mancombu Granites Ltd. located within 10 kms of national parks and wildlife sanctuaries in Idukki Districts of Kerala (Original Agenda – 59.3.5)**

The Member Secretary stated that above proposals were placed in 59th meeting held on 5<sup>th</sup> October, 2020 and the Standing Committee decided to request the State Government to resubmit the proposals as per the established guidelines and procedures. He further informed the Standing Committee that online applications for two cases were received in the Ministry. However, since, the proposals had shortcomings essential details have been sought from the State Government on these proposals. The reply from the State Government is yet to be received.

The Member Secretary brought to the notice of the Standing Committee the fact that the order of Hon'ble High Court of Kerala is that the State Government should send the proposals with all relevant papers. However, the State Government of Kerala has been forwarding the proposals without proper documents and without following the due procedure.

**Decision Taken:** The Standing Committee therefore decided to return the proposals and requested the State Government to forward the proposals with complete documents, as per the prescribed guidelines and procedures and in future similar proposals sent as per the directions of Court should be accompanied with all relevant papers.

- 60.2.9 Proposal for Tinaighat- Castlerock-Caranzol Railway doubling of South Western Railways, Karnataka (Original Agenda – 58.5.1)**

The Member Secretary briefed the Standing committee that the proposal was considered by the Standing Committee in the 59<sup>th</sup> Meeting held on 5<sup>th</sup> October, 2020 wherein the standing committee requested the Wildlife Institute of India to conduct study and suggest mitigation measures within a period of two months. The Director, WII has submitted report to this ministry in consultation with Railways and Karnataka Forest Department and suggested mitigation measures.

Dr. R. Sukumar Member stated that he had conducted studies on Biodiversity assessment in the Tinaighat area and wanted to recuse himself from the decision on the proposals. The Standing Committee agreed to recuse Dr. Sukumar from this proposal.

**Decision Taken:** After discussions, the Standing Committee decided to recommend the proposal with the mitigation measures suggested by Wildlife Institute of India enclosed as **ANNEXURE II** and the following conditions:

**A. Conditions imposed by the Chief Wild Life Warden:**

1. No work shall be done before sunrise and after sunset in the project area.
  2. The user agency and project personnel will comply with the provisions of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972
  3. The speed limit of the trains shall be followed strictly upto 35 kmph during night and 40 kmph during day time.
  4. The muck generated during the tunnel excavation shall be disposed out of the sanctuary area without endangering the flora and fauna.
- B. The annual compliance certificate on the stipulated conditions should be submitted by the project proponent to the State Chief Wild Life Warden and an annual compliance certificate shall be submitted by the State Chief Wild Life Warden to Government of India.

**60.2.10 Proposal for use of 6.704 ha of reserve forestland from Pilibhit Tiger Reserve for Mailani- Pilibhit Gauge Conversion chainage 212.520-213.070 KM and 242.310-250.140 KM (8.38 KM) between Kuriya-Dudhiyakhurd and Sandai Mala, Uttar Pradesh State (Original Agenda – 59.6.2)**

The Member Secretary stated that the Standing Committee in 59<sup>th</sup> Meeting had decided that the animal passage plan forwarded by the Chief Wild Life Warden shall be vetted by Wildlife Institute of India. The report received from the Director, WII suggests that animal passage plan forwarded by the Chief Wild Life Warden was not as per the guidelines and needs a relook based on ecological, economical and hydrological aspects.

**Decision Taken:** After discussions, the standing committee decided that a joint committee comprising of the officials from Uttar Pradesh Forest Department, Rail Vikas Nigam Limited and WII shall study the site and suggest mitigation measures within a period of two months to the Ministry. The Standing Committee therefore, decided to defer the proposal.

### **AGENDA ITEM No.3**

#### **(Policy Matters, Court Orders/Rationalization of Boundaries of Protected Areas)**

##### **60.3.1 Inclusion of Caracal species under Recovery Programme for Critically Endangered Species of CSS-DWH [File No. 6-133/2020WL]**

The Member Secretary briefed the Standing Committee and stated that the Ministry has been implementing the Centrally Sponsored Scheme – ‘Development of Wildlife Habitats’ (CSS-DWH) with a view to provide for conservation interventions with three components:

- a. Support to Protected Areas (National Parks, Wildlife Sanctuaries, Conservation Reserves and Community Reserves)
- b. Protection of Wildlife outside the Protected Areas
- c. Recovery Programmes for Critically Endangered Species

Further, the Member Secretary stated that there is a provision in the scheme that the Director, Wildlife Preservation, Government of India with the approval of the Standing Committee of NBWL can initiate other recovery programmes or wind up an ongoing programme. In view of this, the Wildlife Division, MoEF&CC proposes inclusion of Caracal (*Caracal caracal*) in the Species Recovery Programme under CSS-DWH for taking up recovery programme as suggested by the Chief Wild Life Warden.

Dr. H.S. Singh, Member stated that there are many other species found in arid and semi-arid regions like desert fox which require attention for inclusion in the Species Recovery Programme for Critically Endangered Species. The Chair suggested that the proposal may be forwarded by State Government and after study, the same shall be considered by the Standing Committee.

**Decision Taken:** The Standing Committee after deliberations decided to recommend inclusion of Caracal species as suggested by the Chief Wild Life Warden, Rajasthan in the Species Recovery Programme for Critically Endangered Species under Centrally Sponsored Scheme – Development of Wildlife Habitats.

**60.3.2 WP (C) No. 13056/2020 (F) - Manikandan T. Vs. MoEF & CC & Ors. And W.P. (C) No. 4280/2020 (H) – Betty Biju Vs. MoEF & CC & Ors.- High Court of Kerala at Ernakulam [File No. 6-160/2020WL]**

**60.3.3 WP (C) No. 7211/2020 (B) - Denson K.S. Vs. UOI & Ors- High Court of Kerala at Ernakulam [File No. 6-159/2020WL]**

The Member Secretary informed the Standing Committee that the Principal Secretary, Environment Department, Government of Kerala has requested to place the matters before the Standing Committee of the National Board within a period of one week as directed by the Kerala High Court for consideration vide letters dated 21.10.2020. As per the normal procedure for consideration by the Standing Committee, the proposals should be received through proper channel with the recommendations of the State Chief Wild Life Warden, State Board for Wild Life and State Government.

**Decision Taken:** Based on the discussions held and documents submitted, the Standing Committee decided to return the proposals and requested the State Government of Kerala to submit the proposals as per the established guidelines and procedures.

**60.3.4 De-notification of Megapode Sanctuary, Andaman and Nicobar Islands [File No. 6-132/2020WL]**

The Member Secretary briefed the Standing Committee and stated that the proposal for de-notification of Megapode Sanctuary has been submitted by Office of Principal Chief Conservator of Forests (Wild Life), Andaman and Nicobar Islands. During the mega earthquake and Tsunami which occurred in December, 2004, the Megapode Island has been submerged in the sea and there is no existence of the island post Tsunami. He further stated that Nicobar Megapode is a terrestrial bird which nests on ground.

The Member Secretary informed the Standing Committee that views of Wildlife Institute of India were taken and they have suggested that the submergence of island now does not serve any purpose for the conservation of Nicobar Megapode.

**Decision Taken:** After discussions, the Committee decided to recommend the proposal and suggested that conservation measures shall be taken for the Nicobar Megapode in other islands with the help of Wildlife Institute of India.

**60.3.5 Denotification of Galathea Sanctuary (Only intention to declare as sanctuary notified), Andaman and Nicobar Islands [File No. 6-**

The Member Secretary briefed the Standing Committee and stated that Andaman and Nicobar Islands administration had notified intention to declare Galathea Bay as sanctuary for an area of 11.44 sq. km. vide notification dated 15.09.1997 under section 18 (1) of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972. Proclamation notification for initiating acquisition proceedings was issued by the Collector on 14.10.1997. The acquisition proceedings have not been completed and final notification for the sanctuary has not yet been issued. Now, the Andaman and Nicobar Islands has submitted de-notification proposal for the Galathea Bay Sanctuary for which intention to declare as sanctuary alone was notified.

The proposal has been recommended by Chief Wild Life Warden and Andaman and Nicobar Islands Administration. The State Board for Wild Life, Andaman and Nicobar Islands have also recommended the proposal.

Secretary, MoEFCC stated that Andaman and Nicobar Islands Administration had sought clarification from the Ld. ASG who opined that de-notification of Galathea Sanctuary is not needed as the notification regarding intention to declare Galathea Bay as sanctuary isand void because rights were not settled within 2 years. Ministry had also sought clarification from the Ld. Solicitor General regarding the validity of the notification for intention to declare Galathea Bay as Sanctuary. However, the Ministry is of the opinion that the notification for intention to declare Galathea Bay as Sanctuary does not lapse even though the rights have not been settled. Therefore, the Ministry has decided to place the proposal before the Standing Committee to take a decision on this de-notification proposal of Andaman and Nicobar Administration.

Comments from the Wildlife Institute of India (WII) were sought and the Director, WII has opined that the concerned authorities develop and implement a mitigation plan to facilitate leather back and other turtles to continuously nest for which the connectivity between the Galathea River and the Bay should be ensured. The mitigation plan needs to be developed through a detailed study so that marine turtles continue to nest on the beaches near the Galathea Bay during both construction as well as operational phases of the International Shipment Project.

The provisions of CRZ should be enforced in the area. The concerned authorities should secure and conserve all other important turtles nesting areas of Andaman and Nicobar Islands with enhanced protection/conservation measures through appropriate legal/administrative means and through a Management Plan.

Dr. Sukumar, Member opined that there should be a management plan for conservation and nesting of Leatherback Turtles.

**Decision Taken:** After discussions, the Standing Committee decided to recommend the proposal with the recommendations of WII, CWLW and directed that a comprehensive management plan may be prepared and followed by the Andaman and Nicobar Administration for conservation and protection of Leatherback Turtles in Great Nicobar Islands along with the Wildlife Institute of India and the project proponents. The Andaman and Nicobar Islands Administration shall bring more areas under conservation of leatherback turtle.

#### **AGENDA No. 4**

##### **60.4.1 Amendments in minutes of meeting of Standing Committee [File No. 6-182/2017 WL(pt)]**

The Member Secretary briefed the Standing Committee and stated that the proposal for diversion of 13.27 ha forestland from Valmiki Tiger Reserve for construction of NH-28B was recommended by the Standing Committee in its 46th meeting held on 8th December, 2017 subject to the conditions and mitigation measures imposed by the State Chief Wild Life Warden and the NTCA. One of the conditions imposed by Chief Wild Life Warden while recommending the proposal was that the traffic- worthy maintenance of the earlier used access road segment (approximately 5 km) inside the sanctuary shall be limited to the extent of 2 years from the grant of permission. However, work could not be carried out in the given period as informed by the Chief Wild Life Warden and requested amendment in this condition for permission to use the existing road for 2 more years.

The State Board for Wild Life recommended the proposal in its meeting held on 13.08.2020 to extend the period for two years.

**Decision taken:** After discussion, the standing committee decided to recommend the proposal to extend the period for two years with a condition that no further request for extension shall be entertained.

#### **AGENDA No.5**

##### **(Fresh Proposals Falling Inside / Outside the Protected Area)**

##### **60.5.1 Proposal for diversion of 6.82 ha. of forestland in Kadapa Range in Kadapa Division for laying of 16" dia VDPL pipeline route from Vijayawada in Andhra Pradesh and Dharmapuri in Tamil Nadu passing**

**through Andhra Pradesh in favour of HPCL. [File No. 6-63/2020WL; Proposal No. FP/AP/Others/4730/2019]**

The Member Secretary briefed the Standing Committee and stated that the proposal is for use of 6.82 ha. forestland in Kadapa Range in Kadapa Division for laying of 16" dia VDPL pipeline route from Vijayawada in Andhra Pradesh and Dharmapuri in Tamil Nadu passing through Andhra Pradesh in favour of HPCL. The proposed project area falls within tiger corridor.

The proposal has been recommended by the Chief Wild Life Warden and the State Board for Wild Life.

