

**43<sup>rd</sup> MEETING OF  
THE STANDING COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL BOARD FOR WILDLIFE  
(27 JUNE 2017)**



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

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# **AGENDA FOR 43<sup>rd</sup> MEETING OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL BOARD FOR WILDLIFE**

**Date:** 27.06.2017

**Venue:** Indira Paryavaran Bhawan, New Delhi

## **AGENDA ITEM NO. 1**

**Confirmation of the minutes of the 42<sup>nd</sup> Meeting of the Standing Committee of National Board for Wildlife held on 15<sup>th</sup> May 2017**

The minutes of the 42<sup>nd</sup> meeting of **the Standing Committee of National Board for Wildlife** were circulated on 30<sup>th</sup> May 2017. No comments have been received till date.

**Copy of the minutes is at ANNEXURE 42.1**

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## AGENDA ITEM NO. 2

### 43.1. Action taken on the decisions of the Standing Committee of National Board for Wildlife taken in its previous meetings

S.No.	Agenda Item	Action taken	Category
	<b>ATR of 40<sup>th</sup> meeting</b>		
1	<b>36.4.2.1</b> Setting up 5.25 MTPA-Development of Floating storage and Re-gasification Unit (FSRU) facilities for import of LNG within the existing deep water port at Kakinada, Andhra Pradesh. The proposed site is 2.5 km away from the boundary limits of Coringa Wildlife Sanctuary	According to Terms of Reference (TOR) for EC, impact on Marine Life would be assessed. Since the project site is 2.0 km from Coringa WLS, Impact Mitigation and Wildlife Conservation Plan is required to be submitted. As the report on impact and other aspects related to marine life was still awaited, the Committee deferred the proposal. <b>The report from State is still awaited.</b>	Oil/Gas
2	<b>36.4.2.12</b> Construction of Singoli-Bhatwari Hydroelectric Project 99 MW by M/s L&T Uttaranchal Hydropower Limited. The proposed site falls within 10 km from the boundary of Kedarnath Wildlife Sanctuary	Proposals were considered by the SC-NBWL in its 39 <sup>th</sup> meeting held on 23 <sup>rd</sup> August 2016. During the meeting, it was decided by the Standing Committee to seek the comments of Ministry of Water Resources, River Development of Ganga Rejuvenation on the proposed projects. Letter sent to Ministry of Water Resources on 23 <sup>rd</sup> September 2016 for their comments. <b>Reminder has been sent on 31.03.2017 and 05.05.2017.</b>  <b>Comments are awaited from Ministry of Water Resources.</b>  <b>The Chair suggested to the Chief Wildlife Warden to ask the State Government to take up the matter with Ministry of Water Resources, River Development &amp; Ganga Rejuvenation.</b>	Hydro Power
3	<b>36.4.2.13</b> Construction of 171 MW Lata Tapovan Hydro Power Project of NTPC Ltd, Uttarakhand		
4	<b>36.4.2.14</b> Construction of 520 MW (4x130) Tapovan Vishnugad Hydroelectric Project of NTPC Ltd, Uttarakhand. The proposed site falls outside Nanda Devi National Park at a distance of 7.5 km		
5	<b>34.4.2.11</b> Proposal of Ms Stone International Pvt. Ltd Chechat for expansion and renewal of Kotah Stone (Building) production in Mining lease No.22/92 situated in village Chechat in Tehsil Ramganj	A committee of NTCA has visited the site and accorded concurrence to the proposal. The Standing Committee decided to defer the proposals in view of non-finalization of ESZ proposal of	Mining

	Mandi, District Kota which lies at about 6.4 km aerial distance from the Darrah Wildlife Sanctuary/ Mukundra Hills National Park	Mukundra Hills TR by state.  <b>The Chief Wildlife Warden, Rajasthan informed that ESZ proposal of Darrah Wildlife Sanctuary would be finalized and submitted to the Ministry in one month.</b>	
6	<b>34.4.2.12</b> Proposal for renewal of existing lime stone mining lease no.24/87 in village Pipakhedi, Tehsil Ramganj Mandi District Kota near Darrah Wildlife Sanctuary, Rajasthan by M/s Zahoor Ahmed, Abdul Majid. The proposed mining lease is 8.5 km away from Darrah Wildlife Sanctuary	<b>Revised ESZ proposal of the Mukundra Hills TR is still awaited from the State.</b>	Mining
7	<b>34.4.2.13</b> Proposal of Ms Associated Stone industries (Kota) limited for expansion and renewal of Kotah Stone production in mining lease no.1/89 situated in Tehsil Ramganj mandi, District Kota, Rajasthan		
8	<b>39.4.2.5</b> Proposal for International Amusement & Infrastructures Ltd for Jaipur Mega Tourism City a Recreational Project at village Daulatpura Kotra., Tehsil Amer District Jaipur, Rajasthan.	Proposal was considered by the SCNBWL in its 39 <sup>th</sup> meeting held on 23 <sup>rd</sup> August 2016. During the meeting, the Chief Wildlife Warden, Rajasthan mentioned that the Environment Clearance for the project is under consideration of SEIAA, Rajasthan. <b>Reminder has been sent on 05.05.2017. Status of EC is awaited.</b> <b>The Chief Wildlife Warden informed that the Environment Clearance of project shall be submitted in 2-3 months.</b>	Tourism
9	<b>40.3.2.1</b> Diversion of 9.94 ha of forest land from Trishna Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of New Railway Line Broad Gauge (BG) between Agartala to Sabroom, Tripura	The Committee in its 42 <sup>nd</sup> Meeting held on 15.5.2017 decided that a Committee comprising of the Chief Wildlife Warden of Tripura, Dr. R. Sukumar, member, One representative of WII and one person from Wildlife Division would visit the site and submit a report within June 2017 to the Ministry for further consideration.  <b>The site inspection report is awaited.</b>	Railways
10	<b>32.4.2(19)</b> Proposal for Lakheri	The Committee in its 42 <sup>nd</sup> Meeting	Mining

	Chamovali mining lease of M/s ACC Limited, Lakheri Cement Works, Lkakeri, Dist. Bundi (Rajasthan) for mining purpose of limestone, Rajasthan.	<p>held on 15.5.2017 decided that the Secretary, MoEF&amp;CC would take a decision on the basis of information submitted by the project proponent and NTCA.</p> <p>Accordingly, a meeting was held on 1<sup>st</sup> June 2017 under the chairmanship of DGF&amp;SS. After discussions, the Chief Wildlife Warden, Rajasthan was requested to furnish additional information clarifying the mistake of facts committed while notifying the area of 409.88 ha as buffer of Ranthambore Tiger Reserve in the year 2012.</p> <p><b>Response is awaited.</b></p> <p><b>Summary of discussions held during the meeting is at ANNEXURE 42.2 (Page No. 128, 129)</b></p>	
11	<b>40.3.2.2</b> Proposal for bauxite mining lease area 206.37 ha at village Talagaon in Taluka Radhanagari and village Baveli in Taluka Gaganbawada, Dist Kolhapur, Maharashtra	<p>The Committee in its 42<sup>nd</sup> Meeting held on 15.5.2017 decided that the Secretary, MoEF&amp;CC would convene a meeting of project proponent, State Government and NTCA to take a decision on the proposal.</p> <p><b>A meeting in this regard shall be convened soon.</b></p>	Policy
12	<b>41.4.2.1</b> Proposal for CAPFIMS Central Armed Police Forces Institute of Medical Science (along with R&R Hospital and allied Institutes), New Delhi. The proposed site is 200 km from the Asola Bhatti Wildlife Sanctuary	<p>This proposal was recommended by the Standing Committee of NBWL in its 41<sup>st</sup> meeting held on 2<sup>nd</sup> March 2017. The user agency requested to waive off deposit of 5% of total project cost to fund for soil-moisture conservation.</p> <p><b>The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.</b></p>	Hospital/ Medical Institute
13	<b>42.4.1.8</b> Proposal for Garh Mukteshwar as Religious and Hi-Tech Smart City on both bank of River Ganga falling within the boundary of Hastinapur Wildlife Sanctuary in district Hapur & Amroha, Uttar Pradesh.	<p>The Committee in its 42<sup>nd</sup> Meeting held on 15.5.2017 suggested that a committee comprising of Dr. H. S. Singh, member, one representative of WII and one person from Wildlife Division would visit the project site and submit a report to the Ministry within June 2017 for further consideration.</p> <p><b>Site inspection report is awaited</b></p>	Electricity

14	<b>42.4.1.13</b> Diversion of 9.1904 ha of forest land in Thally RF of Jawalagiri Range in Hosur Forest Division for construction of Dharmapuri (Salem)-Madhugiri 765 KV S/C transmission line in Thally Reserve Forest, Jawalagiri Range, Hosur Division under Cauvery North Wildlife Sanctuary, Tamil Nadu.	The Committee in its 42 <sup>nd</sup> Meeting held on 15.5.2017 decided that Prof. R. Sukumar, member would visit the project site and submit a report to the Ministry for further consideration within June 2017.  <b>Site inspection report is awaited</b>	Electricity
15	<b>42.4.1.15.</b> Diversion of 96.65 ha (Reduced from 131.67 ha) in Muthinakoppa Minor Forest & Aramballi State Forest in Koppa Division for construction of a irrigation canal under the Bhadra Upper Project Package I, Karnataka Neeravari Nigam Limited, Division 1, Gajanur Shivamogga, Karnataka.  & Diversion of 110.10 ha of forest land (reduced from 186.42 ha) in Bhadravathi Division for the construction of a lift irrigation canal under the Upper Bhadra Project Package II, (lifting of water from Bhadra Tiger Reserve at Ajjampura delivery Chamber) B R Project, Bhadravathi, Karnataka	The Committee in its 42 <sup>nd</sup> Meeting held on 15.5.2017 decided that a committee comprising of Dr. R. Sukumar, member, one representative of NTCA and one representative from GEER Foundation would visit the project sites and submit a report to the Ministry for further consideration within June 2017.  <b>Site inspection report is awaited.</b>	Irrigation
16	<b>42.4.3.1</b> Diversion of 1007.29 ha of forest land from Palamau Tiger Reserve for construction of North Koel Reservoir Project, Dist. Latehar, Jharkhand	The Committee in its 42 <sup>nd</sup> Meeting held on 15.5.2017 decided that a committee comprising of Member Secretary, NTCA and Member from WII would visit the project site and submit a report to the Ministry for further consideration within June 2017. The report would also contain the assessment of project by NTCA under Sec 38 (O) (1)(b) of Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.  <b>The report of NTCA has been received in the Ministry. The NTCA in their report has recommended the proposal subject to mitigation measures ANNEXURE 42.3 (Page No. 130-144)</b>	Irrigation