**Decision taken:** After discussions, the Standing Committee decided to recommend the proposal subject to following:

**A. Conditions imposed by the Chief Wild Life Warden:**

1. Precautions should be taken while taking up construction works and it should be completed in the least possible time period under the supervision of Forest Department.
2. Sign boards on publicity and awareness for Wildlife Conservation shall be erected along the diverted area in consultation with DFO, Kadapa division.
3. The diversion area shall be monitored by the Forest Department by engaging wildlife watchers at the cost of User Agency to be decided by the DFO, Kadapa.
4. For wildlife conservation, habitat improvement and monitoring for five (5) years in and around the diversion area of 6.82 ha, an amount of Rs.42.135 lakhs is proposed to be deposited in Wildlife Conservation projects account of Andhra Pradesh.

**B. Conditions imposed by the NTCA:**

1. It is suggested that sufficient depth should be kept below the soil surface for laying down the VDPL pipeline.
  2. The user agency should complete the work of laying of pipeline in minimum possible time so as to cause minimum disturbance in corridor area.
  3. A proper surveillance/patrolling system shall be put in place for monitoring of wildlife movement/mortality during laying of pipeline.
- C. Proper measures shall be taken for detection and prevention of leakages from the proposed pipeline by the project proponent along with monitoring by the State Forest Department.
- D. The annual compliance certificate on the stipulated conditions should be submitted by the project proponent to the State Chief Wild Life Warden and an annual compliance certificate shall be submitted by the State Chief Wild Life Warden to Government of India.



**60.5.2 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 PRIYOJANA Lot-4/Pkg-4 in the state of Rajasthan. [File No. 6-80/2020WL; Proposal No. FP/RJ/ROAD/4716/2019]**

The Member Secretary briefed the Standing Committee and stated that the proposal is for 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 PRIYOJANA Lot-4/Pkg-4 in the state of Rajasthan in the National Gharial Sanctuary and its ESZ.

The proposal has been recommended by the Chief Wild Life Warden and the State Board for Wild Life.

**Decision taken:** After discussions, the Standing Committee decided to recommend the proposal subject to following:

**A. Conditions imposed by the Chief Wild Life Warden:**

**General Conditions:**

1. 5% 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 state.
2. 2% of the proportional project cost of the project falling within the ESZ of Protected Area should be deposited in RPACS by the user agency for management and protection of wildlife in the State.
3. No work shall be done before sunrise and after sunset in the project area falling in the Protected Area.
4. No material of any kind should be extracted from the Protected Area and Eco-Sensitive Zone.
5. There will be no felling of trees and burning of fuel wood inside the Protected Area and Eco-Sensitive Zone.
6. The waste material generated should be disposed outside the Protected Area and Eco-Sensitive Zone.
7. There will be no labour camp within 1 km from the boundary of Protected Area.
8. No blasting will be carried out within 1 km from the boundary of Protected Area during the work.
9. To restrict movement of wild animals towards the road/railway track in the Protected Area, adequate mitigative measure such as wall/ chain link fencing will be constructed by the User agency to stop accidents.

10. There shall be no high mast/ beam/ search Lights & high sounds within 1 km from the Protected Area boundary.
11. Signages regarding information about the wild animals in the area, control of traffic volumes, speed etc. should be erected in the project area.
12. The user agency and project personnel will comply with the provisions of Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972.
13. Maintenance activity of any nature should be carried out only after seeking formal approval from competent authority of tiger reserve/PA.
14. The user agency and project personnel will comply with the provision of Standard SOP/Guidelines issued by WII, Dehradun for linear projects.
15. Any permission / clearance required under FCA-1980 or other acts may be taken as per rules.

#### **Site Specific Conditions:**

1. Conditions and design as laid down in the report of site visit undertaken on 27.04.2019 by the committee constituted for the purpose of examining the project are to be strictly adhered to.
2. Additionally, the conditions imposed in minutes dated 27.06.2019 of meeting held in Chief Wild Life Warden office are to be complied with as per minutes of meeting enclosed as **ANNEXURE III**.
- B. The animal passage plan submitted by the project proponent shall be implemented in toto.
- C. The annual compliance certificate on the stipulated conditions should be submitted by the project proponent to the State Chief Wild Life Warden and an annual compliance certificate shall be submitted by the State Chief Wild Life Warden to Government of India.

#### **60.5.3 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. [File No. 6-165/2020WL; Proposal No. FP/RJ/RAIL/4184/2019]**

The Member Secretary briefed the Standing Committee and stated that the proposal is for use of 8.405 ha of land from National Gharial Sanctuary for construction of Steel Girder Bridge, earthwork, approach road, workshop, site office and store for Mathura-Jhansi 3rd Railway Line Project in Revenue Village-Gher, District-Dholpur, Rajasthan. He stated that a case was registered against the user agency and a penalty of Rs. 5 Lakhs rupees has been deposited by the project proponent. User agency has filed S.B. Civil Writ Petition No.9889 of 2019 and Hon'ble High Court, Jaipur has issued interim directions on 31st May 2019 and the case is under process.

The proposal has been recommended by the Chief Wild Life Warden and the State Board for Wild Life.

**Decision taken:** After detailed discussions, the Standing Committee decided to recommend the proposal notwithstanding the court case and subject to following:

**A. Conditions imposed by the Chief Wild Life Warden:**

1. 5% 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 state.
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 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. 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. The user agency and project personnel will comply with the provisions of Wild Life (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.

B. The annual compliance certificate on the stipulated conditions should be submitted by the project proponent to the State Chief Wild Life Warden and an annual compliance certificate shall be submitted by the State Chief Wild Life Warden to Government of India.

**60.5.4 Diversion of forest land for Development of 8 lanes (Greenfield Highway) from Itawa (Ch. Km 284.000) to after Chambal River near**

**Durjanpura village at (Ch. Km 349.000) Section of NH-148 N (Total length 65.0 Km), Under BHARATMALA PRIYOJANA Lot-4/Pkg-4 in the state of Rajasthan. [File No. 6-79/2020WL; Proposal No. FP/RJ/ROAD/36605/2018]**

The Member Secretary briefed the Standing Committee and stated that the proposal is for use land for development of 8 lanes (Greenfield Highway) from Itawa (Ch. Km 284.000) to after Chambal River near Durjanpura village at (Ch. Km 349.000) Section of NH-148 N (Total length 65.0 Km), under BHARATMALA PRIYOJANA Lot-4/Pkg-4 in the state of Rajasthan. The project area falls within the ESZ of Ranthambore Tiger Reserve.

The proposal has been recommended by the Chief Wild Life Warden and the State Board for Wild Life.

**Decision taken:** After discussions, the Standing Committee decided to recommend the proposal subject to the following:

**A. Conditions imposed by the Chief Wild Life Warden:**

1. 2% of the proportional project cost of the project falling within the ESZ of Protected Area within the ESZ of Protected Area should be deposited in RPACS by the user agency for management and protection of wildlife in the State.
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 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. 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. Signages regarding information about the wild animals in the area, control of 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 Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972.

12. Maintenance activity of any nature should be carried out only after seeking formal approval from competent authority of tiger reserve / PA.
13. The user agency and project personnel will comply with the provisions of Standard SOP/Guidelines issued by WII, Dehradun for linear projects.
14. Any permission/clearance required under FCA-1980 or other acts may be taken as per rules.

#### **Site Specific conditions**

1. Conditions & design as laid down in 27.04.2019 site visit report of committee for the purpose of examining the project are to be strictly adhered to. In this context, specific mention is made of construction of underpasses, earthen bunds, elevated roads, underground structures etc as listed in the above mentioned report.
2. Additionally, the conditions imposed in minutes dated 27.06.2019 of meeting held in Chief Wild Life Warden office are to be complied with as per minutes of meeting enclosed as **ANNEXURE III**.

#### **B. Conditions imposed by the NTCA:**

1. The user agency shall undertake site specific mitigation measures as suggested by the Chief Wild Life Warden, Rajasthan in consultation with Wildlife Institute of India, Dehradun while considering mitigation measures recommended by State Board for Wild Life.
2. A proper surveillance/patrolling system shall be put into place for monitoring of wildlife movement/mortality during construction of highway.
- C. The animal passage plan submitted by the User Agency shall be implemented in toto.
- D. The annual compliance certificate on the stipulated conditions should be submitted by the project proponent to the State Chief Wild Life Warden and an annual compliance certificate shall be submitted by the State Chief Wild Life Warden to Government of India.

#### **60.5.5 Construction of causeway across Jampannavagu at 0/550 kms on PWD R&B Road to Muthapur of Govindaraopet (M) in Mulugu District - 0.5 Ha. [File No. 6-166/2020WL; Proposal No. FP/TG/ROAD/40352/2019]**

The Member Secretary briefed the Standing Committee and stated that the proposal is for use of 0.0429 ha forest land in Eturnagaram Sanctuary land for construction of causeway across Jampannavagu at 0/550 kms on PWD R&B Road to Muthapur of Govindaraopet(M) in Mulugu District. The project shall improve transportation facility to the tribal villagers for accessing the basic needs like medical and other facilities.

The proposal has been recommended by the Chief Wild Life Warden and the State Board for Wild Life.

**Decision taken:** After discussions, the Standing Committee decided to recommend the proposal subject to following:

**A. Conditions imposed by the Chief Wild Life Warden:**

1. The user agency will provide Rs.9.00 lakh for the following activities as part of wildlife mitigation measures:

(Rs. In

lakh)

| Component  | Finance target |
|--|----------------|
| Construction of one base camp cum watch tower for protection staff @ Rs.6 lakh                   | 6.00           |
| Installation of caution and sign boards 2 nos. on either side of the causeway @Rs.1.00 lakh each | 2.00           |
| Administrative cost  | 1.00           |
| <b>Total</b>   | <b>9.00</b>    |

The above amount shall be deposited by the User Agency in the BIOSOT account of Chief Wild Life Warden, Telangana.

2. The works shall be carried out without disturbing or damaging flora, fauna or habitat of the area.
  3. Work shall be carried out from 6.00 am to 6.00 pm only.
  4. The material for carrying out the proposed works shall be kept outside the sanctuary area. As and when required, they should be carried to the site during execution of work.
  5. No labour camp should be established inside the Tiger Reserve during the execution of the work.
  6. The debris formed due to the execution of the works shall be taken away from the Wildlife Sanctuary on day-to-day basis.
- B. The annual compliance certificate on the stipulated conditions should be submitted by the project proponent to the State Chief Wild Life Warden and an annual compliance certificate shall be submitted by the State Chief Wild Life Warden to Government of India.

**60.5.6 Proposal for use of 0.1339 ha of forestland from Mulugu and Eturnagaram Divisions for construction of causeway across Jampannavagu at 0/140 krn on R/F R&B Road to Motlagudem of Govindaraopet (M), Mulugu District, Telangana State. [File No. 6-167/2020WL; Proposal No. FP/TG/ROAD/40351/2019]**

The Member Secretary briefed the Standing Committee and stated that the proposal is for use of 0.0511 ha of forestland from Eturnagaram Sanctuary for construction of causeway across Jarnpannavaagu at 0/140 km on R/F R&B Road to Motlagudem of Govindaraopet (M), Mulugu District, Telangana State. The project shall improve transportation facility to the tribal villagers for accessing the basic needs like medical and other facilities. The proposal has been recommended by the Chief Wild Life Warden and the State Board for Wild Life.

**Decision taken:** After discussions, the Standing Committee decided to recommend the proposal subject to following:

**A. Conditions imposed by the Chief Wild Life Warden:**

1. The user agency will provide Rs.20.00 lakh for the following activities as part of wildlife mitigation measures:

| (Rs. in lakh) |  |                 |                   |                  |
|---------------|--|-----------------|-------------------|------------------|
| S.N o.        | Component  | Physical target | Unit cost         | Financial target |
| i.            | Construction of one fire watch tower for fire control.                                     | 1 No.           | Rs. 10 lakh each  | 10.00            |
| ii            | Construction of structure for drying and storage of grass seed collected locally           | 1 no.           | Rs. 5.00 each     | 5.00             |
| iii.          | Installation of educative and caution sign boards on either side of the proposed causeway. | 2 Nos           | Rs.1.00 lakh each | 2.00             |
| iv .          | Administrative cost and publicity material   | LS              | LS                | 3.00             |
|               |  |                 | <b>Total</b>      | <b>20.00</b>     |

The above amount shall be deposited by the User Agency in the BIOSOT account of Chief Wild Life Warden, Telangana.

2. The works shall be carried out without disturbing or damaging flora, fauna or habitat of the area.
3. Work shall be carried out from 6.00 am to 6.00 pm only.
4. The material for carrying out the proposed works shall be kept outside the sanctuary area. As and when required, they should be carried to the site during execution of work.
5. No labour camp should be established inside the Tiger Reserve during the execution of the work.

6. The debris formed due to the execution of the works shall be taken away from the Wildlife Sanctuary on day-to-day basis.
- B. The annual compliance certificate on the stipulated conditions should be submitted by the project proponent to the State Chief Wild Life Warden and an annual compliance certificate shall be submitted by the State Chief Wild Life Warden to Government of India.

**60.5.7 Improvement, upgradation and construction of Ganeshpur- Dehradun road (NH72A) in the State of Uttarakhand (km 16.115 to 19.746) to 4 lane configuration. [File No. 6-129/2020WL; Proposal No. FP/UK/ROAD/45283/2020]**

The Member Secretary briefed the Standing Committee and stated that the proposal is for use of 9.6224 ha forest land for improvement, upgradation and construction of Ganeshpur-Dehradun road (NH-72A) in the State of Uttarakhand (Km 16.115 to Km 19.746) to 4 lane configuration. The proposal has been recommended by the Chief Wild Life Warden and the State Board for Wild Life. The representative of NHAI present during the meeting agreed with the mitigation measures suggested by the Chief Wild Life Warden.

**Decision taken:** After discussions, the Standing Committee decided to recommend the proposal subject to following:

**A. Conditions imposed by the Chief Wild Life Warden:**

1. Barrier on both side of road to block and absorb noise and light pollution.
2. Staggered plantation (preferably bamboo plantation) needs to be done on both sides of road to funnel animals toward the underpasses and culvert.
3. Dedicated monitoring for next 2-3 years to monitor animal road kills and man-wildlife conflict in nearby areas.
4. Funds for the (2) & (3) need to be provided to the forest department by the user agency.

**B. Condition imposed by the NTCA:**

1. Project proponent shall take appropriate mitigation measures for maintaining the habitat connectivity and animal passage as suggested by the Chief Wild Life Warden, Uttarakhand.
- C. The animal passage plan submitted by the Project Proponent shall be implemented in toto.
- D. The annual compliance certificate on the stipulated conditions should be submitted by the project proponent to the State Chief Wild Life Warden and an annual compliance certificate shall be submitted by the State Chief Wild Life Warden to Government of India.



**60.5.8 Proposal for stone crusher unit located village- Gangapur, Tehsil-Haldwani, district Nainital, Uttarakhand within 10 kms of Nandhaur Wildlife Sanctuary by LSC Infratech Ltd. [File No. 6-95/2020WL; Proposal No. FP/UK/Others/4608/2019]**

The Member Secretary briefed the Standing Committee and stated that the proposal is for use of 2.021 ha for stone crusher unit located at village-Gangapur, Tehsil-Haldwani, district Nainital, Uttarakhand within 10 kms of Nandhaur Wildlife Sanctuary by LSC Infratech Ltd. He further informed that the ESZ for the Nandhaur Sanctuary has been finally notified. Hon'ble NGT vide order dt.04.01.2019 has directed the user agency to obtain SCNBWL recommendations.

The proposal has been recommended by the Chief Wild Life Warden and the State Board for Wild Life.

**Decision taken:** After discussions, the Standing Committee decided to recommend the proposal.

**60.5.9 Improvement, upgradation and construction of Ganeshpur-Dehradun road (NH72A) in the state of Uttar Pradesh (Km 0.0 to Km 16.160) to 4 lane configuration, Uttar Pradesh. [File No. 6-168/2020WL; Proposal No. FP/UP/ROAD/45282/2020]**

The Member Secretary briefed the Standing Committee and stated that the proposal is for use of 47.7054 ha forest land for improvement, upgradation and construction of Ganeshpur-Dehradun road (NH72A) in the state of Uttar Pradesh (Km 0.0 to Km 16.160) to 4 lane configuration. The proposal has been recommended by the Chief Wild Life Warden and the State Board for Wild Life. The representative of NHAI present during the meeting agreed with the mitigation measures suggested by the Chief Wild Life Warden.

**Decision taken:** After discussions, the Standing Committee decided to recommend the proposal subject to following:

**A. Conditions imposed by the Chief Wild Life Warden:**

1. As forest land and trees standing over it are also involved in the project, Forest Clearance as per provisions of Forest (Conservation) Act 1980 will also be required.
2. User agency will comply with all conditions stipulated in forest clearance under Forest (Conservation) Act 1980.
3. User agency shall provide 2% of the project's proportionate cost of the area falling in eco-sensitive zone for mitigation of negative impact and ecological development of wildlife habitat area as per guide line of

Government of India.

4. Apart from above the conditions, following wildlife mitigation measures shall to be followed by user agency:
  - a. Protection and mitigation measures for wildlife should be ensured as standard practice in such case.
  - b. Land shall not be used for any other purpose other than specified in the proposal.
  - c. Rules and regulation of the concerned department for establishing the project shall be complied.
  - d. The instruction/orders passed by the State Government/Central Government and the directions passed by Hon'ble Court/Supreme Court from time to time regarding such project shall be complied with.
  - e. User agency will ensure that the project personnel engaged in the project shall observe the provisions of the Wild Life (Protection) Act 1972 & Rules made thereafter.
  - f. Construction waste materials will not be thrown inside the eco-sensitive zone area or the movement corridor of wildlife.
  - g. User agency will take all precautions including technical measures to contain the noise and air pollution, protection from fire due to construction activities.
  - h. The project proponent shall obtain consent to establish and to operate from U.P. Pollution Control Board and effectively implement all the conditions stipulated therein.
  - i. The project proponent shall undertake plantation/forestation work by planting the native species in the area adjacent to project area/sanctuary for which necessary finance will be provided by the user agency.
  - j. No labour camp shall be established in the sanctuary/forest area of other sensitive areas.
  - k. Blasted Ammunition Materials will not be carried by user agency in wildlife area.
  - l. In addition to this, mitigation measures for development of Delhi-Dehradun Highway (NH-72A) in the Shivalik hills have been provided by WII, Dehradun.
  - m. No work shall be allowed from sunset to sunrise.
  - n. The user agencies shall extend all support to forest department in case of any forest & wildlife offence.

**B. Condition imposed by the NTCA**

1. The project proponent shall take appropriate mitigation measures for maintaining the habitat connectivity and animal passage as suggested by the Chief Wild Life Warden, Uttar Pradesh.

- C. The animal passage plan submitted by the Project Proponent shall be implemented in toto.

- D. The annual compliance certificate on the stipulated conditions should be submitted by the project proponent to the State Chief Wild Life Warden and an annual compliance certificate shall be submitted by the State Chief Wild Life Warden to Government of India.

**AGENDA ITEM No.6 – Any other item with permission of Chair**

**60.6.1 Protected Forest Land Proposed to be diverted for Construction of Bridge for Proposed Rapti Canal on Tulsipur-Jarva Road at KM.72.820, at Village: Madharwa, District: Balrampur. [File No. 6-169/2020WL; Proposal No. FP/UP/CANAL/40793/2019]**

The Member Secretary briefed the Standing Committee and stated that the proposal is for use of 116.4288 ha for construction of Bridge and Canal in Madharwa village of Balrampur district. The project area also includes 0.2112 ha of forest land. The proposed project falls within ESZ of Sohelwa Wildlife Sanctuary. The proposal has been recommended by the Chief Wild Life Warden and the State Board for Wild Life.

**Decision taken:** After discussions, the Standing Committee decided to recommend the proposal subject to the following:

**A. Conditions imposed by the Chief Wild Life Warden:**

1. The land shall not be used for any purpose other than that specified in the proposal.
2. The personnel working on the site should be well aware and will be bound to follow the provisions of Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972.
3. The project also involves 0.2112 ha. of protected forest land and 04 number of trees are also required to be cut, therefore, Forest Clearance as per provisions of Forest (Conservation) Act 1980 will also be required for the forest area.
4. Amount of Net Present Value (N.P.V.) shall be paid by the User Agency as per directions contained in G.O. No. writ 526/14-2-2008 dated- 22-8-2008 of UP.
5. User agency shall provide 2% of the project's proportionate cost of the project falling in eco-sensitive zone for implementation of mitigation measures and wildlife conservation plan duly approved by Chief Wild Life Warden, U.P.
6. The user agency will ensure that no labour camp shall be established inside the sanctuary or any other sensitive area in eco-sensitive zone. Neither firewood nor any other forest produce from the forest will be used.
7. The user agency will arrange all necessary equipments for survey &

demarcation.

8. The user agency will keep firefighting equipments as well as equipments for minimizing air and noise pollution at the site.
  9. During the construction period, the user agency will establish one temporary forest check post along with the required manpower at its own cost.
  10. The excavated pit shall be properly fenced so as to avoid injury/death of wild animals in the sanctuary/forest area. These pits shall be levelled upon completion for the work so that there is no hindrance to the movement of wild animals.
  11. User agency will fix sign boards at appropriate points of the project.
  12. No work shall be allowed from sunset to sunrise.
- B. The animal passage plan submitted by the project proponent shall be implemented in toto.
- C. The annual compliance certificate on the stipulated conditions should be submitted by the project proponent to the State Chief Wild Life Warden and an annual compliance certificate shall be submitted by the State Chief Wild Life Warden to Government of India.

**60.6.2 Construction of Canal passing through forest land in villages Thakurapur, Jamdhara and Sugaon in KM.80.0- 98.0 in District Balrampur Under National Saryu NaharPariyojna (Rapti Main Canal). [File No. 6-170/2020WL; Proposal No. FP/UP/CANAL/38823/2019]**

The Member Secretary briefed the Standing Committee and stated that the proposal is for use of 74.20 ha land for construction of canal in villages Thakurapur, Jamdhara and Sugaon in Balrampur District. The project area also includes 6.072 ha forest land. The project falls within ESZ of Sohelwa Wildlife Sanctuary. The proposal has been recommended by the Chief Wild Life Warden and the State Board for Wild Life.

**Decision taken:** After discussions, the Standing Committee decided to recommend the proposal subject to the following.

**A. Conditions imposed by the Chief Wild Life Warden:**

1. The land shall not be used for any purpose other than that specified in the proposal.
2. The personnel working on the site should be well aware and will be bound to follow the provisions of Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972.
3. The project also involves 6.072 ha. of reserve forest land and 57 number of trees are also required to be cut, therefore, forest clearance as per provisions of Forest (Conservation) Act 1980 will also be required for the forest area.
4. Amount of Net Present Value (N.P.V.) shall be paid by the User

Agency as per directions contained in G.O. No. writ 526/14-2-2008 dated- 22-8-2008 of UP.

5. User agency shall provide 2% of the project's proportionate cost of the project falling in eco-sensitive zone for implementation of mitigation measures and wildlife conservation plan duly approved by Chief Wild Life Warden, U.P.
  6. The user agency will ensure that no labour camp shall be established inside the sanctuary or any other sensitive area in eco-sensitive zone. Neither firewood nor any other forest produce from the forest will be used.
  7. The user agency will arrange all the necessary equipments for survey & demarcation.
  8. The user agency will keep firefighting equipments as well as equipments for minimizing air and noise pollution at the site.
  9. During the construction period, the user agency will establish one temporary forest check post along with the required manpower at its own cost.
  10. The excavated pit shall be properly fenced so as to avoid injury/death of the wild animals in the sanctuary/forest area. These pits shall be levelled upon completion for the work so that there is no hindrance to the movement of wild animals.
  11. User agency will fix sign boards at appropriate points of the project.
  12. No work shall be allowed from sunset to sunrise.
- B. The animal passage plan submitted by the project proponent shall be implemented in toto.
- C. The annual compliance certificate on the stipulated conditions should be submitted by the project proponent to the State Chief Wild Life Warden and an annual compliance certificate shall be submitted by the State Chief Wild Life Warden to Government of India.

**60.6.3 Construction of Campierganj Branch Canal in between km.51 to 62.106 under Saryu Nahar Pariyojna in District: Maharajganj. [File No. 6-171/2020WL; Proposal No. FP/UP/CANAL/44512/2020]**

The Member Secretary briefed the Standing Committee and stated that the proposal is for use of 21.864 ha land for construction of Campierganj Branch Canal in between km.51 to 62.106 under Saryu Nahar Pariyojna in District Maharajganj. The project area also includes 0.4 ha forest land. The project area falls in ESZ of Sohagibarwa Wildlife Sanctuary. The proposal has been recommended by the Chief Wild Life Warden and the State Board for Wild Life but the details are missing. He also stated that the PA is rich in biodiversity and home to megafauna like tigers and the proposal requires further examination.