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### AGENDA ITEM NO. 3

#### 43.3.1. FRESH PROPOSALS WITHIN PROTECTED AREAS

The list of proposals for taking up non-forestry activities within Protected Areas is as follows:

S.No.	State	F.No.	Subject
1	Tamil Nadu	6-65/2017 WL	Proposal for laying underground Optical Fiber Cable (OFC) from Kakkanalla to Thoraapalli (km 0/0 to km 15-910) for Defence Services passing through Mudumalai Tiger Reserve (Core Area Thepakkadu to Mysore Road)
2	Jharkhand	6-79/2017 WL	Diversion of 0.45 ha of forestland from Gautam Buddha Wildlife Sanctuary for laying of Optical Fiber Cable falls within the existing NH-2 and NH-33, Jharkhand
3	Jharkhand	6-80/2017 WL	Construction of (1) CRPF CAMP (MB-01) (2) CRPF CAMP (MB-02), and (3) CRPF CAMP (MB-03)
4	Gujarat	6-83/2017 WL	Proposal for use of 0.9874 ha of Gir Wildlife Sanctuary for laying of optical fiber cable by RJICL, Ahmadabad
5	Gujarat	6-84/2017 WL	Proposal for use of 0.1134 ha of land in Nalsarovar Bird Sanctuary for laying of optical fiber cable by RJICL, Ahmedabad
6	Gujarat	6-85/2017 WL	Proposal for use of 1.1981 ha of Wild Ass Sanctuary for laying of optical fiber cable by RJICL, Ahmadabad
7	Gujarat	6-86/2017 WL	Proposal for use of 1.68 ha land for laying of pipeline for drinking water from Dolatpar to Godhatadi in Narayan Sarovar Sanctuary in Kutch District, Gujarat State
8	Gujarat	6-87/2017 WL	Diversion of 1.20 ha forestland for laying of electric line along Lakki Nala road in Narayan Sarovar Sanctuary, Gujarat
9	Gujarat	6-88/2017 WL	Diversion of 0.54 ha land for laying of drinking water pipeline from Naredo Samp to Laxmirani in Narayan Sarovar Sanctuary, Gujarat State
10	Gujarat	6-6/2016 WL	Strengthening of forest road from Chikhla to Kalibel road km 7/0 to 12/870
11	Gujarat	6-115/2017 WL	Proposal for change of surface of Fulsar - Kanjal road from Exe. Engineer, R&B (Panchayat), Rajpipla, Dist. Narmada, Gujarat
12	Uttarakhand	6-105/2017 WL	Proposal for land transfer of 4.047 ha Sonam (New) for construction of operational development and accommodation for troops



13	Uttarakhand	6-107/2017 WL	Electrification of Himri Tok in village of Devel under DDUGY in District Uttarkashi, Block-Mori, Uttarakhand
14	Uttarakhand	6-109/2017 WL	Construction of 775 m Vaiduct (bridge) from Sonprayag design km 75.345 to (Mundkatiya km 76.120 (existing km 70.350 to km 71.200) of NH-109 (New NH-107) Rudraprayag District of Uttarakhand State
15	Uttarakhand	6-110/2017 WL	Acquisition of land at 0.607 ha/1.5 acres at old Sonam for defence work
16	Uttarakhand	6-82/2017 WL	Diversion of 0.735 ha of forestland from Nandhaur Wildlife Sanctuary for reconstruction of damaged trench weir and related works for Choragaliya Canal System, Uttarakhand
17	Uttarakhand	6-106/2017 WL	Construction of Motor Road Galrad to Divya in District Almora
18	Kerala	6-77/2017 WL	Electrification of Rosemala area under Total Electrification Scheme of Govt. of Kerala
19	Chhattisgarh	6-193/2016 WL	Realignment of area of the buffer area of Indravati Tiger Reserve, Chattisgarh
20	Karnataka	6-116/2017 WL	Proposal for diversion of 0.69 ha of forestland for laying of underground 11KV electricity line to Shettihalli–Chitrashettihalli villages located in Shettihalli Wildlife Sanctuary
21	Odisha	6-58/2014 WL	Proposal for exclusion of 228.87 sq km from Satkosia Gorge Wildlife Sanctuary for rationalization of the boundary of the sanctuary, Odisha.
22	Sikkim	6-117/2017 WL	Diversion of forestland for proposed realignment on the existing Lachung-Yumthang road to bypass heavy landslide between 14.00 km to 15.00 km in North Sikkim
23	Sikkim	6-90/2017 WL	Diversion of 0.0248 ha of forestland for implementation of Rural Water Supply Scheme from Tharey Kholas to Chingthang GPU, West Sikkim
24	Madhya Pradesh	6-118/2013 WL	Permission for investigation and survey for construction of National Highway (NH-3) bypass road in Son Chiriya Wildlife Sanctuary, Ghatigaon, Madhya Pradesh
25	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	6-114/2017 WL	Installation of collocated Strong Motion Sensors, GPS receivers and Metrological Sensors with real time VSAT connectivity in Interview Island, East Island and Narcondam Island Sanctuary

(1)

1	<b>Name of the Proposal</b>	Proposal for laying underground Optical fiber cable (OFC) from Kakkanalla to Thoraapalli (km 0/0 to km 15-910) for Defence Services passing through Mudumalai Tiger Reserve (Core Area: Thepakkadu to Mysore Road)
2	<b>Name of the protected Area involved</b>	Mudumalai Tiger Reserve
3	<b>File No.</b>	6-65/2017 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>	32100 ha
7(a)	<b>Area proposed for diversion/ Denotification</b>	<b>0.72 ha</b>
7(b)	<b>Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)</b>	NIL
8	<b>Name of the applicant agency</b>	Air Officer Commanding, 2 Air force Selection Board, Mysore
9	<b>Total number of tree to be felled</b>	No felling of trees
10	<b>Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not</b>	YES
11	<b>Recommendation of State Board for Wildlife</b> The State Board for Wildlife has recommended the proposal in its meeting held on 15.09.2016.	
12	<b>Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency</b> GoI has approved roll out of pan-India exclusive OFC based network for defense services in lieu of spectrum being released by MoD. This project is called Network For Spectrum (NFS) is being implemented by BSNL in Mission Mode to meet the stringent timeliness for release of spectrum by MOD. Aim of the project is to effect on the operational capabilities of the armed forces inclusive of army, navy and air force and targeted as paramount National importance. Therefore in order to implement this project in Tamil Nadu part connectivity is required from broadening state of Karnataka i.e., from Kakanallah border to Thorapalli passing through Mudumalai Tiger Reserve. Hence the said forestland will be used only to lay OFC cable underground.	
13	<b>Rare and endangered species found in the area</b> The area supports wildlife namely tiger, panther, elephant, wild dog, gaur, spotted deer, sambar, sloth bear, hyena, etc.	
14	<b>Opinion of the Chief Wildlife Warden</b> The CWLW has recommended the proposal with the following conditions: (1) Any other condition stipulated by the Chief Conservator of Forest and Field Director/ Deputy Director shall be followed. (2) All the material required for the work should be prepared outside the sanctuary. (3) No fire places will be created inside the sanctuary. (4) The work in the Tiger Reserve will be allowed only in the day time from 8 AM – 6 PM. (5) No night camping of labourers/ survey personal will be allowed inside the sanctuary area.	

	<p>(6) Project personal engaged in the project work shall observe the provisions of Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 and rules made there under.</p> <p>(7) The legal status of the land remains unchanged.</p> <p>(8) While undertaking the periodical maintenance works if any by the project proponent shall obtain prior approval of the Principal Chief Conservator of Forests and Chief Wildlife Warden well in advance. The project proponent shall submit an undertaking stating that no disturbance will be caused to the wildlife during project implementation.</p>
15	<p><b>Comments of Ministry</b></p> <p>NTCA has recommended the proposal with the following mitigation measures and conditions:</p> <p>(1) Although the proposed project of OFC laying passes through high tiger density area, the site appraisal team is of the opinion that the proposed activity may not have any significant impact on the forest and wildlife of the area as it involves trenching and laying of OFC only.</p> <p>(2) While digging the trench, shorter lengths may be taken at a time and laying of cable and refilling of the trench should be undertaken simultaneously within the shortest possible period so as to avoid disruption in animal movements and wildlife (especially calf) mortality by falling in the open trench.</p> <p>(3) No alteration in the exiting drainage pattern should be allowed within the tiger reserve for implementing the proposed construction.</p> <p>(4) Use of heavy machinery such as earth movers/drilling machines should not be used so as to minimize noise pollution.</p> <p>(5) Work should be finished within specified time of the day (9 AM - PM) and no camping of labourers beyond this time frame should be allowed. Local beat officer(s) and forester(s) should be responsible strictly on daily basis and report the progress to Deputy Director/ Field Director.</p> <p>(6) As the project area passes through the core of tiger reserve the user agency will be solely responsible for the safety of workers engaged in OFC works.</p> <p>(7) The user agency will abide by all other terms and conditions as given in project proposal document by tiger reserve management and Wildlife Institute of India, Dehradun.</p> <p>(8) The user agency may assist the Mudumalai Tiger Reserve Management in renovation/ installation of signages for spreading awareness about wildlife to general public passing through tiger reserve.</p> <p><b>The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.</b></p>

(2)