**Decision taken:** After discussions, the Standing Committee decided that due to the importance of protected area for its biodiversity and presence of wild animals like tiger, a study might be conducted by the NTCA and report submitted within a month.

**60.6.4 Construction of Integrated Bus Terminus cum Commercial complex on plot no. 3, sector 9a, Vashi, Navi Mumbai, dist. Thane by Navi Mumbai Municipal Transport. [File No. 6-1/2021WL; Proposal No. FP/MH/Others/4592/2019]**

The Member Secretary briefed the Standing Committee and stated that the proposal is for use of 1.03 ha land for Construction of Integrated Bus Terminus cum Commercial complex in Vashi, Navi Mumbai, dist. Thane by Navi Mumbai Municipal Transport. The plot is located 3.15 Km away from the boundary of Thane Creek Flamingo Sanctuary. The proposal has been recommended by the Chief Wild Life Warden and the State Board for Wild Life. The proposed area is outside the notified draft ESZ for the Thane Creek Flamingo Sanctuary.

**Decision taken:** After discussions, the Standing Committee decided to recommend the proposal subject to the following:

**A. Conditions imposed by the Chief Wild Life Warden:**

1. Project personnel, engaged in the project work shall observe the provisions of all the existing legal provisions' especially the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 and rules made there under & also take all precautionary measures for conservation & protection of flora, fauna in the vicinity of the project.
2. No dumping of debris on wet lands/mud flat and forest area will be done by project proponent.
3. All the other mandatory permissions from different statutory authorities should be obtained prior to commencement of work.
4. The project proponent shall deposit 2% cost of the (Rs.168.00 Crore) proposed project which passes through the deemed ESZ of the Thane Creek Flamingo Sanctuary for management of the sanctuary.

B. The annual compliance certificate on the stipulated conditions should be submitted by the project proponent to the State Chief Wild Life Warden and an annual compliance certificate shall be submitted by the State Chief Wild Life Warden to Government of India.

**60.6.5 Advisory on Human Wildlife Conflict Mitigation: [File No. 8-60/2020WL (Part-1)]**

The Member Secretary informed that draft Advisory on Human Wildlife Mitigation was discussed in the 59<sup>th</sup> Meeting held on 5.10.2020. The Standing Committee suggested certain changes. Accordingly, changes have been made in the draft Advisory. The Chair suggested that the advisory should include identification of areas where the incidences of Human Wildlife Conflict are high and the mitigation measures particularly fodder and water augmentation should focus on these priority areas. He further suggested that funding support from CAMPA and other schemes may be sought by the State Governments for Human Wildlife Conflict Mitigation measures in such areas on priority basis.

Director General of Forests and Special Secretary, Member informed that the Advisory has the provision for identification of hotspots of Human Wildlife Conflict and provision for augmentation of fodder, water and all other resources in these areas. The Advisory also stresses on the need for inter-departmental co-ordination for mitigation of Human Wildlife Conflict.

**Decision Taken:** After discussions, the Standing Committee decided to recommend the Advisory as at **ANNEXURE IV**.

#### **60.6.6 Issue of Upgradation of Laldhang to Chillakhal road in buffer zone of Rajaji Tiger Reserve:**

Dr. Sukumar, Member informed that the upgradation of Laldhang to Chillarkhal road was recommended by the Standing Committee in the 56<sup>th</sup> meeting held on 17.12.2019. However, there are certain differences with regard to the animal passage plan as per the guidelines of the WII and as recommended by the NTCA. The Chief Wild Warden had also suggested to relook into the mitigation measures suggested by the NTCA. Dr. Sukumar suggested that the recommendations for animal passage plan may be made more specific which could also be economical.

The Member Secretary informed that the issue has also been raised repeatedly by the Chief Wild Life Warden, Uttarakhand. He further suggested that a committee comprising of NTCA, WII NHAI and Government of Uttarakhand may be constituted to look into the issue and suggest mitigation measures.

**Decision Taken:** After discussions, the Standing Committee decided that Ministry shall constitute a committee comprising of Dr. Sukumar, representatives from NTCA, WII and NHAI and representative of Government of Uttarakhand to examine the matter and suggest site-specific mitigation measures within a period of 30 days.

#### **60.6.7 Issue of de-notification of Shivalik Elephant Reserve:**

Dr. Sukumar informed that there have been reports regarding de-notification of Shivalik Elephant Reserve in Uttarakhand. It is broader conservation issue and it is not known exactly what has been the decision of the State Government of Uttarakhand. The Member Secretary informed that the Ministry has sought report from the State Government, Uttarakhand and the report is yet to be received. Once, the report is received, a meeting of the Elephant Steering Committee would be convened under the Chairmanship of the Hon'ble Minister and the matter would be looked into through the Project Elephant Division of the Ministry.

**Decision Taken:** After discussion, the Standing Committee recommended that the Project Elephant Division shall convene a meeting of the Steering Committee after expeditious receipt of the report from the State Government on the issue of de-notification of Shivalik Elephant Reserve.





**Government of India**  
**Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change**

## **Guidelines on Sustainable Eco-Tourism in Forest and Wildlife Areas 2021**

### **1. BACKGROUND**

Forests and wildlife are elements of nature and inseparable parts of the environment. Because of the intricate nature of interface between nature and human beings, nature conservation entails interactions with people as a central concept. Such interaction includes not only the forest fringe dwellers but also those who are living away from the forests for the purpose of creating experience for the visitors. Eco-tourism may be developed in and around designated sites in forest and wildlife rich areas and ex-situ conservation areas, and such designated sites may include sites of biological, geographical, geo-physical and eco-heritage importance such as mangroves, sacred groves, mudflats, beaches, streams, wetlands, waterfalls, rivers, hills, caves, etc.

Eco-tourism has the potential to create significant opportunities for building public awareness and mass movement towards conservation of nature and natural resources while expanding overall returns to the economy, improving skill base, creating new knowledge and green jobs, and improving the livelihoods of the local communities.<sup>[1]</sup> On the other hand, eco-tourism if not practiced in a science-based manner may adversely affect nature on a permanent basis. The Guidelines on Sustainable Eco-Tourism in Forest and Wildlife Areas 2021 (hereinafter referred to as the Guidelines or the Eco-Tourism Guidelines), therefore, lays the framework for practising and promoting sustainable eco-tourism by maximising outputs that support nature and natural resources in their original forms while minimising any negative externalities arising out of interactions between people and nature.

The Guidelines recognise that besides the popular sites located in Protected Areas, which presently number over 900 across the country, many potential eco-tourism sites are located in public, community and private forests outside the Protected Areas as well. These Guidelines shall be applicable to ecotourism sites falling in all forest and wildlife areas irrespective of the ownership of the land.

### **2. GOAL**

The overall goal of these Guidelines is promoting better understanding of nature and wildlife conservation while generating income and opportunities for the local communities in an ecologically, culturally and economically sustainable manner.

### 3. OBJECTIVES

The Guidelines seek to achieve the following objectives:

- i. Promote low impact nature tourism which ensures ecological integrity of the eco-tourism sites and its environment;
- ii. Promote biodiversity, traditional ecological knowledge and heritage values of India's wilderness;
- iii. Promote engagement of local communities in nature tourism in a manner that enriches local economy and encourages sustainable use of indigenous materials through financially viable value chains thereby helping such local communities become "*Atma Nirbhar*"
- iv. Promote partnerships amongst stakeholders for mobilising resources and developing and promoting nature tourism, as well equitable sharing of benefits.
- v. Enhancing potential of India as a global eco-tourism destination.

### 4. GUIDING PRINCIPLES OF ECO-TOURISM

**(i) Eco-tourism planning:** Eco-tourism shall be promoted on the basis of science based planning. The plan shall form part of the duly approved Working Plan or Management Plan or Conservation Plan of the forest or wildlife area as the case may be, and shall include the carrying-capacity analysis based description of the eco-tourism site, time, duration, route, mode of travel and number of persons for visitations, and any support infrastructure needed. Wherever feasible, the eco-tourism plan will also be dovetailed with the *Gram Panchayat* Development Plan. The Protected Area (PA) manager along with a third party shall determine the carrying-capacity of eco-tourism site by taking into account the wide diversity of environmental, physical, social and economic criteria of development and management of eco-tourism sites as well as institutional capacities of their managers.

**(ii) Eco-tourism zonation:** The eco-tourism plan shall appropriately demarcate the eco-tourism zone upon assessment of management requirements of the target wildlife, the habitat or the geographical entity, and their behavioural and ecological characteristics. The eco-tourism zonation shall particularly ensure that the ecological integrity of the site, including breeding areas of wildlife and habitat of tribal particularly PVTGs remains protected. The zonation shall also ensure that safeguards provided in the Forest Rights Act, 2006 are fully respected.

**(iii) Resource mobilisation and community participation:** The local community shall be the key stakeholder of eco-tourism. Central government will provide for participatory frameworks that encourage resource mobilisation by a group of stakeholders in development, operation and

maintenance of eco-tourism zones. These frameworks shall ensure that equitable benefits flow from eco-tourism accrues, besides resource investors, to local communities, tribals and other traditional forest dwellers including by way of enhanced livelihood opportunities. Further, keeping in view that most eco-tourism sites are located in remote places and small-scale operators predominate, suitable programme may be taken up by the Central Government to facilitate eco-tourism operators to access incentives allowed to the tourism sector in a timely and adequate manner.

**(iv) Eco-tourism site development:** The Eco-tourism site shall be developed only in eco-tourism zone and in eco-friendly manner. While developing support infrastructure for eco-tourism it shall be ensured that the natural profile and ecological integrity of the ecotourism site including its biodiversity value is maintained. Low impact Eco-tourism will now be a permissible activity under Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 in Eco-sensitive Zones. The infrastructure at eco-tourism site with low impact will be created by maximising the use of local materials, for example bamboo, reeds, wood, stones, soil, renewable energy, etc. and by employing clean transport including electric vehicles so as to have the least ecological footprint on water, soil and air resources of the area due to eco-tourism. However, no permanent structures<sup>[2]</sup> will be established in violation of Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. Home stay managed by local communities shall be promoted. States may develop benchmarks/standardized criteria based on site specificity, for adoption of best practices in eco-tourism including sustainable ecological management of the site, customer satisfaction, harmony with local culture and design, local construction material used, employment types, environmental education facilities.

**(v) Inter-sectoral synergy:** The central government will work towards prioritisation of action with regard to developing eco-tourism sites across the country and improving the way in which action on eco-tourism is coordinated with other sectors and synergies are exploited in the best possible manner. Regulations should be streamlined wherever possible and processes and procedures should be simplified while taking into consideration the objectives of relevant sectoral policies.

**(vi) Promoting eco-tourism entrepreneurship:** Concerted action will be taken for expanding entrepreneurship opportunities for stakeholders engaged in eco-tourism with due priority to the members of local communities and those whose livelihoods have been impacted because of actions such as closure of the Protected Area for forest product extraction. The focus will be on increasing productivity, boosting the skills and competencies of stakeholders at all levels, and the needed structural changes will be supported and strengthened. Start-ups will be supported through training, coaching, financial support and other benefits including through the incubators established under various government programmes.

## **5. IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY**

The following are the broad framework for implementation of the Eco-tourism Guidelines:

**Strategy i: Identification of potential sites:** Each State may identify sites for eco-tourism through a participatory process involving stakeholders, particularly the local communities, and make a priority list for development of such sites. Area managers will initiate eco-tourism planning based on carrying-capacity analysis, including identification of eco-tourism zones, identification of potential partners, categorisation of infrastructure support that may be allowed, funding sources, and training and capacity building needs of the partners through a multi-stakeholder dialogue process. Spatially cluster approach to eco-tourism infrastructure will be promoted to larger blocks of contiguous habitats so as to minimise adverse ecological impacts on a larger area. A list of potential Eco-tourism sites are at **Annexure**.