1	<b>Name of the Proposal</b>	Diversion of 0.45 ha of forestland from Gautam Buddha Wildlife Sanctuary for laying of Optical Fiber Cable falls within the existing NH-2 and NH-33, Jharkhand
2	<b>Name of the protected Area involved</b>	(1) Gautam Buddha Wildlife Sanctuary (2) Hazaibagh Wildlife Sanctuary
3	<b>File No.</b>	6-79/2017/WL
4	<b>Name of the State</b>	Jharkhand
5	<b>Whether proposal is sub-judice</b>	Not Sub-judice
6	<b>Area of the protected area</b>	Gautam Buddha Wildlife Sanctuary : 25939.92 ha Hazaibagh Wildlife Sanctuary : 7100 ha
7(a)	<b>Area proposed for diversion/ Denotification</b>	NIL
7(b)	<b>Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)</b>	NIL
8	<b>Name of the applicant agency</b>	Ministry of Defence, Govt. of India
9	<b>Total number of tree to be felled</b>	No felling of trees
10	<b>Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not</b>	YES
11	<b>Recommendation of State Board for Wildlife</b> The State Board for Wildlife has recommended the proposal in its meeting held on 26.12.2016.	
12	<b>Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency</b> GoI has approved roll out of pan-India exclusive OFC based network for defense services in lieu of spectrum being released by MOD. This project is called Network For Spectrum (NFS) is being implemented by BSNL in Mission Mode to meet the stringent timeliness for release of spectrum by MOD. Aim of the project is to effect on the operational capabilities of the armed forces inclusive of army, navy and air force and targeted as paramount National importance. The proposed forestland to be utilized for underground laying of optical fiber cables falls within the existing right of way of NH-2 and NH-33. This project is of national importance and does not divert any area of Gautam Buddha Wildlife Sanctuary and Hazaibagh Wildlife Sanctuary.	
13	<b>Rare and endangered species found in the area</b> These Wildlife Sanctuary supports wildlife namely leopard, elephant, wild dog, sambhar, barking deer, spotted deer, blue bull, wild boar, wild dog, wolf, monkey, bear, hyena, etc.	
14	<b>Opinion of the Chief Wildlife Warden</b> The CWLW has recommended the proposal with the following conditions: (1) The maximum size of trench is not more than 2.0 meters depth and 1.0 meter width. (2) No felling of trees. (3) During implementation of the project the user agency must prevent: (i) Any commission of offence against WPA-1972 and IFA-1927. (ii) Shooting, teasing, chasing of animal or littering of grounds. (4) Extinguish any fire in sanctuary of which has/or she has knowledge or information and to prevent from spreading (5) No labour camp will be allowed in the sanctuary area.	

15	<p><b>Comments of Ministry</b></p> <p>The proposal is for laying of OFC along the road side of NH-2 and NH-33of Gautam Buddha Wildlife Sanctuary and Hazaibagh Wildlife Sanctuary. The work shall be carried out by digging the trench 2.0 m deep and 1.0 m wide, the cable will be laid down and trench will be filled with soil and the surface will be leveled as it is. Further it is mentioned in the proposal that the tree planting on both sides of the road shall be carried out as social responsibility.</p> <p><b>The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.</b></p>
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(3)

1	<b>Name of the Proposal</b>	Construction of (1) CRPF CAMP (MB-01) (2) CRPF CAMP (MB-02), and (3) CRPF CAMP (MB-03)
2	<b>Name of the protected Area involved</b>	Parasnath Wildlife Sanctuary
3	<b>File No.</b>	6-80/2017 WL
4	<b>Name of the State</b>	Jharkhand
5	<b>Whether proposal is sub-judice</b>	Not Sub-judice
6	<b>Area of the protected area</b>	4933.13 ha
7(a)	<b>Area proposed for diversion/ Denotification</b>	2.02 ha X 3 = 6.06 ha
7(b)	<b>Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)</b>	NIL
8	<b>Name of the applicant agency</b>	Superintendent of Police, Giridih
9	<b>Total number of tree to be felled</b>	Minimal number of trees felling
10	<b>Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not</b>	YES
11	<b>Recommendation of State Board for Wildlife</b> The State Board for Wildlife has recommended the proposal in its meeting held on 27.12.2016.	
12	<b>Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency</b> The purpose of this project is to facilitate the movement of the armed forces engaged in antinaxal operations and provide security to development activities in Parsnath. At present Parasnath Wildlife Sanctuary is infested by left-wing extremists. The forest Department Personnel posted the area feels insecure in conducting raids or night patrolling due to the presence of naxalites. Once the proposed Security camp will established, it may help the Forest Department in better management of sanctuary. However the fear is that the Security personnel while carrying out anti-naxal operations may threaten the lives of wildlife.	
13	<b>Rare and endangered species found in the area</b> This sanctuary is home to tiger, leopard, langur, sloth bear, sambar, neelgai, barking deer, spotted deer, blue bull, elephant, wild boar, mongoose, jungle cat, hyena, etc.	
14	<b>Opinion of the Chief Wildlife Warden</b> The CWLW has recommended the project and commented that the project may help the Forest Personnel to control illicit felling, poaching and may provide the avenue for better management of the sanctuary as compared to the present situation. The following are the conditions imposed on the user agency: (1) Shooting, teasing or chasing of animal will be strictly prohibited (2) Littering is strictly prohibited (3) Hunting and fishing will be strictly prohibited (4) Use of flash and plastic will not be allowed	
15	<b>Comments of Ministry</b> The proposal has strategic importance. (1) CRPF CAMP (MB-01) : 2.0 km away from the boundary (2) CRPF CAMP (MB-02) : 2.5 km away from the boundary	

	(3) CRPF CAMP (MB-03) : 1.4 km away from the boundary <b>The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.</b>
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(4)

1	<b>Name of the Proposal</b>	Diversion of 0.735 ha of forestland from Nandhaur Wildlife Sanctuary for reconstruction of damaged trench weir and related works for Choragaliya Canal System, Uttarakhand
2	<b>Name of the protected Area involved</b>	Nandhaur Wildlife Sanctuary
3	<b>File No.</b>	6-82/2017 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>	26995.60 ha
7(a)	<b>Area proposed for diversion/ Denotification</b>	0.735 ha
7(b)	<b>Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)</b>	NIL
8	<b>Name of the applicant agency</b>	Irrigation Department, Govt. of Uttarakhand
9	<b>Total number of tree to be felled</b>	No felling of trees
10	<b>Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not</b>	YES
11	<b>Recommendation of State Board for Wildlife</b> The State Board for Wildlife has recommended the proposal in its meeting held on 07.11.2016.	
12	<b>Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency</b> Reconstruction of 100 years old damaged trench weir and related works for Choragaliya Canal System is most required for solving drinking and irrigation water problem for local farmers. It is mentioned in the proposal that there is no construction of dam, submergence, housing for staff involved in the project.	
13	<b>Rare and endangered species found in the area</b> Nandhaur Wildlife Sanctuary supports wildlife namely tiger, leopard, Asian elephant, wild dog, gaur, spotted deer, sambar, sloth bear, hyena, etc.	
14	<b>Opinion of the Chief Wildlife Warden</b> The CWLW has recommended the proposal with the following conditions: (1) Reconstruction of 100 years old damaged trench weir and related works for Choragaliya Canal System only by applicant department with due permission of the higher Authority. (2) No damage to the wildlife, aquatic life and environments during execution of work.	
15	<b>Comments of Ministry</b>  <b>The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.</b>	



(5)

1	<b>Name of the Proposal</b>	Proposal for use of 0.9874 ha of Gir Wildlife Sanctuary for laying of optical fiber cable by RJICL, Ahmadabad
2	<b>Name of the protected Area involved</b>	Sasan Gir Wildlife Sanctuary Gir Reserve Forest
3	<b>File No.</b>	6-83/2017 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>	12650172 ha
7(a)	<b>Area proposed for diversion/ Denotification</b>	<b>0.9874 ha</b>
7(b)	<b>Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)</b>	(1) Irrigation : 607246 ha (1998) (2) Encroachment : 0.5739 ha (1998) (3) Others : 0.5325 ha (2007) <b>Total : 7.8310 ha</b>
8	<b>Name of the applicant agency</b>	Reliance Jio Infocomm Ltd, 3 <sup>rd</sup> Floor, Market Chambers IV, 222 Nariman Point, Mumbai 400 021
9	<b>Total number of tree to be felled</b>	NIL
10	<b>Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not</b>	YES
11	<b>Recommendation of State Board for Wildlife</b> The State Board for Wildlife has recommended the proposal in its 12 <sup>th</sup> meeting held on 25.04.2017.	
12	<b>Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency</b> GoI has evolved the National Telecom Policy -2011 with an intention to play a key role in economic and social development by way of taking a leadership role in Telecommunication. The policy focuses on broadband on demand and envisage leveraging the telecom infrastructure to enable all citizens and business both rural land and urban landscape of India to participate in the internet and web economy and to ensure equitable and inclusive development across the nation. In the sector of telecommunication, 4 is the fourth generation mobile communication system 4G system is equipped to provide mobile ultra-broad band internet access to laptops, smart phones and other mobile devices. It would provide mobile web access IP telephoning, gaming services, HD mobile TV, video conferencing, 3D television and land computing. It will enhance the quality governance in the area of education, health, banking, business, entertainment, etc.	
13	<b>Rare and endangered species found in the area</b> Sasan Gir Wildlife Sanctuary is the sole home for Asiatic lion, sloth bear, Indian leopard, Indian cobra, jungle cat, striped hyena, golden jackal, Indian mongoose, honey badger, desert cat, rusty-spotted cat, chital, nilgai, sambar, four-horned antelope, chinkara, wild boar, blackbucks, porcupine, hare, pangolin is rare, mugger crocodile, tortoise, monitor lizard, etc.	
14	<b>Opinion of the Chief Wildlife Warden</b> The CWLW has recommended the proposal with the following conditions: (1) The user agency shall not violate any regulatory provisions under Section-9, 17A, 27, 29, 30, 31 and 32 of Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.	