An Eco-tourism Plan shall be prepared for every eco-tourism site. The Plan shall be approved and prepared for sites under various controls as follows:

- i. For Sites within forest/protected areas: The Eco-tourism Plan for the areas falling inside the notified forest/protected areas shall form part of Working Plan/Management Plan.
- ii. For Sites falling within Eco-sensitive Zones: All new Eco-tourism activities or expansion of existing tourism activities within the Eco-sensitive Zone shall be as per the Tourism Master Plan for the Eco-sensitive Zone. The Eco-tourism Master Plan shall be prepared by Department of Tourism in consultation with State Departments of Environment and Forests. The Tourism Master Plan shall form a component of the Zonal Master Plan and until the Zonal Master Plan is approved, development for tourism and expansion of existing tourism activities shall be permitted by the concerned regulatory authorities based on the actual site specific scrutiny and recommendation of the Monitoring Committee and no new hotel or resort or commercial establishment construction is permitted within Eco-sensitive Zone area.

**Strategy ii: Funding support:** Compatible funding instruments that cater to the specific challenges of the eco-tourism sector, particularly the small and geographically fragmented nature of enterprises, is key to sustainable eco-tourism promotion. Financial institutions may be encouraged to develop targeted financial instruments for the eco-tourism entrepreneurs at the local level. Public funding for eco-tourism promotion, monitoring and innovation may be made available, including for non-repayable loans and guarantees, start-up grants and marketing of eco-tourism places.

**Strategy iii: Usage of Information Technology:** The role of digitalisation both as a driver and an enabler of eco-tourism shall be recognised. In particular, digitalisation will be used to facilitate new eco-tourism products, such as virtual tours, competitive exploration, etc., services, business processes and models. National and sub-national projects will be launched to undertake analysis of the needs of various partners and users (visitors) of eco-tourism

projects, and develop scenarios for eco-tourism support for the future, and active steps will be taken for transfer of knowledge to partners including by making such knowledge public wherever feasible. In recognition of the fact that partners (e.g. service providers) in eco-tourism are mainly small entities, and their limited capabilities of using digital services combined with possible use of multitude of digital platforms and inability to create economies of scale, pose significant challenge. National and sub-national level data integration platforms to analyse visitors behaviour and preferences will be developed, and additional sources such as social media engagement, newsletter statistics, booking data, media and marketing reports, etc will be used.

**Strategy iv: Capacity building:** Despite wider and growing attraction to eco-tourism, the challenges emanating from the field such as geographically fragmented and small nature of sites, small business structure and high seasonality and the consequent visitor number fluctuation, are significant. On the other hand, it offers significant entrepreneurial and labour market opportunity for the local communities. With increased numbers of eco-tourism sites the eco-tourism sector may become a supplier of low return exchangeable standard products making private investment in eco-tourism less attractive. The capacity of field functionaries of different stakeholders, especially the eco-tourism site managers and the local communities, will be steadily built to innovate and meet the present and future challenges of the sector, and international best practices as suited to local conditions will be internalised. Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) and other such institutes will be encouraged to develop specific programmes for local communities and small operators engaged in eco-tourism.

**Strategy v: Benefit sharing:** Community-based tourism will be promoted as a preferred form of eco-tourism. While eco-tourism will create new wage employment and private entrepreneurial income for the respective stakeholders, fair and equitable benefit sharing of common eco-tourism revenues with the local community is key to sustainability. Given the diversity of stakeholders, scale of operations and geographically fragmented nature of eco-tourism sites, appropriate mechanisms for sharing of benefits with the local eco-development committees / forest protection committees will be developed by the respective State Government for different types of eco-tourism sites falling on government lands. Such benefit sharing mechanisms shall recognise that the local community has the highest stake in eco-tourism and the revenue generated has to be also ploughed back for development and maintenance of the eco-tourism sites. Transparent mechanism for revenue collection from common eco-tourism activities user charges, entry fees, concessions, fines and penalties, etc. through a Foundation established at the appropriate local level, and sharing of revenue with stakeholders, particularly local communities, has served as best practise in many parts of the world and the same duly incorporated by the respective State governments. Considering that eco-tourism is mostly a seasonal activity, the Eco-Tourism Plans should include measures to reduce financial overdependence of the local community on eco-tourism, and the same should be supported by the district level plan approval committees. Such measures may include capacity building of the communities with respect to processing and marketing of bio-cultural products to ensure that communities remain attached to preservation of local ecology. The Central government will support development of such mechanisms through sharing of

international experiences and coordination with participating states and national entities in case the stated eco-tourism enterprise covers sites across States and/ or national entities are involved.

**Strategy vi: Education and outreach:** For effective use of the eco-tourism potential of the area, effective communication plan covering all eco-tourism sites of a State will be drawn by the State Governments with the help of expert organisations. The Plan, among other relevant information, will include information to the tourists on the eco-system services and intangible benefits provided by the area. The communication plan will include measures to promote partnerships between the eco-tourism project and socially responsible companies. Use of modern technologies such as electronic visual tools and well equipped modern interpretation centre at the eco-tourism site will be encouraged through this Plan to encourage self-learning by visitors. The Plan will also lay emphasis on appropriate signages for generating awareness among the visitors regarding the safety and risk factors in the eco-tourism zone and safety protocol and information material on the area for the visitors. The Central government will support the outreach of States' eco-tourism potential for international tourists in a programmatic manner.

**Strategy vii: Monitoring:** Each eco-tourism plan will invariably include a dynamic monitoring mechanism, covering multiple biological parameters to monitor stress on wildlife vis-a-vis number and patterns of tourist visitation and their level of satisfaction, involvement of local people, scope for improvement in flow of eco-system services, etc. The monitoring will also include mechanisms to ensure that rigorous practices are in place to prevent biological invasion, disease transmission, and air, water, noise or light pollution. The States Governments/UT Administrations shall endeavour to maintain service level quality standards through appropriate certification/rating protocols.

District, State and National level monitoring committees comprising of representatives of relevant stakeholder departments, the local communities, civil societies, and the corporate organisations will be constituted to oversee the implementation of this Guidelines including mobilisation of the required technical, financial and human resource support for eco-tourism plans.

**Strategy viii: Review:** The National level eco-tourism monitoring committee will review the Eco-Tourism Guidelines every three years and make recommendation to the Central Government.

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<sup>[1]</sup>Wherever 'local community' has been used in this Guidelines, it will mean to include Schedule Tribe and other traditional forest dwellers as per Scheduled Tribe and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act 2006, which is referred hereinafter as FRA 2006 in short.

<sup>[2]</sup>Creation of permanent structures including permanent camping sites, boarding and lodging facilities, new roads, aircraft landing stations, jetty for motorized vessels, etc. not constructed primarily of locally available material, shall continue to be permitted as per the provisions of the Forest (Conservation) Act 1980.

**Protected Areas in India – For Ecotourism**

| S.No. | State/ UT Administration  | Name of Protected Area                  |
|-------|---------------------------|---|
|       | Andaman & Nicobar Islands |   |
| 1     |                           | Mahatama Gandhi Marine (Wandoor) NP     |
| 2     |                           | Mount Harriett NP                       |
| 3     |                           | Narcondam Island WLS                    |
| 4     |                           | Ross Island WLS                         |
|       |                           |   |
|       | Andhra Pradesh            |   |
| 5     |                           | Nagarjun Sagar Sri Sailam Tiger Reserve |
| 6     |                           | Coringa WLS                             |
| 7     |                           | Pulicat Lake WLS                        |
|       |                           |   |
|       | Arunachal Pradesh         |   |
| 8     |                           | Namdapha Tiger Reserve                  |
| 9     |                           | Itanagar WLS                            |
| 10    |                           | Pakke (Pakhui) WLS                      |
|       |                           |   |
|       | Assam                     |   |
| 11    |                           | Kaziranga Tiger Reserve                 |
| 12    |                           | Manas Tiger Reserve                     |
| 13    |                           | Orang NP                                |
| 14    |                           | Deepor Beel WLS                         |
| 15    |                           | Hollongapar Gibbon WLS                  |
| 16    |                           | Pabitora WLS                            |
|       |                           |   |
|       | Bihar                     |   |
| 17    |                           | Valmiki Tiger Reserve                   |
| 18    |                           | Vikramshila Gangetic Dolphin Sanctuary  |
|       |                           |   |
|       | Chandigarh                |   |
| 19    |                           | City Bird WLS                           |
| 20    |                           | Sukhna Lake WLS                         |
|       |                           |   |
|       | Chhattisgarh              |   |
| 21    |                           | Kanger Valley NP                        |



|    |                  |   |
|----|------------------|---|
| 22 |                  | Pamed Wild Buffalo WLS                  |
| 23 |                  | Udanti-Sitanadi Tiger Reserve           |
|    |                  |   |
|    | Goa              |   |
| 24 |                  | Bhagwan Mahavir WLS                     |
| 25 |                  | Dr. Salim Ali Bird (Chorao) WLS         |
|    |                  |   |
|    | Gujarat          |   |
| 26 |                  | Gir National Park & WLS & Gir Landscape |
| 27 |                  | Marine (Gulf of Kachchh) NP             |
| 28 |                  | Barda WLS                               |
| 29 |                  | Girnar WLS                              |
| 30 |                  | Jessore Sloth Bear WLS                  |
| 31 |                  | Kachchh Desert WLS                      |
| 32 |                  | Nal Sarovar Bird WLS                    |
| 33 |                  | Thol Lake WLS                           |
| 34 |                  | Wild Ass WLS                            |
|    |                  |   |
|    | Haryana          |   |
| 35 |                  | Sultanpur NP                            |
| 36 |                  | Morni Hills (Khol-Hi-Raitan) WLS        |
| 37 |                  | Nahar WLS                               |
|    |                  |   |
|    | Himachal Pradesh |   |
| 38 |                  | Great Himalayan NP                      |
| 39 |                  | Dhauladhar WLS                          |
| 40 |                  | Kalatop-Khajjar WLS                     |
| 41 |                  | Kibber WLS                              |
| 42 |                  | Manali WLS                              |
| 43 |                  | Pong Dam Lake WLS                       |
| 44 |                  | Renuka WLS                              |
|    |                  |   |
|    | Jammu & Kashmir  |   |
| 45 |                  | Dachigam NP                             |
| 46 |                  | Gulmarg WLS                             |
|    |                  |   |
|    | Laddakh          |   |
| 47 |                  | Hemis NP                                |
| 48 |                  | Changthang WLS                          |
|    |                  |   |

|    |                |                              |
|----|----------------|------------------------------|
|    |                |                              |
|    | Jharkhand      |                              |
| 49 |                | Dalma WLS                    |
| 50 |                | Palamau Tiger Reserve        |
|    |                |                              |
|    | Karnataka      |                              |
| 51 |                | Bandipur Tiger Reserve       |
| 52 |                | Bannerghatta NP              |
| 53 |                | Kudremukh NP                 |
| 54 |                | Nagarahole Tiger Reserve     |
| 55 |                | Cauvery WLS                  |
| 56 |                | Daroji Bear WLS              |
| 57 |                | Pushpagiri WLS               |
|    |                |                              |
|    | Kerala         |                              |
| 58 |                | Eravikulam NP                |
| 59 |                | Periyar Tiger Reserve        |
| 60 |                | Silent Valley NP             |
| 61 |                | Parambikulam Tiger Reserve   |
| 62 |                | Thattekad Bird WLS           |
|    |                |                              |
|    | Lakshadweep    |                              |
| 63 |                | Pitti Island Bird Sanctuary  |
|    |                |                              |
|    | Madhya Pradesh |                              |
| 64 |                | Bandhavgarh Tiger Reserve    |
| 65 |                | Pench Tiger Reserve          |
| 66 |                | Kanha Tiger Reserve          |
| 67 |                | Madhav NP                    |
| 68 |                | National Chambal WLS         |
| 69 |                | Pachmarhi WLS                |
|    |                |                              |
|    | Maharashtra    |                              |
| 70 |                | Pench Tiger Reserve          |
| 71 |                | Sanjay Gandhi (Borivilli) NP |
| 72 |                | Tadoba Andhari Tiger Reserve |
| 73 |                | Lonar WLS                    |
| 77 |                | Melghat Tiger Reserve        |
| 78 |                | Thane Creek Flamingo WLS     |
|    |                |                              |
|    | Manipura       |                              |