	<p>(2) The user agency shall not destroy wildlife habitat including fauna and flora of the Gir Wildlife Sanctuary.</p> <p>(3) The user agency shall not use the area for the proposed work other than the area permitted.</p> <p>(4) The user agency shall not establish any temporary or permanent labourers camp in the Gir Wildlife Sanctuary.</p> <p>(5) The user agency or his contractor shall not create any fire places inside the Gir Wildlife Sanctuary.</p> <p>(6) All the materials required for the work shall be prepared outside the sanctuary.</p> <p>(7) The work in the Sanctuary will be allowed only in the day time from 8 Am to 6 PM.</p> <p>(8) Approval under Forest Conservation 1980, if required shall be obtained separately for use of forestland.</p> <p>(9) The user agency shall deposit Net Present Value for the use of land of Protected Area as per the existing rates.</p> <p>(10) The user agency shall restore the land in its original form after completion of the work.</p>
15	<p><b>Comments of Ministry</b></p> <p>The proposal is for laying of OFC of total length 2.52 km along the road side in the Sasan Gir Wildlife Sanctuary and Gir Reserve Forest. The work shall be carried out by digging the trench 1.65 m deep and 0.45 m wide, the cable will be laid down and trench will be filled with soil and the surface will be leveled as it is. Further it is mentioned in the proposal that the tree planting on both sides of the road shall be carried out as social responsibility.</p> <p><b>The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.</b></p>

(6)

1	<b>Name of the Proposal</b>	Proposal for use of 0.1134 ha of land in Nalsarovar Bird Sanctuary for laying of optical fiber cable by RJCL, Ahmedabad
2	<b>Name of the protected Area involved</b>	Nalsarovar Bird Sanctuary
3	<b>File No.</b>	6-84/2017 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>	120.82 sq.km
7(a)	<b>Area proposed for diversion/ Denotification</b>	<b>0.1134 ha</b>
7(b)	<b>Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)</b>	NIL
8	<b>Name of the applicant agency</b>	Reliance Jio Infocomm Ltd, 3 <sup>rd</sup> Floor, Market Chambers IV, 222 Nariman Point, Mumbai 400 021
9	<b>Total number of tree to be felled</b>	NIL
10	<b>Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not</b>	YES
11	<b>Recommendation of State Board for Wildlife</b> The State Board for Wildlife has recommended the proposal in its 12 <sup>th</sup> meeting held on 25.04.2017.	
12	<b>Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency</b> GoI has evolved the National Telecom Policy -2011 with an intention to play a key role in economic and social development by way of taking a leadership role in Telecommunication. The policy focuses on broadband on demand and envisage leveraging the telecom infrastructure to enable all citizens and business both rural land and urban landscape of India to participate in the internet and web economy and to ensure equitable and inclusive development across the nation. In the sector of telecommunication, 4 is the fourth generation mobile communication system 4G system is equipped to provide mobile ultra-broad band internet access to laptops, smart phones and other mobile devices. It would provide mobile web access IP telephoning, gaming services, HD mobile TV, video conferencing, 3D television and land computing. It will enhance the quality governance in the area of education, health, banking, business, entertainment, etc.	
13	<b>Rare and endangered species found in the area</b> The lake attracts over 210 species of birds in the winter, and harbors a variety of plants and animals. Besides a few mammalian species including the <i>endangered wild ass and the black buck</i> , its migratory bird population includes <i>rosy pelicans, flamingoes, white storks, brahminy ducks and herons</i> . Winter migrants from the north including <i>purple moorhen, pelicans, lesser and greater flamingos, white storks, four species of bitterns, crakes, grebes, brahminy ducks and herons</i> . Between November and February, the lake is home to vast flocks of indigenous and migratory birds. Ducks, geese, pelicans and flamingos shall be seen in the morning hours.	
14	<b>Opinion of the Chief Wildlife Warden</b> The CWLW has recommended the proposal with the following conditions:	

	<p>(1) The user agency shall not violate any regulatory provisions under Section 9, 17A, 27, 29, 30, 31 and 32 of Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.</p> <p>(2) The user agency shall not destroy wildlife habitat including fauna and flora of the Nalsarovar Bird Sanctuary.</p> <p>(3) The user agency shall not use the area for the proposed work other than the area permitted.</p> <p>(4) The user agency shall not establish any temporary or permanent labourers camp in the Nalsarovar Bird Sanctuary.</p> <p>(5) The user agency or his contractor shall not create any fire places inside the Nalsarovar Bird Sanctuary.</p> <p>(6) All the materials required for the work shall be prepared outside the sanctuary.</p> <p>(7) The work in the Sanctuary will be allowed only in the day time from 8 Am to 6 PM.</p> <p>(8) Approval under Forest Conservation 1980, if required shall be obtained separately for use of forestland.</p> <p>(9) The user agency shall deposit Net Present Value for the use of land of Protected Area as per the existing rates.</p> <p>(10) The user agency shall restore the land in its original form after completion of the work.</p>
15	<p><b>Comments of Ministry</b></p> <p>The proposal is for laying of OFC of total length 2.52 km along the road side in the Nalsarovar Bird Sanctuary in villages Vekariya (0.92 km and Kayla 1.6 km. The work shall be carried out by digging the trench 1.65 m deep and 0.45 m wide, the cable will be laid down and trench will be filled with soil and the surface will be leveled as it is. Further it is mentioned in the proposal that the tree planting on both sides of the road shall be carried out as social responsibility.</p> <p><b>The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.</b></p>

(7)

1	<b>Name of the Proposal</b>	Proposal for use of 1.1981 ha of Wild Ass Sanctuary for laying of optical fiber cable by RJICL, Ahmadabad
2	<b>Name of the protected Area involved</b>	Wild Ass Sanctuary
3	<b>File No.</b>	6-85/2017 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>	4953.71 sq.km
7(a)	<b>Area proposed for diversion/ Denotification</b>	<b>1.1981 ha</b>
7(b)	<b>Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)</b>	<b>760.4161 ha</b> diverted for KBC, IOCL, PGCIL, SSNNL, GETCO, Adani Power Ltd, GWS&SB
8	<b>Name of the applicant agency</b>	Reliance Jio Infocomm Ltd, 3 <sup>rd</sup> Floor, Market Chambers IV, 222 Nariman Point, Mumbai 400 021
9	<b>Total number of tree to be felled</b>	NIL
10	<b>Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not</b>	YES
11	<b>Recommendation of State Board for Wildlife</b> The State Board for Wildlife has recommended the proposal in its 12 <sup>th</sup> meeting held on 25.04.2017.	
12	<b>Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency</b> GoI has evolved the National Telecom Policy -2011 with an intention to play a key role in economic and social development by way of taking a leadership role in Telecommunication. The policy focuses on broadband on demand and envisage leveraging the telecom infrastructure to enable all citizens and business both rural land and urban landscape of India to participate in the internet and web economy and to ensure equitable and inclusive development across the nation. In the sector of telecommunication, 4 is the fourth generation mobile communication system 4G system is equipped to provide mobile ultra-broad band internet access to laptops, smart phones and other mobile devices. It would provide mobile web access IP telephoning, gaming services, HD mobile TV, video conferencing, 3D television and land computing. It will enhance the quality governance in the area of education, health, banking, business, entertainment, etc.	
13	<b>Rare and endangered species found in the area</b> Wild Ass Sanctuary is home to the world's last population of the Khur sub-species of the wild ass. Among the 32 other species of mammals are the chinkara, two types of desert fox (Indian and White-footed), jackal, caracals, nilgai, Indian wolf, blackbuck, striped hyena, etc	
14	<b>Opinion of the Chief Wildlife Warden</b> The CWLW has recommended the proposal with the following conditions: (1) The user agency shall not violate any regulatory provisions under Section-9, 17A, 27, 29, 30, 31 and 32 of Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972. (2) The user agency shall not destroy wildlife habitat including fauna and flora of the Wild Ass Sanctuary. (3) The user agency shall not use the area for the proposed work other than the area	

	<p>permitted.</p> <p>(4) The user agency shall not establish any temporary or permanent labour camp in the Wild Ass Sanctuary.</p> <p>(5) The user agency or his contractor shall not create any fire places inside the Wild Ass Sanctuary.</p> <p>(6) All the materials required for the work shall be prepared outside the sanctuary.</p> <p>(7) The work in the Sanctuary will be allowed only in the day time from 8 AM to 6 PM.</p> <p>(8) Approval under Forest Conservation 1980, if required shall be obtained separately for use of forestland.</p> <p>(9) The user agency shall deposit Net Present Value for the use of land of Protected Area as per the existing rates.</p> <p>(10) The user agency shall restore the land in its original form after completion of the work.</p>
15	<p><b>Comments of Ministry</b></p> <p>The work shall be carried out by digging the trench 1.65 m deep and 0.45 m wide, the cable will be laid down and trench will be filled with soil and the surface will be leveled as it is. Further it is mentioned in the proposal that the tree planting on both sides of the road shall be carried out as social responsibility.</p> <p><b>The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.</b></p>

1	<b>Name of the Proposal</b>	Proposal for use of 1.68 ha land for laying of pipeline for drinking water from Dolatpar to Godhatadi in Narayan Sarovar Sanctuary in Kutch District, Gujarat State
2	<b>Name of the protected Area involved</b>	Narayan Sarovar Sanctuary
3	<b>File No.</b>	6-86/2017/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>	44360.55 ha
7(a)	<b>Area proposed for diversion/ Denotification</b>	1.68 ha
7(b)	<b>Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)</b>	NIL
8	<b>Name of the applicant agency</b>	Gujarat Water Supply and Sewerage Board Gandhi Nagar
9	<b>Total number of tree to be felled</b>	NIL
10	<b>Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not</b>	YES
11	<b>Recommendation of State Board for Wildlife</b> The State Board for Wildlife has recommended the proposal in its 11 <sup>th</sup> meeting held on 27.06.2016.	
12	<b>Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency</b> This project is a part of Rural development of Government of Gujarat. It will upgrade the standards of the rural people. The project will solve the permanent drinking water problems of villages in Kutch District. This underground pipeline project require 1.68 ha (0.68 ha of forest land 1.0 ha non-forest land). The pipeline will be laid along the road side of the village. The user agency will be excavating the trenches 1 meter wide and 1.50 meter deep to lay 45 meter dia pipeline. The trench will be reinstated to the original ground immediately. The proposed project does not affect the free movement of wildlife.	
13	<b>Rare and endangered species found in the area</b> This national park supports chinkara, black buck, caracal, desert cat, pangolin, great Indian bustard, porcupine, blue bull (nilgai), Indian boar, Indian wolf, mongoose, hare, striped hyena, peafowl, etc.	
14	<b>Opinion of the Chief Wildlife Warden</b> The proposal pertains to public interest hence recommended with certain safety measures: (1) The user agency or his contractor must ensure the minimum movement of the vehicles and the staff in the sanctuary area and vehicles will move on the prescribed route as decided by local DCF in-charge of the sanctuary/national park. (2) No damage/disturbance to be caused to flora and fauna of the said area by the user agency and its establishment. (3) The user agency or his contractor will not use any area of the sanctuary other than the area shown on the map and permission sought for laying of drinking water pipeline. Any shifting of area will attract the provision of cancellation of permission.	

	<p>(4) The land permitted for use will not be liable to sale or transfer the right and privileges to any other agency</p> <p>(5) The user agency or contractor will strictly follow the provision under Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.</p> <p>(6) 5% of the total cost of the project should be spent for habitat improvement and wildlife conservation in the sanctuary area.</p> <p>(7) Approval under forest conservation Act, 1980 for use of will be obtained separately for use of forestland, NPV will be deposited as per the existing rates/</p> <p>(8) Water supply at appropriate locations for wildlife will be provided free of charge by the user agency.</p> <p>(9) The Chief Wildlife Warden or the State Government may impose other additional conditions at any stage which will be binding on the user agency,</p>
15	<p><b>Comments of Ministry</b></p> <p>This project upgrades the standards of the rural people and solves the permanent drinking water problems of villages in Kutch District.</p> <p><b>The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.</b></p>



(9)

1	<b>Name of the Proposal</b>	Diversion of 1.20 ha forestland for laying of electric line along Lakki Nala road in Narayan Sarovar Sanctuary, Gujarat State
2	<b>Name of the protected Area involved</b>	Narayan Sarovar Sanctuary
3	<b>File No.</b>	6-87/2017/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>	44360.55 ha
7(a)	<b>Area proposed for diversion/ Denotification</b>	1.20 ha
7(b)	<b>Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)</b>	NIL
8	<b>Name of the applicant agency</b>	Paschim Gujarat VIJ Company Ltd
9	<b>Total number of tree to be felled</b>	NIL
10	<b>Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not</b>	YES
11	<b>Recommendation of State Board for Wildlife</b> The State Board for Wildlife has recommended the proposal in its 11 <sup>th</sup> meeting held on 27.06.2016.	
12	<b>Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency</b> The PGVL will provide uninterrupted electric supply through electric line at OC water wing, BSF located at Lakki nala. After completion of work the cost of electricity utilized by BSF shall be reduced because of diesel generator set they utilize electric power through electric line network. This will provide the moral support to national security agency and also improve the living standards of army at border range area. Now-a-days as the angle of national security and national wealth electrification of OC, water wing BSF camp Lakki nala is as important as other electrified border area military camp. Further It is mentioned that the electric line will not have any negative impact on the environment or wildlife of the sanctuary.	
13	<b>Rare and endangered species found in the area</b> This national park supports chinkara, black buck, caracal, desert cat, pangolin, great Indian bustard, porcupine, blue bull (nilgai), Indian boar, Indian wolf, mongoose, hare, striped hyena, peafowl, etc.	
14	<b>Opinion of the Chief Wildlife Warden</b> The proposal pertains to public interest hence recommended with certain safety measures: (1) The user agency or his contractor must ensure the minimum movement of the vehicles and the staff in the sanctuary area and vehicles will move on the prescribed route as decided by local DCF in-charge of the sanctuary/national park. (2) No damage/disturbance to be caused to flora and fauna of the said area by the user agency and its establishment. (3) The user agency or his contractor will not use any area of the sanctuary other than the area shown on the map and permission sought for laying of drinking water pipeline. Any shifting of area will attract the provision of cancellation of permission. (4) The land permitted for use will not be liable to sale or transfer the right and privileges to	

	<p>any other agency</p> <p>(5) The user agency or contractor will strictly follow the provision under Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.</p> <p>(6) Reflectors on transmission line for the birds will be installed by the user agency.</p> <p>(7) The Chief Wildlife Warden or the State Government may impose other additional conditions at any stage which will be binding on the user agency.</p>
15	<p><b>Comments of Ministry</b></p> <p>This project will provide the moral support to national security agency and also improve the living standards of army at border range area.</p> <p><b>The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.</b></p>

(10)

1	<b>Name of the Proposal</b>	Diversion of 0.54 ha land for laying of drinking water pipeline from Naredo Samp to Laxmirani in Narayan Sarovar Sanctuary, Gujarat State
2	<b>Name of the protected Area involved</b>	Narayan Sarovar Sanctuary
3	<b>File No.</b>	6-88/2017/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>	44360.55 ha
7(a)	<b>Area proposed for diversion/ Denotification</b>	0.54 ha
7(b)	<b>Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)</b>	NIL
8	<b>Name of the applicant agency</b>	Gujarat Water Supply and Sewerage Board Gandhi Nagar
9	<b>Total number of tree to be felled</b>	YES
10	<b>Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not</b>	YES
11	<b>Recommendation of State Board for Wildlife</b> The State Board for Wildlife has recommended the proposal in its 11 <sup>th</sup> meeting held on 27.06.2016.	
12	<b>Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency</b> This project is a part of Rural development of Government of Gujarat. It will upgrade the standards of the rural people. The project will solve the permanent drinking water problems of Laxmirani in Kutch District. This underground pipeline project requires 0.54 ha of land. The pipeline will be laid along the road side of the village. The user agency will be excavating the trenches 0.75 meter wide and 0.90 meter deep to lay 150 meter dia pipeline. The trench will be reinstated to the original ground immediately. The proposed project does not affect the free movement of wildlife.	
13	<b>Rare and endangered species found in the area</b> This national park supports chinkara, black buck, caracal, desert cat, pangolin, great Indian bustard, porcupine, blue bull (nilgai), Indian boar, Indian wolf, mongoose, hare, striped hyena, peafowl, etc.	
14	<b>Opinion of the Chief Wildlife Warden</b> The proposal pertains to public interest hence recommended with certain safety measures: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) The user agency or his contractor must ensure the minimum movement of the vehicles and the staff in the sanctuary area and vehicles will move on the prescribed route as decided by local DCF in-charge of the sanctuary/national park.</li> <li>(2) No damage/disturbance to be caused to flora and fauna of the said area by the user agency and its establishment.</li> <li>(3) The user agency or his contractor will not use any area of the sanctuary other than the area shown on the map and permission sought for laying of drinking water pipeline. Any shifting of area will attract the provision of cancellation of permission.</li> <li>(4) The land permitted for use will not be liable to sale or transfer the right and privileges to</li> </ol>	

	<p>any other agency</p> <p>(5) The user agency or contractor will strictly follow the provision under Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.</p> <p>(6) 5% of the total cost of the project should be spent for habitat improvement and wildlife conservation in the sanctuary area.</p> <p>(7) Approval under Forest Conservation Act, 1980 for use of forestland and will be obtained separately. NPV will be deposited as per the existing rates.</p> <p>(8) Water supply at appropriate locations for wildlife will be provided free of charge by the user agency.</p> <p>(9) The Chief Wildlife Warden or the State Government may impose other additional conditions at any stage which will be binding on the user agency,</p>
15	<p><b>Comments of Ministry</b></p> <p>This project upgrades the standards of the rural people and solves the permanent drinking water problems of Laxmirani in Kutch District.</p> <p><b>The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.</b></p>

(11)

1	<b>Name of the Proposal</b>	Strengthening of forest road from Chikhla to Kalibel road km 7/0 to 12/870
2	<b>Name of the protected Area involved</b>	Purna Wildlife Sanctuary
3	<b>File No.</b>	6-6/2016/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>	160.84 ha
7(a)	<b>Area proposed for diversion/ Denotification</b>	NIL
7(b)	<b>Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)</b>	NIL
8	<b>Name of the applicant agency</b>	Panchayat R&B Division, Ahwa
9	<b>Total number of tree to be felled</b>	YES, barest minimum number of trees as per the proposal.
10	<b>Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not</b>	YES
11	<b>Recommendation of State Board for Wildlife</b> The State Board for Wildlife has recommended the proposal in its 9 <sup>th</sup> meeting held on 25.02.2015.	
12	<b>Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency</b> This proposal is for the strengthening by laying B T surface on existing forest road of 7/0 to 12/870 km from Chikhla to Kalibel Road. This only possible connectivity to Chikhla and other roads are not recommended from the view point of disturbance to wildlife habitat. This road provides connectivity to Chikhla village and help tribal people in medical emergency services, easy reach to schools and colleges.	
13	<b>Rare and endangered species found in the area</b> Purna Wildlife Sanctuary supports leopard, rhesus macaque, bonnet macaque, common mongoose, Indian civet cat, Indian porcupine, four-horned antelope, barking deer, sambar, chital, hyena, jungle cat, etc.	
14	<b>Opinion of the Chief Wildlife Warden</b> The proposed project is recommended subject to the following conditions: (1) All the material required for the work should be prepared outside the sanctuary. (2) There should not be any damage or disturbance in the sanctuary areas during construction. (3) No labour shades/ or huts will be created in the sanctuary areas during construction. (4) No fire places will be created inside the sanctuary. (5) The work in the sanctuary will be allowed only in the day time from 8 AM to 6 PM. (6) Any other conditions that may impose by the CWLW/Government/or Standing Committee of NBWL will be strictly complied with by the user agency.	
15	<b>Comments of Ministry</b> The proposed will provide access to local people to better medical and education facilities. <b>The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.</b>	

(12)

1	<b>Name of the Proposal</b>	Proposal for change of surface of Fulsar - Kanjal road from Exe. Engineer, R&B (Panchayat), Rajpipla, Dist. Narmada, Gujarat
2	<b>Name of the protected Area involved</b>	Shoolpaneswar Sanctuary
3	<b>File No.</b>	6-115/2017 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>	60770.78 ha
7(a)	<b>Area proposed for diversion/ Denotification</b>	<b>2.047 ha</b>
7(b)	<b>Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)</b>	<b>3184.13 ha</b> diverted for Sardar Sarovar/Karjan Dam
8	<b>Name of the applicant agency</b>	Executive Engineer Panchayat R&B Division Rajpipla (Narmada)
9	<b>Total number of tree to be felled</b>	NIL
10	<b>Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not</b>	YES
11	<b>Recommendation of State Board for Wildlife</b> The State Board for Wildlife has recommended the proposal in its 12 <sup>th</sup> meeting held on 25.04.2017.	
12	<b>Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency</b> This sanctuary has 105 villages inhabited predominantly by poor and deprived tribes. These villages are connected by <i>kachcha</i> roads. Black topping (tarring) of WBM ( <i>kachcha</i> ) road to convert into <i>pakka</i> road provides better connectivity round the year. This project activity also increases vehicular movements and speed of vehicles. It is mentioned in the proposal that the project is for strengthening of existing road.	
13	<b>Rare and endangered species found in the area</b> This sanctuary is home to sloth bear, leopard, rhesus macaque, chousingha, barking deer, pangolin, chital, Indian civet, palm civet, wild dogs, leopard cat, Indian porcupine, etc.	
14	<b>Opinion of the Chief Wildlife Warden</b> The CWLW has recommended the proposal with the following conditions: (1) The user agency shall not violate any regulatory provisions under Section-9, 17A, 27, 29, 30, 31 and 32 of Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972. (2) The user agency shall not destroy wildlife habitat including fauna and flora of the Shool Paneswar Sanctuary. (3) The user agency shall not use the area for the proposed work other than the area permitted. (4) The user agency shall not establish any temporary or permanent labour camp in the Shool Paneswar Sanctuary. (5) The user agency or his contractor shall not create any fire places inside the Shool Paneswar Sanctuary. (6) All the materials required for the work shall be prepared outside the sanctuary. (7) The work in the Sanctuary will be allowed only in the day time from 8 AM to 6 PM.	