|     |            |                                |
|-----|------------|--------------------------------|
| 79  |            | Keibul-Lamjao NP               |
|     |            |                                |
|     | Meghalaya  |                                |
| 80  |            | Balphakram NP                  |
| 81  |            | Nokrek Ridge NP                |
|     |            |                                |
|     | Mizoram    |                                |
| 82  |            | Dampa Tiger Reserve            |
|     |            |                                |
|     | Nagaland   |                                |
| 83  |            | Intanki NP                     |
|     |            |                                |
|     | Punjab     |                                |
| 84  |            | Harike Lake WLS                |
| 85  |            | Beas Conservation Reserve      |
|     |            |                                |
|     | Odisha     |                                |
| 86  |            | Bhitarkanika WLS & NP          |
| 87  |            | Chilika (Nalaban) WLS          |
| 88  |            | Gahirmatha (Marine) WLS        |
| 89  |            | Nandankanan WLS                |
| 90  |            | Satkosia Gorge Tiger Reserve   |
|     |            |                                |
|     | Rajasthan  |                                |
| 91  |            | Keoladeo Ghana NP              |
| 92  |            | Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve     |
| 93  |            | Sariska Tiger Reserve          |
| 94  |            | Desert National Park Sanctuary |
| 95  |            | Mount Abu WLS                  |
| 96  |            | National Chambal WLS           |
|     |            |                                |
|     | Sikkim     |                                |
| 97  |            | Khangchendzonga NP             |
| 98  |            | Maenam WLS                     |
|     |            |                                |
|     | Tamil Nadu |                                |
| 99  |            | Gulf of Mannar Marine NP       |
| 100 |            | Mudumalai Tiger Reserve        |

|     |               |                           |
|-----|---------------|---------------------------|
| 101 |               | Vedanthangal WLS          |
| 102 |               | Point Calimere WLS        |
|     |               |                           |
|     | Telangana     |                           |
| 103 |               | Kasu Brahmananda Reddy NP |
| 104 |               | Amrabad Tiger Reserve     |
|     |               |                           |
|     | Tripura       |                           |
| 105 |               | Clouded Leopard NP        |
| 106 |               | Trishna WLS               |
|     |               |                           |
|     | Uttar Pradesh |                           |
| 107 |               | Dudhwa Tiger Reserve      |
| 108 |               | Katerniaghat WLS          |
| 109 |               | National Chambal WLS      |
| 110 |               | Kachua WLS                |
|     |               |                           |
|     | Uttarakhand   |                           |
| 111 |               | Corbett Tiger Reserve     |
| 112 |               | Gangotri NP               |
| 113 |               | Nanda Devi NP             |
| 114 |               | Valley of Flowers NP      |
| 115 |               | Kedarnath WLS             |
|     |               |                           |
|     |               |                           |
|     | West Bengal   |                           |
| 116 |               | Gorumara NP               |
| 117 |               | Jaldapara NP              |
| 118 |               | Neora Valley NP           |
| 119 |               | Singalila NP              |
| 120 |               | Sunderban Tiger Reserve   |
|     |               |                           |

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# Animal Passage Plan

## For

### 400kV D/C Jaunpur Obra Transmission Line passing through Protected area of Kaimur Wildlife Sanctuary.

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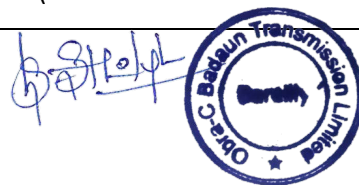
#### I. INTRODUCTION OF PROJECT

The government of India has identified the power sector as a key sector of focus to promote sustained industrial growth. It has embarked on an ambitious mission - "Power for all" backed by extensive reforms to make the power sector more attractive for private sector investment and participation. In this regard Uttar Pradesh Power Transmission Corporation Ltd. (UPPTCL) identified development of transmission system for "Evacuation of power from Obra-C (2x660 MW) Thermal Power Project & Construction of 400 kV GIS Substation Badaun with associated Transmission Lines" consisting of establishment of 400 kV Double Circuit Jaunpur - Obra line (upto LILO point of Obra 'B' – Obra 'C' Line).

The Uttar Pradesh Government (Power Ministry) has entrusted PFC consulting Limited, with the task of selecting an Independent Private Transmission Company (IPTC) on 100% Private investment for the above scheme vide its letter no. 278/PS/DIR(W&P)/PTCL/Obra'C' dated June 01, 2018. As per bidding procedure, PFC has invited bids for selection of bidders as prospective IPTC for establishment of transmission in which M/s Adani Transmission Limited participated as a bidder. Subsequently, PFC consulting limited through the process of international competitive bidding (ICB) process selected M/s Adani Transmission Limited as successful bidder for implementation of the above project through its shell company i.e. Obra C Badaun Transmission Limited as IPTC on Build, Own and Operate (BOO) Basis and consequently the Letter of Intent (LOI) was being issued (Letter No. 04-05/ITP29/18-19/OCBTL/LOI dated 29th Nov, 2018. Principal Secretary, Power Department, Uttar Pradesh has also accorded approval under section 68(1) of Electricity Act 2003, to implement these lines (Letter No 2794/24-1-2018-2422/2008 dated 2nd November 2018).

The development of 400kV D/C Jaunpur Obra Transmission Line starting from LILO point of Obra-B Obra-C line in Chopan of Sonbhadra District and terminating at 400/220/132kV Substation of UPPTCL in Machlisahar of Jaunpur District, having line length approximately 166Km and is passing through 5 districts which are Jaunpur, Bhadhoi, Varanasi, Mirzapur and Sonbhadra. The Line is passing through forest patches (89.632Ha for which forest approval has been granted) and Protected area of Kaimur Wildlife Sanctuary. The technical details of the proposed is stated as below:

|  |   |
|--|---|
| Name of project for which WL clearance is required | 400kV D/C Jaunpur Obra Transmission Line (Proposal No FP/UP/TRANS/40906/2019) |
| Total Project area                                 | 763.182 Ha (165.908 Km)   |
| Details of wildlife area involved                  | Protected area of Kaimur Wildlife Sanctuary                                   |
| Total no of towers to be erected in WL area        | 29 Nos.   |
| Total wildlife area involved                       | 55.447 Ha (39.482Ha Forest and 15.965 Ha Non Forest)                          |



## II. MAJOR ACTIVITIES INVOLVED IN THE TRANSMISSION PROJECT

The major construction activity envisages in the proposed transmission project are as follows

- Construction of Tower Foundation (An average of 15 M x 15 M tower base and activities involves excavation of soil and concreting)
- Erection of transmission towers (involves joining of tower members/lattice structure)
- Stringing of electrical conductor wires between adjacent towers.

The above activities will be carried out by engaging suitable Contractor. For tower foundation works, local gangs/manpower are usually engaged as petty Contractor and temporary makeshift camps are set nearby the construction site till completion of work. For hill areas construction of new approach road generally not encouraged & the existing village tract or jungle tract are used for head loading of tower materials. Tower erection and stringing of conductor is generally carried out by specialized gangs and temporary construction camps are also required to be set up for this purpose.

### A. Tower Foundation

Foundation of a transmission tower is the basic structure to support the tower in its position. It plays an important role in safety and satisfactory performance of the structure as it transmits mechanical loads of the electrical transmission system to earth. The foundations in various types of soils have to be designed to suit the soil conditions of particular type. In addition to foundations of normal towers, there are situations where considering techno-economical aspect for special towers required or river crossing which is located on the bank of the river. The various activities involved in the foundation work excavation, casting of Raft and chimney which are done below ground level.

### B. Tower Erection:

Build Up Method is used for erection of steel transmission towers. This method is most commonly used in India for the erection of 66kV, 220 kV and 400 kV transmission line towers. This method consists of erecting the towers, member by member. The tower members are kept ground serially according to erection sequence to avoid search or time loss. The erection progresses from the bottom upwards. The four main corner leg members of the first section of the tower are first erected and bolted with the stub.

### C. Tower Stringing:

Stringing of Transmission line, a process of joining and fixing of the electrical conductor wires from tower to tower and various other assemblies for transmission of electricity. Stringing overhead conductors in transmission is a very specialized type of construction requiring years of experience as well as equipment and tools that have been designed, tried and proven to do the work.

#### Steps of stringing

- Proper guying
- Insulator Hoisting
- Paying out of pilot wire & conductor
- Rough sagging of conductor
- Clipping & spacing
- Finishing activities
- Jumpering
- Final checking



### III. LIKELY IMPACT OF THE PROJECT ON PROTECTED AREA OF KAIMUR WLS:-

The impact on the forest and wildlife associated with power transmission project with specific reference to the proposed 400 kV Transmission Line from Jaunpur to Obra on the Protected area of Kaimur WLS is summarized as below:

#### a. Habitat Loss and Fragmentation:

Powerlines or specially powerline corridors, are known to affect many different animal groups, predominantly birds. These impacts are largely associated with fragmentation & degradation of wildlife habitats along the powerline corridor i.e. Right of Way. The large scale felling of trees along the line corridor might impact the nesting sites of birds as well as habitat and movement of others arboreal species like monkey, primates etc. Available in that area.

In case of 400 kV D/C Jaunpur Obra Transmission line the RoW is considered as 46 meter, wherein the standing trees are required to be either felled, looped/pruned as necessary for casting of tower foundation, tower erection & electrical conductor stringing. The 585 number of trees and 17 bamboo bushes as enumerated along the line corridor might impact the area along.

#### b. Electrocutation & accidental collision of Birds:

As per available/listed data risk of electrocution of birds are mostly related to distribution/transmission lines up to 110 kV due to dimensions and spacing between two conductors, electrocution of Bird/Raptor by EHV lines of 132kV & above is quite rare. Moreover, collusion of birds is mostly reported during landing and takeoff in area close to water bodies, designated bird areas/ sanctuary having large congregation of birds or line intersecting identified bird fly or migratory paths hence bird diverter even if placed on EHV line can only be effective if it is installed in the fly path of birds. We, Obra C Badaun Transmission Limited are following its cardinal principle of avoidance take utmost care to avoid such areas while selecting the optimum line route of new transmission line.

#### c. 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 at the tower foundation/erection sites as per site requirement. Generally, for tower foundation works, local manpower/workers will be engaged. However, for specialized works like tower erection and stringing, migrant laborers are usually engaged. The induced impact on the wildlife of Kaimur WLS 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.

### IV. SAFEGUARD OF WILDLIFE PASSAGE

The transmission line will not create any large barriers to wildlife and bird movements. As per Bio diversity Impact Assessment study carried out by us in this area reflects No major Flora and Fauna found in the area near to Transmission Line. While the transmission line alignment does not pass through any key wildlife habitat discussed in Kaimur Wildlife Sanctuary Management Plan (much of it is barren or scrub forest present in the project route) and is not expected to cause any net loss of species. All the plant species coming within the ground clearance route are very common to the area and more vigorously distributed throughout the wildlife sanctuary.

- As per Indian Electricity rule, the minimum ground clearance for 400 kV Transmission line is 8.84 meter i.e. the lower most electrical conductor wire between two adjacent towers will be stringed in such a way that the



minimum height from actual ground level is always more than 8.84 meter which is sufficient for safe passage of animals and others mammals.

- In addition to the above, felling of trees will be minimized to 310 trees and 9 bushes and further efforts will be to reduce felling of trees. Trees below conductors will be felled and natural regeneration will be allowed in that area.
- Trees will be loped to an extent to maintain clearance of 5.5 mtr from Conductors.
- The net impact of electrocution of large birds is not considered significant because there has been no documented evidence of large bird kills from the existing TL lines around project area. But measures to avoid Bird collision shall be taken.
- The Stringing of conductor for the transmission line shall be carried out maintaining a separation between energized conductors. Vertical distance between two conductors: 8 m (appx.) The above arrangement, will nullify the likelihood of electrocution of large winged birds like hornbill, because the distance between energized conductors will be always more than the maximum wing span of the bird.
- To prevent accidental collision of birds with the conductor bird diverter/colored/contrast marker devices will be installed on the earth wire to make it visible to birds from long distance.
- Bird Guard will be provided on towers as per requirement to prevent birds from sitting in the insulator strings which may result in puncture of insulator due to defecation by birds.
- Anti- Climbing Devices (ACD's) to be used at tower four corners gates with two opening and two non-opening fenced by using barbed wire and accessories for avoiding animals to climb the tower structure.
- 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.
- No work will be carried out at nights (i.e. between sunset & sunrise) in the forest area.
- No labour camp will be established in Protected area and its ESZ.
- Alternate Fuel (LPG) will be provided to Labourers for cooking purpose.
- No new passage for transportation of construction Material will be made. Existing approaches will be uses.
- Awareness-raising will be an important means 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 must be made available to them. Workers must be made aware of the fines and penalties for poaching, as well as the risk of job loss, if caught in these illegal activities.