	<p>(8) Approval under Forest Conservation 1980, if required shall be obtained separately for use of forestland.</p> <p>(9) The user agency shall deposit Net Present Value for the use of land of Protected Area as per the existing rates.</p> <p>(10) The user agency shall create a peed breaker at a distance of every 500 meters.</p>
15	<p><b>Comments of Ministry</b></p> <p>The proposed project will provide access to tribes to better medical and education facilities.</p> <p><b>The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.</b></p>

(13)

1	<b>Name of the Proposal</b>	Proposal for land transfer of 4.047 ha Sonam (New) for construction of operational development and accommodation for troops.
2	<b>Name of the protected Area involved</b>	Gangotri National Park
3	<b>File No.</b>	6-105/2017/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>	239002.40 ha
7(a)	<b>Area proposed for diversion/ Denotification</b>	4.047 ha
7(b)	<b>Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)</b>	118.1612 ha for construction of roads.
8	<b>Name of the applicant agency</b>	11 Field Regiment (ZOJILA)
9	<b>Total number of tree to be felled</b>	NONE
10	<b>Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not</b>	YES
11	<b>Recommendation of State Board for Wildlife</b> The State Board for Wildlife has recommended the proposal in its meeting held on 07.11.2016.	
12	<b>Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency</b> The forestland of 4.047 ha at New Sonam is required for military work. The proposed area is near to the international boundary between India and China. This proposal has strategic significance and is important for national security.	
13	<b>Rare and endangered species found in the area</b> This national park supports snow leopard, black bear, brown bear, musk deer, blue sheep or bharal, Himalayn that, serow, Himalayan chetrole, red fox, yellow, throated marten, mountain weasel, etc.	
14	<b>Opinion of the Chief Wildlife Warden</b> The CWLW has recommended the proposal subject to the following conditions: (1) No quarrying of stone shall be permissible in the national park. (2) The debris in the national park should be deposited in area in consultation with the park officials and not thrown in areas with steep slopes.	
15	<b>Comments of Ministry</b> The proposal for the diversion of 4.047 ha is situated along the boundary of India and China and has strategic significance.  <b>The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.</b>	



(14)

1	<b>Name of the Proposal</b>	Electrification of Himri Tok in village of Devel under DDUGY in District Uttarkashi, Block-Mori, Uttarakhand		
2	<b>Name of the protected Area involved</b>	Govind Pashu Vihar National Park and Sanctuary		
3	<b>File No.</b>	6-107/2017/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>	95796.90 ha		
7(a)	<b>Area proposed for diversion/ Denotification</b>	4.20 ha		
7(b)	<b>Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)</b>	<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Area diverted (in ha)</b>
		1	Netwar Sewa Road	5.626
		2	Sankari-Jakhol Road	9.18
		3	Youth hostel	4.0
		4	Hydro electric project	0.1235
		5	Bridge Sawni	0.2108
		6	Rural roads & drainage	0.630
		7	Kakho-Liwari Fitari road	1.673
		8	Jakhol-Sankari Hydro electric project	22.0670
		<b>Total : 43.5103</b>		
8	<b>Name of the applicant agency</b>	Uttarakhand Power Corporation Ltd, Dehradun		
9	<b>Total number of tree to be felled</b>	Felling of 20 trees and many more are required to be trimmed/punned		
10	<b>Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not</b>	YES		
11	<b>Recommendation of State Board for Wildlife</b>	The State Board for Wildlife has recommended the proposal in its meeting held on 07.11.2016.		
12	<b>Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency</b>	The present proposal is to provide electricity for un-electrified village Devel under <i>Deen Dayal Upadhyay Gram Jyoti Scheme</i> . It is mentioned in the proposal that the proposed alignment is the shortest and only possible one. As per the proposal, electrification of six more villages namely Devel, Pujeli, Bhitri, Satta, Doni, Masri will be done in future. Further the proposal does not mention about the future requirement of forestland for the Scheme.		
13	<b>Rare and endangered species found in the area</b>	Govind Pashu Vihar National Park and Sanctuary supports Asian black bear, brown bear,		

	leopard, musk deer, bharal, Himalayan tahr, serow, Indian crested porcupine, European otter, goral, civet, hedgehog, Himalayan field rat, Hodgson's giant flying squirrel, wild boar, masked palm civet and Sikkim mountain vole. Birds found here include golden eagle, steppe eagle, black eagle, bearded vulture, Himalayan snow-cock, Himalayan monal pheasant, cheer pheasant, western tragopan, owl, pigeon, minivet, thrush, warbler, bulbul, parakeet, etc.
14	<p><b>Opinion of the Chief Wildlife Warden</b></p> <p>The CWLW has recommended the project subject to the following conditions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Underground laying of electric lines be explored as an alternative to overhead lined cables. This would reduce felling/looping of trees, risk of accidental fire, accidental electrocution of wildlife and possible future damage to the cables from falling branches/other reasons.</li> <li>(2) Since extension of electric lines will be required from the Himri Tok for electrification of six more villages, more forestland could be required to accomplish the project/scheme objectives in to. Therefore a cumulative proposal regarding the same should be submitted.</li> </ol>
15	<p><b>Comments of Ministry</b></p> <p>The underground laying of electric lines should be explored as an alternative and more viable option than overhead wires. This would reduce the risk of accidental fires, damage to cables due to broken branches, injury/ or hazard to wildlife due to low-hanging /broken live wires. Underground layered cables will also be more secure than overhead cables which can often break due to various reasons.</p> <p><b>The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.</b></p>

(15)

1	<b>Name of the Proposal</b>	Construction of 775 m Vaiduct (bridge) from Sonprayag design km 75.345 to (Mundkatiya km 76.120 (existing km 70.350 to km 71.200) of NH-109 (New NH-107) Rudraprayag District of Uttarakhand State
2	<b>Name of the protected Area involved</b>	Kedarnath Wildlife Sanctuary
3	<b>File No.</b>	6-109/2017/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>	97517 ha
7(a)	<b>Area proposed for diversion/ Denotification</b>	0.9300 ha
7(b)	<b>Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)</b>	6.3571 ha diverted for the construction of roads and High Altitude Plant Research Centre Field Station
8	<b>Name of the applicant agency</b>	Office of Executive Engineer, National High Division, Public Works Department, Rudraprayag
9	<b>Total number of tree to be felled</b>	NONE
10	<b>Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not</b>	YES
11	<b>Recommendation of State Board for Wildlife</b> The State Board for Wildlife has recommended the proposal in its meeting held on 07.11.2016.	
12	<b>Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency</b> Ministry of road Transport and Highways (MORT&H) has embarked in a mission to provide proper and safe connectivity of high altitude portions of the Uttarakhand State having religious .heritage and tourism/strategic importance to the main land keeping in view safety of road users/pilgrims in case any future disaster. As part of this endeavor MORT&H has appointed M/s. URS Scott Wilson India PVT Ltd. as consultant for carrying out for preparing detailed project report for rehabilitation and upgradation to 2-lane/2-lane with paved shoulders configuration and strengthening of selected stretch of National Highways No. 109 from km 0.0 (Rudraprayag) to km 70.350 (Sonprayag) which is prestigious and priority project of Government of India. Moreover this high is of strategic importance leading to Kedarnath Dham lying within 100 km aerial distance from international border. Following are the objectives of the proposed project: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Fast and safe connectivity.</li> <li>(2) Decongestion of traffic in the project road</li> <li>(3) Savings in fuel, travel time and total transportation cost of road users</li> <li>(4) Due to improved road condition, reduction road accidents</li> <li>(5) Reduction pollution due to constant flow</li> <li>(6) Employment opportunity to people</li> <li>(7) Development of tourism and pilgrimage</li> <li>(8) Development of local industry and handicrafts</li> <li>(9) Quick transportation of agricultural products and perishable goods like fruits,</li> </ol>	

	<p>vegetables, milk, etc.</p> <p>(10) Improved quality of life.</p> <p>However this project will lead to increased inflow of tourists and pilgrims to the area which will in turn lead to increased disturbance to the ecosystem of Kedarnath Wildlife Sanctuary which was established for the conservation of musk deer.</p>
13	<p><b>Rare and endangered species found in the area</b></p> <p>The sanctuary is home to jackal, fox, Himalayan black bear, yellow-throated marten, leopard cat, leopard, snow leopard, wild boar, Himalayan musk deer, Indian muntjac, rhesus macaque, common langur, brown-toothed shrew, red giant flying squirrel, Royle's pika, etc.</p>
14	<p><b>Opinion of the Chief Wildlife Warden</b></p> <p>The CWLW has recommended the proposal and mentioned that the proposed project is of public interest.</p>
15	<p><b>Comments of Ministry</b></p> <p>Forestland 0.9300 ha is required for the construction of Vaiduct (bridge) for the public utility.</p> <p><b>The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.</b></p>

(16)

1	<b>Name of the Proposal</b>	Acquisition of land at 0.607 ha/1.5 acres at old Sonam for defence work
2	<b>Name of the protected Area involved</b>	Gangotri National Park
3	<b>File No.</b>	6-110/2017/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>	2390 sq.km
7(a)	<b>Area proposed for diversion/ Denotification</b>	0.607 ha
7(b)	<b>Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)</b>	118.1612 ha diverted for the construction of roads
8	<b>Name of the applicant agency</b>	11 Field Regiment (ZOJILA)
9	<b>Total number of tree to be felled</b>	YES
10	<b>Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not</b>	YES
11	<b>Recommendation of State Board for Wildlife</b> The State Board for Wildlife has recommended the proposal in its meeting held on 07.11.2016.	
12	<b>Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency</b> The diversion of 0.607 ha forestland is required for the construction operational development and accommodation for the army troops at the Indo-China international border. For routine patrolling is prescribed in this area.	
13	<b>Rare and endangered species found in the area</b> This national park supports snow leopard, black bear, brown bear, musk deer, blue sheep or bharal, Himalayan tahr, Himalayan monal), Koklass, Himalayan snowcock, etc.	
14	<b>Opinion of the Chief Wildlife Warden</b> The CWLW has recommended the proposal with the following conditions: (1) No quarrying of stone shall be permissible in the National Park. (2) The debris in the national park should be deposited in area in consult with the park official and not thrown in area with the steep slopes. (3) In Part IV, State Chief Wildlife Warden has commented that Sec 29 of Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 is not violated.	
15	<b>Comments of Ministry</b> The proposal has strategic/ national importance.  <b>The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.</b>	