# **ANIMAL PASSAGE PLAN**

**FOR 765 KV D/C LAKADIA TO BANASKANTHA  
TRANSMISSION LINE PASSING THROUGH WILD ASS  
SANCTUARY, GUJARAT**



## **Animal Passage Plan for 765 kV D/C Lakadia to Banaskantha Transmission Line passing through Protected area of Wild Ass Sanctuary, Gujarat**

### **1. ABOUT THE PROJECT:**

The present proposal is for laying a transmission line of 765 kV D/C Lakadia to Banaskantha Transmission Line. The said Project has great National Importance and the Ministry of Power, Government of India, initiated a scheme to establish transmission system for Bhuj-II, Dwaraka and Lakadia Solar/Wind energy potential zone and to evacuate the power to be generated at these RE sources under SPV named "Lakadia Banaskantha Transco Limited" with establishing 765 kV D/C Lakadia to Banaskantha Transmission Line.

With the introduction of Electricity act 2003, competition was brought into power sector and its sub sectors. Power generation business was delicensed which led to huge capacity addition by the private sector and this warranted transmission network to be reinforced so that all the power generated could be supplied to the end users. The provision for independent transmission licenses were created for private sector to get in to the business.

As per the programme of GOI, Renewable Energy (RE) projects are coming up in Bhuj-II, Dwaraka and Lakadia Solar/Wind energy potential zone and to evacuate the power to be generated at these RE sources, Western Region Standing Committee on Transmission (WRSTC) in its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting held on 05.09.2018 had planned the following transmission system:

- Lakadia PS – Banaskantha PS 765 kV D/C line.
- 765 kV Bays at Lakadia and Banaskantha substations for Lakadia PS – Banaskantha PS 765 kV D/C line 765 kV Bays – 4nos.
- 240MVAR switchable Line reactor at Banaskantha end of Lakadia PS – Banaskantha PS 765 kV D/C and 1x80 MVAR, 765 kV, 1 Ph switchable line reactor (spare unit) at Banaskantha end

The scheme was approved to be implemented through Tariff Based Competitive Bidding mode in the 3<sup>rd</sup> meeting of Empowered Committee on Transmission held on 8<sup>th</sup> January, 2019. The Ministry of Power, Government of India, vide its Gazette notification. No 15/3/2018-Trans – Pt (1) dated 01.02.2019 had appointed REC Transmission Projects Company Limited to be the Bid Process Coordinator (BPC) for the purpose of selection of Bidder as Transmission Service Provider (TSP) to establish transmission system for Transmission System associated with RE generations at Bhuj-II, Dwarka & Lakadia through tariff based competitive bidding process.

The BPC has invited Bids for selection of Transmission Service Provider to establish the Transmission System as mentioned above for "Establish transmission system for Transmission System associated with RE generations at Bhuj-II, Dwarka & Lakadia" on build, own, operate and maintain basis, and to provide transmission service on a long term basis to the Long Term Transmission Customers.



The BPC has concluded the bidding process and Adani Transmission Limited (ATL); was adjourned the successful bidder in the reverse auction bidding process and Letter of Intent (LOI) was received from BPC and Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) namely "Lakadia Banaskantha Transco Limited" has been acquired by Adani Transmission Limited on 13.11.2019.

## 2. PROJECT LOCATION:

765 KV D/C Lakadia - Banaskantha Transmission Line starting from proposed Lakadia Substation in Kutch District and terminating at 765/400 kV Substation in Mudetha in Banaskantha District, Gujarat. The line length is 176.147 Km and is passing through 3 districts namely Kutch, Patan and Banaskantha in state of Gujarat.

## 3. JUSTIFICATION FOR PROPOSED ROUTE & ALTERNATIVES EXAMINED:

During the selection of route for 765 KV D/C Lakadia-Banaskantha Transmission line, utmost emphasis was made to align the route through non-forest land. Wherever it was not possible to avoid the forest land in the route, it was ensured that the line passes through minimum forest land by keeping the line length as short as possible through the forest stretches.

Three alternatives are explored along the Bee Line keeping the in view the design considerations, environmental forest and wildlife impacts, avoid habituated areas, keeping the crossings of Roads and Highways, Power Lines and Railway lines etc. to minimum. The route was marked on the TOPO Sheets and corresponding GPS co-ordinates were obtained for all the Alternatives. Thereafter, walkover survey of all the routes was carried out to ascertain the features along the routes and select the most suitable route for the transmission line. An exhaustive exercise was carried out during the survey to select the route keeping the involvement of forest land and wildlife sanctuary area to minimum.

A comparative statement along with salient features of all the three alternatives wrt WLS area involvement is as below:

| S. No. | Description                   | ALTERNATIVE-I<br>(PROPOSED ROUTE)                                   | ALTERNATIVE-II   | ALTERNATIVE-III  |
|--------|-------------------------------|---|--|--|
| 1      | BEE LINE (Kms.)               | 165.408   | 165.408  | 165.408  |
| 2      | Length of alternatives (Kms.) | 176.148   | 185.404  | 181.627  |
| 3      | Wild Ass Sanctuary (WAS) Area |   |  |  |
|        | Length of line through "WAS"  | 1.599 Kms.  | 1.948 Kms.   | 3.294 Kms.   |
|        | Area of "WAS" (Ha.)           | <b>9.749 Ha.</b><br>(i.e. Forest: 3.8870 ha<br>Nonforest:5.8620 ha) | 13.0516 Ha.<br>(i.e. Forest: 10.4989 ha<br>Non forest:2.5527 ha) | 22.0698 Ha.<br>(i.e. Forest: 4.3215 ha<br>Nonforest:17.7483ha) |



As can be seen from the above comparative statement wildlife sanctuary area involvement in Alternative-I is least among all the three alternatives i.e. only 9.749 ha and cannot be avoided. In addition, the length of line is shortest along the Alternative-I among the three. The crossings of existing power transmission lines, railways and Highways is also less in comparison to other alternatives. Keeping in view the advantages as stated above, Alternative-I is found to be most suitable from technical, environmental, forests & wildlife and implementation and O&M point of view and thus is considered to be adopted for laying of the transmission line.

#### 4. AREA DETAILS FALLING IN WILD ASS SANCTUARY:

Out of total 176.1478 Km of transmission line length, about 1.5990 Km of line is passing through Wild Ass Sanctuary, Dhrangadhra/Kutch East Division.

The proposed line is passing through 9.7490 ha. (i.e. 3.8870 ha of forestland and 5.8620 ha of Non-forestland) in Kutch Wild Ass Sanctuary falling under Dhrangadhra / Kutch East Division. The total 9.7490 ha area (i.e. 3.8870 ha of forest land and 5.8620 ha of Non-forest land) of Wild Ass Sanctuary area involved in the proposed route alignment for the construction of transmission line is barest minimum.

| S No | District             | Village | Khasra no  | Area (ha) | Land type       |
|------|----------------------|---------|------------|-----------|-----------------|
| 1    | Kutch                | Sanwa   | 341        | 2.017     | Forest land     |
| 2    |                      |         | 1208/P-250 | 1.532     | Non Forest land |
| 3    |                      |         | 407        | 1.87      | Forest land     |
| 4    |                      |         | 1208/P-250 | 0.567     | Non Forest land |
| 5    |                      |         | 1208/P-250 | 0.252     | Non Forest land |
| 6    |                      |         | 1208/P-250 | 0.753     | Non Forest land |
| 7    |                      |         | 1208/P-250 | 2.758     | Non Forest land |
| 8    | Total                |         |            | 9.749     |                 |
|      | (i) Forest land      |         |            | 3.887     |                 |
|      | (ii) Non Forest land |         |            | 5.862     |                 |

#### 5. MAJOR ACTIVITIES INVOLVED IN THE TRANSMISSION PROJECT:

The major construction activity envisages in the proposed transmission project are as follows

- Construction of Tower Foundation (An average of about 25 M x 25 M tower base and activities involves excavation of soil and concreting)
- Erection of transmission towers (involves joining of tower members/lattice structure)
- Stringing of electrical conductor wires between adjacent towers.

The above activities will be carried out by engaging suitable Contractor. For tower foundation works, local gangs/manpower are usually engaged as petty Contractor and temporary makeshift camps are set nearby the construction site till completion of work. Tower erection and stringing of conductor is generally carried out by specialized gangs and temporary construction camps are also required to be set up for this purpose.



## 6. LIKELY IMPACT OF THE PROJECT ON PROTECTED AREA OF WILD ASS SANCTUARY: -

The impact on the forest and wildlife associated with power transmission project with specific reference to the proposed 765 kV D/C Lakadia to Banaskantha Transmission Line passing through Protected area of Wild Ass Sanctuary, Gujarat is summarized as below:

### a. Habitat Loss and Fragmentation:

Generally, transmission line corridors, are known to affect many different animal groups, predominantly birds. These impacts are largely associated with fragmentation & degradation of wildlife habitats along the transmission line corridor i.e. Right of Way. The large scale felling of trees along the line corridor might impact the nesting sites of birds as well as habitat and movement of others arboreal species like monkey, primates etc.

In case of 765 kV D/C Lakadia to Banaskantha transmission Line, total area of transmission line passing through the wildlife sanctuary is 9.7490 ha. (i.e. 3.8870 ha of forestland and 5.8620 ha of Non-forestland) and this amount is about 0.002% of the total area of the Wild Ass Sanctuary (i.e. 4953.712 sq.km or 495371 ha.). For 765 kV transmission line maximum width of RoW is 67 m and ground clearance of conductor is 15 meter. In proposed route alignment, no tree felling is involved in the route passing through WLS area. Therefore, there shall be minimal or no adverse impact, as there is minimal involvement of WLS area and no tree felling is involved.

For said 765 kV transmission line, the minimum ground clearance of 15 meter shall be provided, which is sufficient for safe passage of tallest animals and others mammals and hence does not have any impact on movement of wild animals.

### b. Electrocution & accidental collision of Birds:

As per available/listed data risk of electrocution of birds are mostly related to distribution/transmission lines up to 110 kV due to dimensions and spacing between two conductors. Electrocution of Bird/Raptor by EHV lines of 132kV & above is quite rare. Moreover, collusion of birds is mostly reported during landing and takeoff in area close to water bodies, designated bird areas/ sanctuary having large congregation of birds or line intersecting identified bird fly or migratory paths hence bird diverter even if placed on EHV line can only be effective if it is installed in the fly path of birds. The avian fauna may be affected due to navigational disorientation, striking / collision with the transmission line.

In case of 765 kV D/C Lakadia to Banaskantha transmission Line, Company is following principle of avoidance and took utmost care to avoid such areas while selecting the optimum route of said transmission line. The net impact of electrocution of large birds is not considered significant because there has been no documented evidence of large bird kills from the existing TL lines around project area and appropriate mitigative measures are proposed to minimize any unforeseen impacts. To avoid electrocution impact, if any on birds, about 15 m of vertical distance shall be maintained between two conductors. Further, to prevent accidental collisions of birds with the conductor, if any, appropriate mitigation measures like bird diverters shall be installed at appropriate locations of said line passing through WLS.



### c. 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 at the tower foundation/erection sites as per site requirement. Generally, for tower foundation works, local manpower/workers will be engaged. However, for specialized works like tower erection and stringing, migrant laborers are usually engaged. The induced impact on the wildlife of Wild Ass 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 765 kV D/C Lakadia to Banaskantha transmission Line, no labour camp will be established in Wildlife Ass Sanctuary area. It shall be ensured that that no activity is carried out after sunset within 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.

## 7. SAFEGUARD FOR ANIMAL/WILDLIFE PASSAGE

The proposed line is passing through the outer part of WLS area, which are bare minimum and unavoidable. It is expected that no significant irreversible change in local biodiversity will occur as a result of the project. The transmission line will not create any barriers to wildlife and bird movements. While the transmission line alignment is passing through outer part of sanctuary area, hence not expected to cause any adverse impact on any key wildlife habitat. As far as the RET species is concerned, no rare, endangered, threatened category species were found in the proposed area.

There are already existing transmission lines in the area parallel to the route of the present proposal. However, no significant change in the types of the wild life and the behavior of the wild animals observed due to existing transmission line. The distance between two towers in the proposed transmission line is around 350 m-400 m and ground clearance is about 15 m which will not affect the movement of the animals/wild life. Thus the movement of the terrestrial wild life will not be affected by the construction and operation of the proposed transmission line. However, there is need to take precautions during the construction of the transmission line, so that activity does not affect the wild animals. The following measures are suggested for minimize any adverse impact on the wild life of the area:

- As per Indian Electricity rule, the minimum ground clearance for 765 kV transmission line is 15 meter i.e. the lower most electrical conductor wire between two adjacent towers will be stringed in such a way that the minimum height from actual ground level is always more than 15 meter, which is sufficient for safe passage of tallest animals and others mammals and hence does not have any impact on movement of wild animals.
- In proposed route alignment, no tree felling is involved in the route passing through WLS area.



- The net impact of electrocution of large birds is not considered significant because there has been no documented evidence of large bird kills from the existing TL lines around project area. But appropriate measures to avoid bird collision, if any shall be taken.
- To avoid electrocution impact, if any on birds, the stringing of conductor for the transmission line shall be carried out maintaining a separation between energized conductors. About 15 m of vertical distance shall be maintained between two conductors. The above arrangement, will nullify the likelihood of electrocution of large winged birds as the distance between energized conductors will be always much more than the maximum wing span of the birds.
- Further, to prevent accidental collisions of birds with the conductor, if any, appropriate mitigation measures like bird diverters shall be installed at appropriate locations of said line passing through sanctuary area so that same could be visible to birds from long distance.
- 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.
- The entire line shall be constructed in stages, so that at any one place the construction impact will be temporary and limited in nature.
- Noise levels 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 Laborer's for cooking purpose.
- No vehicular movement inside sanctuary area shall be allowed from sunset to sunrise except emergency vehicle.
- To minimize the disturbance to wildlife, no new approach road shall be constructed in the forest area. The existing village tracts/paths shall be utilized for carrying of tower materials.
- 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 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.
- 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 provisions of wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 shall be implemented by the company during execution of the project.





# **ANIMAL PASSAGE PLAN**

765 kV D/C Lakadia-Vadodara Transmission Line passing  
through  
Wild Ass Wildlife Sanctuary



User Agency

**Lakadia-Vadodara Transmission Project Ltd**



**ANIMAL PASSAGE PLAN FOR 765 KV D/C LAKADIA TO VADODARA TRANSMISSION LINE PASSING THROUGH PROTECTED AREA OF WILD ASS SANCTUARY, GUJARAT**

**1. INTRODUCTION OF PROJECT**

Government of India has set a target for establishing 175 GW renewable capacity by 2022 which includes 100 GW Solar, 60 GW Wind generation capacity. This includes wind potential of about 6GW in Bhuj complex, 2GW in Lakadia and 1.5GW in Dwarka. For integration and evacuation of power from generation projects in the above areas, a high capacity 765kV and 400kV transmission system interconnecting Bhuj, Lakadia, Banaskantha, Vadodara & Dwarka.

Lakadia-Vadodara Transmission Project Limited (LVTPL) is developing the project, “Construction of 765 KV D/C Lakadia-Vadodara Transmission Line” which is awarded through tariff based competitive bidding process under “WRSS-21 (Part B)-Transmission system strengthening for relieving the overloading observed in Gujarat Intra-State system due to RE injections in Bhuj PS”.

This project connects the wind energy zones of Bhuj in Gujarat to the load centres in the States of Gujarat and Maharashtra. It involves laying of 330 km of 765 kV double-circuit transmission line to connect 765/400 kV Lakadia substation to Vadodara substation in Gujarat, in an aggressive timeframe of 18 months.

The transmission line proposed route is passing through the Wild Ass Wildlife Sanctuary, which requires wildlife clearance from the State Wildlife Board of Gujarat and National Wildlife Board at Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of India.

**2. THE TECHNICAL DETAILS OF THE PROPOSED IS STATED AS BELOW:**

|  |   |
|--|---|
| Name of project for which WL clearance is required | 765 KV D/C Lakadia-Vadodara Transmission Line<br>Proposal No.: FP/GJ/TRANS/43086/2019 |
| Total Project Length                               | 329.333 Km  |
| Details of wildlife area involved                  | Wild Ass Wildlife Sanctuary   |
| Total no of towers to be erected in WL area        | 13 Nos.   |
| Total wildlife area involved                       | 30.81 Ha (Entire non-forest area)   |



### 3. JUSTIFICATION FOR LOCATION OF THE PROJECT

Three alternative route corridors were identified largely by maximizing linear sighting opportunities, such as following existing roadways and power line corridors, negotiation with river, railway, road, electric power and telephone line crossing and least crossing of notified/reserved forest areas. All efforts have been made to provide minimum numbers of angle points and utmost care have been taken on the ground with possible angle of deviation. Similarly, power line crossings have been fixed as close as possible to the right angle but not less than the 60 degree crossing. The line passes through Kutch, Morbi, Surendranagar, Ahmedabad, Kheda, Anand & Vadodara Districts of Gujarat. Every effort has been made to avoid forest area but it is not possible to completely avoid the forest.

The alignment with minimum crossing of the forest & having minimum length has been selected as the proposed alignment. After detailed analysis, it is observed that Alternative-1 has the least route length and has minimum crossing in terms of rail, road and existing power lines. Alternative-1 is also best in terms of approachability for construction as well as maintenance purpose. Keeping the above points in consideration, Alternative - 1 is proposed as the final route alignment.

#### Comparative Statement for Alternative-1, 2, 3 Routes: -

| Sr No | Description                                | Alternate 1 (Proposed)                                      | Alternate-2  | Alternate-3  |
|-------|--|---|--|--|
| 1     | BEE Line Length (KM)                       | 309 KM  | 309 KM   | 309 KM   |
| 2     | Route Length (KM)                          | <b>329.333 KM</b>   | <b>333.108 KM</b>  | <b>336.686 KM</b>  |
| 3     | Length of Transmission Line in Forest Area | Forest-2.540 Km.<br>Dhrangadhra Wild Ass Sanctuary-4.623 Km | Forest-5.575 Km.<br>Dhrangadhra Wild Ass Sanctuary-7.860 Km) | Forest-3.322 Km.<br>Dhrangadhra Wild Ass Sanctuary-12.68 Km) |
| 4     | Wildlife Sanctuaries / National Parks      | Dhrangadhra Wild Ass Sanctuary- <b>30.81 Ha.</b>            | Dhrangadhra Wild Ass Sanctuary-52.662 Ha.                    | Dhrangadhra Wild Ass Sanctuary-84.956 Ha.                    |
| 5     | Places of Archaeological Importance        | NIL   | NIL  | NIL  |
| 6     | Terrain condition                          | Plain Terrain   | Plain Terrain  | Plain Terrain  |



| 7 | Any other relevant information                                   | Minimum line length, minimum forest & WL area and minimum tree felling | Maximum line length, forest & WL area and maximum tree felling | Maximum line length, forest & WL area and maximum tree felling |
|---|--|--|--|--|
| 8 | Places of historical / cultural / religious / tourist importance | NIL  | NIL  | NIL  |
| 9 | Line Pass through any Town/ City                                 | NO   | NO   | NO   |

#### 4. MAJOR ACTIVITIES INVOLVED IN THE TRANSMISSION PROJECT

The major construction activity envisages in the proposed transmission project are as follows:

- Construction of Tower Foundation (An average of 25 M x 25 M tower base and activities involves excavation of soil and concreting)
- Erection of transmission towers
- Stringing of electrical conductor wires between adjacent towers.

The above activities will be carried out by engaging suitable Contractor. For tower foundation works, local gangs/manpower are usually engaged as petty Contractor and temporary makeshift camps are set nearby the construction site till completion of work. Tower erection and stringing of conductor is generally carried out by specialized gangs.

#### 5. LIKELY IMPACT OF THE PROJECT ON PROTECTED AREA OF WILD ASS SANCTUARY: -

The impact of the proposed 765 kV D/C power transmission line from Lakadia to Vadodara on the Protected area of Wild Ass WLS is summarized as below:

##### a. Impact on Flora & Fauna:

Powerlines are known to affect few animal groups, predominantly birds. These impacts are largely associated with bird habitats along the powerline corridor. The large-scale felling of trees along the line corridor might impact the nesting sites of birds.

In case of 765 kV D/C Lakadia-Vadodara Transmission line, the RoW is considered as 67 meter, wherein no standing trees are required to be felled, looped/pruned for any of the construction activity i.e., tower foundation, tower erection & electrical conductor stringing. For said 765 kV transmission line, the minimum ground clearance of 15 meter shall be provided, which is sufficient for safe passage of even tallest animals and others mammals and hence does not have any impact on movement of wild animals.



**b. Electrocution & Accidental collision of Birds:**

As per available data, risk of electrocution of birds are mostly related to distribution/transmission lines up to 110 kV due to dimensions and spacing between two conductors. electrocution of Bird/Raptor by EHV lines of 132kV & above is quite rare. Moreover, collision of birds is mostly reported during landing and takeoff in area close to water bodies, designated bird areas/ sanctuary having large congregation of birds or line intersecting identified bird fly or migratory paths. Utmost care has been taken to avoid such areas while selecting the optimum line route for this transmission line and net impact of electrocution of large birds is not considered significant because there has been no documented evidence of large bird kills from the existing TL lines around project area. Appropriate mitigative measures are proposed to minimize any such unforeseen impacts. Further, to prevent accidental collisions of birds with the conductor, if any, appropriate mitigation measures like bird diverters shall be installed at suitable intervals on said line passing through WLS.

**c. Induced Impact on Wildlife from Construction workers.**

Construction manpower will be required for execution of the project and makeshift construction camps, if required. Generally, for tower foundation works, local manpower/workers will be engaged. However, for specialized works like tower erection and stringing, migrant laborers are usually engaged. The induced impact on the wildlife of Wild Ass 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.

**6. SAFEGUARD FOR ANIMAL PASSAGE**

The proposed transmission line is passing through the outer part of the sanctuary area, which are barest minimum and unavoidable. It is expected that no significant irreversible change in local biodiversity will occur because of the project. The transmission line will not create any barriers to wildlife and bird movements. The Bio-diversity Impact Assessment study carried out in this area reflects that No major Flora and Fauna found in the area near to Transmission Line. While the transmission line alignment does not pass through any key wildlife habitat of Wild Ass Sanctuary (much of it is barren) and is not expected to cause any net loss of species. The following measures are suggested for minimize any adverse impact on the wildlife of the area:

- As per Indian Electricity Rules, the minimum ground clearance for 765 kV Transmission line is 11.85 meter at null point while a minimum ground clearance of 15 meter has been proposed by Lakadia Vadodara Transmission Project Ltd throughout the line. Therefore,



minimum height from actual ground level shall always be more than 15 meter which is sufficient for safe passage of animals and others mammals.

- In addition to the above, no felling of trees will be there in the Wildlife area for construction of the transmission line.
- The net impact of electrocution of large birds is not considered significant because there has been no documented evidence of large bird kills from the existing TL lines around project area. But mitigation measures to avoid Bird collision shall be taken.
- The Stringing of conductor for the transmission line shall be carried out maintaining a separation between energized conductors. The above arrangement will nullify the likelihood of electrocution of large-winged birds, because the distance between energized conductors will be always more than the maximum wingspan of the bird.
- To prevent accidental collision of birds with the conductor bird diverter/colored/contrast marker devices shall be installed on the earth wire to make it visible to birds from long distance.
- Bird Guard will be provided on towers as per requirement to prevent birds from sitting in the insulator strings which may result in puncture of insulator due to defecation by birds.
- 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.
- No work will be carried out at nights (i.e., between sunset & sunrise) in the Wildlife area.
- No labour camp will be established in Protected area and its ESZ.
- Alternate Fuel (LPG) will be provided to Labourers for cooking purpose.
- No new passage for transportation of construction Material will be made. Existing approaches will be utilized.
- Awareness-raising will be an important means to mitigate this risk. The contractor and his workers must be informed on the Forest, Wildlife and Nature Conservation Act, Rules and Regulations. Workers shall be made aware of the fines and penalties for poaching, as well as the risk of job loss, if caught in these illegal activities.



**(Vipin Kumar Singh)**  
**Signature of User Agency**  
**Office Seal**