(17)

1	<b>Name of the Proposal</b>	Construction of Motor Road Galrad to Divya in District Almora
2	<b>Name of the protected Area involved</b>	Binsar Wildlife Sanctuary
3	<b>File No.</b>	6-106/2017/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>	47.70 m <sup>2</sup> km
7(a)	<b>Area proposed for diversion/ Denotification</b>	1.80 ha
7(b)	<b>Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)</b>	2.2675 ha
8	<b>Name of the applicant agency</b>	Construction Division, P W D Almora
9	<b>Total number of tree to be felled</b>	YES, felling of trees is involved however total number not mentioned in the proposal
10	<b>Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not</b>	YES
11	<b>Recommendation of State Board for Wildlife</b> The State Board for Wildlife has recommended the proposal in its meeting held on 07.11.2016.	
12	<b>Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency</b> The Uttarakhand State Government has taken a policy decision to construct the interior roads. This road is connecting Galrad and Divya for the medical aid, education, transportation of agricultural products, etc. It would improve the connectivity in terms of smooth and safe traffic flow with higher level of service.	
13	<b>Rare and endangered species found in the area</b> This Conservation Reserve supports leopard, Himalayan goral, chital musk deer, Sumatran serow, jungle cat, wild boar, black bear, pine marten, red fox, gray langur, rhesus macaque, red giant flying squirrel, and Indian muntjac. It has over 200 species of birds including tits, fork tail, nuthatches, blackbirds, parakeets, laughing thrush, magpies, kalij pheasant, monal, koklas, eagles, woodpeckers, and Eurasian jays.	
14	<b>Opinion of the Chief Wildlife Warden</b> The CWLW has recommended the project and mentioned that there will be no impacts on the Binsar Wildlife Sanctuary as per the Section 29 or 35(6) of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.	
15	<b>Comments of Ministry</b> The proposed project will provide access to better medical and education facilities to local people.  <b>The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.</b>	

(18)

1	<b>Name of the Proposal</b>	Electrification of Rosemala Area under total Electrification Scheme of Govt. of Kerala
2	<b>Name of the protected Area involved</b>	Schendurney Wildlife Sanctuary
3	<b>File No.</b>	6-77/2017 WL
4	<b>Name of the State</b>	Kerala
5	<b>Whether proposal is sub-judice</b>	Not mentioned
6	<b>Area of the protected area</b>	171 sq.km
7(a)	<b>Area proposed for diversion/ Denotification</b>	0.035 ha
7(b)	<b>Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)</b>	NIL
8	<b>Name of the applicant agency</b>	Kerala Electricity Board Ltd
9	<b>Total number of tree to be felled</b>	NIL
10	<b>Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not</b>	YES
11	<b>Recommendation of State Board for Wildlife</b> The State Board for Wildlife has recommended the proposal in its meeting held on 03.02.2014.	
12	<b>Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency</b> Electrification of Rosemala area under Total Electrification Scheme of Kerala Government work involves laying of 1 km HT UG cable through Schendurney Wildlife Sanctuary area. The diversion of 0.035 ha forestland is required for laying of 11 kv UG cable from Vilakkumaram to Rosemala. The cable shall be laid along the existing road to Rosemla for a length of 1 km and width of 0.35 m. This project shall provide electricity to the people of Rosemala.	
13	<b>Rare and endangered species found in the area</b> The sanctuary is home to slender loris, bonnet macaque, nilgiri langur, lion-tailed macaque, jungle cat, tiger, leopard, leopard cat, small Indian civet, toddy cat, brown palm civet, Indian porcupine, elephant, gaur, sambar, barking deer, mouse deer, wild boar, Indian pangolin, black naped hare, nilgiri marten, etc.	
14	<b>Opinion of the Chief Wildlife Warden</b> The CWLW has recommended the project and imposed no conditions.	
15	<b>Comments of Ministry</b> The laying of UG cable along the existing road shall provide electricity to the people of Rosemala.  <b>The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.</b>	

(19)

1	Name of the Proposal	Realignment of area of the buffer area of Indravati Tiger Reserve, Chattisgarh																				
2	Name of the protected Area involved	Indiravati Tiger Reserve																				
3	File No.	6-193/2015 WL																				
4	Name of the State	Chattisgarh																				
5	Whether proposal is sub-judice	Not mentioned																				
6	Area of the protected area	2799.07 sq. km																				
7(a)	Area proposed for diversion/Denotification	513.351 sq. km <table><tr><td></td><td>existing area (sq km)</td><td>area for re-alignment (sq km)</td></tr><tr><td>Reserved forestland in the buffer zone</td><td>639.330</td><td>475.863</td></tr><tr><td>Protected area in the buffer zone</td><td>221.260</td><td>36.288</td></tr><tr><td>Unincorporated land in buffer zone</td><td>577.670</td><td>-</td></tr><tr><td>Revenue land of the buffer area</td><td>102.440</td><td>1.200</td></tr><tr><td>Total</td><td>1540.700</td><td>513.351</td></tr></table>				existing area (sq km)	area for re-alignment (sq km)	Reserved forestland in the buffer zone	639.330	475.863	Protected area in the buffer zone	221.260	36.288	Unincorporated land in buffer zone	577.670	-	Revenue land of the buffer area	102.440	1.200	Total	1540.700	513.351
	existing area (sq km)	area for re-alignment (sq km)																				
Reserved forestland in the buffer zone	639.330	475.863																				
Protected area in the buffer zone	221.260	36.288																				
Unincorporated land in buffer zone	577.670	-																				
Revenue land of the buffer area	102.440	1.200																				
Total	1540.700	513.351																				
7(b)	Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)	Not mentioned																				
8	Name of the applicant agency	Government of Chattisgarh																				
9	Total number of tree to be felled	Not Mentioned.																				
10	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	yes																				
11	<b>Recommendation of State Board for Wildlife</b> The State Board for wildlife has recommended the proposal in its meeting held on 13 <sup>th</sup> May 2015.																					
12	<b>Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency</b> Presently, the reserve's buffer zone is spread in an area of 1540.7 sq km where as many as 81 villages are located. Keeping in view the convenience of the forest dwellers that largely depend on collecting minor forest produce to earn livelihood and development of the region, an experts committee was constituted to review the situation and had been asked to submit a report on it. The experts committee has recommended the proposal in its report to decrease the buffer area to 513 sq km. Earlier, 81 villages were affected by the tiger project while after recommendations total of 77 villages will be out of the purview of buffer zone.																					
13	<b>Rare and endangered species found in the area</b>																					



	The species found in this tiger reserve are wild buffalos, barasinghas, tigers, leopards, gaurs, nilgai, sambar, chausingha, sloth bear, dhole, striped hyena, muntjac, wild boar, flying squirrel, porcupine, pangolins, monkeys, langurs, etc.																				
14	<b>Opinion of the Chief Wildlife Warden</b> Not mentioned in the proposal.																				
15	<b>Comments of Ministry</b> Comments were sought from the NTCA. Now the comments has been received from the NTCA vide letter no.15-30(10)/2015-NTCA dated 24th April 2017. NTCA has concurred the proposal to alter boundaries of Indravati Tiger Reserve. Details of the new dispensation <i>vis-a-vis</i> the old are as follows: <table><tr><th>S.No.</th><th>Parameter</th><th>Old</th><th>New</th><th>Remarks</th></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>Area of core</td><td>1258 sq km</td><td>1258 sq km</td><td>No change</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>Area of buffer</td><td>1540.7 sq km</td><td>1382.6 sq km</td><td>Reduction of 158.1 sq km</td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td>Villages in buffer</td><td>81</td><td>4</td><td>Reduction of 77 villages</td></tr></table> <b>The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.</b>	S.No.	Parameter	Old	New	Remarks	1	Area of core	1258 sq km	1258 sq km	No change	2	Area of buffer	1540.7 sq km	1382.6 sq km	Reduction of 158.1 sq km	3	Villages in buffer	81	4	Reduction of 77 villages
S.No.	Parameter	Old	New	Remarks																	
1	Area of core	1258 sq km	1258 sq km	No change																	
2	Area of buffer	1540.7 sq km	1382.6 sq km	Reduction of 158.1 sq km																	
3	Villages in buffer	81	4	Reduction of 77 villages																	

1	<b>Name of the Proposal</b>	Proposal for diversion of 0.69 ha of forestland for laying of underground 11KV electricity line to Shettihalli–Chitrashettihalli villages located in Shettihalli Wildlife Sanctuary
2	<b>Name of the protected Area involved</b>	Shettihalli Wildlife Sanctuary
3	<b>File No.</b>	6-116/2017/WL
4	<b>Name of the State</b>	Karnataka
5	<b>Whether proposal is sub-judice</b>	Not sub-judice
6	<b>Area of the protected area</b>	39560.00 ha
7(a)	<b>Area proposed for diversion/ Denotification</b>	<b>0.69 ha</b>
7(b)	<b>Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)</b>	49.26 ha diverted for Upper Tunga project.
8	<b>Name of the applicant agency</b>	Karnataka Power Transmission Corporation Ltd, Shimoga
9	<b>Total number of tree to be felled</b>	Minimum number of felling of trees
10	<b>Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not</b>	YES
11	<b>Recommendation of State Board for Wildlife</b> The State Board for Wildlife has recommended the proposal in its 9 <sup>th</sup> meeting held on 31.08.2016.	
12	<b>Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency</b> The proposal involves laying of about 11.50 km of underground cable in a trench with a width of 0.60 meters to provide electricity facility to Shettihalli and Chitra Shettihalli villages which are devoid of electricity to date. An area of 1.4 of degraded forest has been identified in Purdal SF for taking up compensatory afforestation which double the extent of forestland diverted. This project imparts relief to the villagers who hitherto devoid of electricity. It also improves the economic conditions of the residents brings change in agricultural pattern of partially irrigated to fully irrigated land. The overall negative impacts due to the proposed project are very minimal.	
13	<b>Rare and endangered species found in the area</b> This sanctuary is home to tiger, leopard, elephant, jackal, spotted deer, barking deer, malabar giant squirrel, giant flying squirrel, pangolin, porcupine, common mongoose, bonnet macaque, sloth bear, langur, wild pig, etc.	
14	<b>Opinion of the Chief Wildlife Warden</b> The CWLW has recommended the proposal subject to the conditions specified by the Deputy Conservator of Forests, Shimoga. With regard to Sections 29 of Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 is concern destruction of forests is minimal in implementation of the projects. The proposed route passes through a well defined, wider road which is regularly used by both villagers and department personnel. At the same time the work include excavation of earth of width 0.6 meters which gets closed after laying the electric cable. This excavation work is done along the mentioned route. Hence the destruction of forests is minimal. All the statutory requirements to be considered at the time of implementation of work shall be followed as per	

	the conditions laid down by the jurisdiction officers in the interest of protection and conservation of wildlife. After the approval of the SC-NBWL, further action may be taken up as per the provision of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 with regard to the Compensatory Afforestation (CA) and collection of Net Present Value.
15	<b>Comments of Ministry</b>  <b>The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.</b>

1	Name of the Proposal	Proposal for exclusion of 228.87 sq km from Satkosia Gorge Wildlife Sanctuary for rationalization of the boundary of the sanctuary, Odisha.																													
2	Name of the protected Area involved	Satkosia Gorge Wildlife Sanctuary																													
3	File No.	6-58/2014WL																													
4	Name of the State	Odisha																													
5	Whether proposal is sub-judice	Not mentioned in the proposal																													
6	Area of the protected area	636.49 sq. km																													
7(a)	Area proposed for diversion/Denotification	228.87 sq. km																													
7(b)	Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)	Not mentioned																													
8	Name of the applicant agency	Government of Odisha																													
9	Total number of tree to be felled	Not Mentioned.																													
10	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	Yes																													
11	<b>Recommendation of State Board for Wildlife</b> The State Board for wildlife has recommended the proposal in its meeting held on 11 <sup>th</sup> February 2014.																														
12	<b>Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency</b> Proposal for exclusion of 228.87 sq km from Satkosia Gorge Wildlife Sanctuary for rationalization of the boundary of the sanctuary, Odisha. Satkosia Gorge Sanctuary has been notified U/s-18 vide Government Notification No.12727/FFAH dated 9.05.1976 falling in the erstwhile districts of Dhenkanal, Cuttack, Phulbani and Puri, now districts of Angul, Boudh, Cuttack and Nayagarh, as Wildlife Sanctuary. While determining the rights of the local inhabitants in or over the land coming within the Satkosia Gorge WLS U/s-19 to U/s-26(3) before issuing final notification U/s-26(A) of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972. Collectors of the Districts of Angul, Boudh, Cuttack and Nayagarh have recommended for relocation, exclusion and ringing out of few villages from the limits of existing sanctuary as per details furnished below:																														
	<table><tr><th rowspan="2">Name of District</th><th colspan="3">Villages to be</th></tr><tr><th>Relocated</th><th>Ringed</th><th>Excluded</th></tr><tr><td>Angul</td><td>1</td><td>27</td><td>16</td></tr><tr><td>Cuttack</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>27</td></tr><tr><td>Boudh</td><td>4</td><td>-</td><td>14</td></tr><tr><td>Nayagarh</td><td>6</td><td>20</td><td>-</td></tr><tr><td>Total</td><td>11</td><td>47</td><td>57</td></tr></table>				Name of District	Villages to be			Relocated	Ringed	Excluded	Angul	1	27	16	Cuttack	-	-	27	Boudh	4	-	14	Nayagarh	6	20	-	Total	11	47	57
Name of District	Villages to be																														
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Cuttack	-	-	27																												
Boudh	4	-	14																												
Nayagarh	6	20	-																												
Total	11	47	57																												
13	<b>Rare and endangered species found in the area</b> The species found in Satkosia Gorge Wildlife Sanctuary animals found here include the tiger, leopard, jungle cat, civet, small Indian mongoose, wolf, jackal, stripped hyena, wild dog,																														

	elephant, common langur, Sloth bear, Sambar, Chital, chausingha, mouse deer, barking deer, wild pig, etc.																		
14	<b>Opinion of the Chief Wildlife Warden</b> Not mentioned in the proposal.																		
15	<b>Comments of Ministry</b> Proposal was considered by the Standing Committee of NBWL in its 32 <sup>nd</sup> Meeting held on 21 <sup>st</sup> January 2015. During the meeting, the Committee was of the view that as large area was being proposed for exclusion from the Sanctuary, which was also part of Tiger Reserve, a team comprising of Dr. R. Sukumar and one representative of NTCA shall carry out site inspection and submit a report to the Standing Committee within one month. State government was requested to reconsider the proposal of drastic reduction of the proposed area of the sanctuary in view of the fact the facilities and rights of the people in the villages in the area can be accommodated appropriately keeping a balance between the nature and people's needs.  During the 33 <sup>rd</sup> Meeting held on 14 <sup>th</sup> March 2015, The Member Secretary briefed the Committee on the proposal. The matter related to proposal of exclusion of area from the Wild Life (Protection) Act 1972. Standing Committee had requested Prof. Sukumar member to visit the area and apprise the committee on the matter. Prof. Sukumar stated that he, along with a representative of NTCA, had completed conducted the site inspection and had discussed the matter with the state authorities. He presented an interim report stating that a few errors in boundary demarcation and a few suggestions had been given to the state related to the area in the proposal. Prof. Sukumar stated that state government of Orissa was by and large agreeable for re-demarcation of boundary and a new proposal is required to be drafted. Committee agreed to the suggestion and representative of Odisha was requested to recast the proposal accordingly. Prof Sukumar was requested to make the report available at the earliest.  The NTCA vide letter No.15-5(8)/2014-NTCA dated 24 <sup>th</sup> December 2014 has communicated their decision that the project proposed in respect of exclusion of 228.87 sq.km from Satkosia Gorge Wildlife Sanctuary which is part of the Satkosia TR, for rationalization of the boundary, has not been recommended by the Competent Authority, owing to inadequate justification with no alternate areas to compensate the loss of habitat.  The NTCA vide letter No.1.11/2008-NTCA (Vol.1) dated 9 <sup>th</sup> May 2017 has concurred the proposal to alter the boundaries of Satkosia Tiger Reserve. Details of the new dispensation <i>vis-a-vis</i> the old are follows: <table><tr><th>S.No.</th><th>Parameter</th><th>Old</th><th>New</th><th>Remarks</th></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>Area of core</td><td>523.61</td><td>523.61</td><td rowspan="3">Overall addition of 172.83 sq. km to the tiger reserve</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>Area of buffer</td><td>440.26</td><td>613.09</td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td>Total</td><td>963.87</td><td>1136.7</td></tr></table> <b>The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.</b>	S.No.	Parameter	Old	New	Remarks	1	Area of core	523.61	523.61	Overall addition of 172.83 sq. km to the tiger reserve	2	Area of buffer	440.26	613.09	3	Total	963.87	1136.7
S.No.	Parameter	Old	New	Remarks															
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2	Area of buffer	440.26	613.09																
3	Total	963.87	1136.7																

1	<b>Name of the Proposal</b>	Diversion of forestland for proposed realignment on the existing Lachung-Yumthang road to bypass heavy landslide between 14.00 km to 15.00 km in North Sikkim
2	<b>Name of the protected Area involved</b>	Shingba Rhododendron Sanctuary
3	<b>File No.</b>	6-117/2017/WL
4	<b>Name of the State</b>	Sikkim
5	<b>Whether proposal is sub-judice</b>	Not sub-judice
6	<b>Area of the protected area</b>	4300 ha
7(a)	<b>Area proposed for diversion/ Denotification</b>	0.5310 ha
7(b)	<b>Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)</b>	Not mentioned
8	<b>Name of the applicant agency</b>	Border Road Organization, Govt. of India
9	<b>Total number of tree to be felled</b>	No felling of trees
10	<b>Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not</b>	YES
11	<b>Recommendation of State Board for Wildlife</b> The State Board for Wildlife has recommended the proposal in its 19 <sup>th</sup> meeting held on 22.02.2017.	
12	<b>Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency</b> Diversion of forestland for proposed realignment on the existing Lachung-Yumthang road to bypass heavy landslide between 14.00 km to 15.00 km is being acquired from forestland belong to north territorial Division. The stretch of road over existing alignment is covered by huge muck debris due to land slide which occurred on 11 March 2015. Traffic is passing along the temporary diversion with restricted speed and loads. Hence construction of proper realignment road to desired specification is required to support passage of all types of traffic in all weather conditions. Construction of new alignment will be beneficial to the local people/troops residing ahead of Lachung and tourists visiting Yamuthang valley. This is the only road available for transportation of personnel as well as goods. Construction of this road along new alignment will provide better transportation facilities to the people of North Sikkim as also to the army.	
13	<b>Rare and endangered species found in the area</b> This sanctuary supports red panda, musk deer, blue sheep serow, himalayan black back deer, goral, Tibetan wolf, snow leopard, otter, blood pheasant, etc.	
14	<b>Opinion of the Chief Wildlife Warden</b> The CWLW has recommended the proposal subject to the following conditions: (i) User agency should not be allowed to throw the muck generated by developing the proposed alignment. (ii) Labour camps should not be permitted within the sanctuary. (iii) Sufficient number of signage's to avoid disturbance to the existing habitat to be erected along the road.	
15	<b>Comments of Ministry</b>	

	<p>This proposal is the only lifeline to access the areas in Yumthang valley and the army personnel are also depending on this approach to guard the national border.</p>
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	<p><b>The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.</b></p>
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1	<b>Name of the Proposal</b>	Diversion of 0.0248 ha of forestland for implementation of Rural Water Supply Scheme from Tharey Kholas to Chingthang GPU, West Sikkim
2	<b>Name of the protected Area involved</b>	Barsey Rhoddendron Sanctuary
3	<b>File No.</b>	6-90/2017/WL
4	<b>Name of the State</b>	Sikkim
5	<b>Whether proposal is sub-judice</b>	Not sub-judice
6	<b>Area of the protected area</b>	104 sq.km
7(a)	<b>Area proposed for diversion/ Denotification</b>	0.0248 ha
7(b)	<b>Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)</b>	0.03 ha
8	<b>Name of the applicant agency</b>	Rural Management & Development Department, Govt. of Sikkim
9	<b>Total number of tree to be felled</b>	NIL
10	<b>Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not</b>	YES
11	<b>Recommendation of State Board for Wildlife</b> The State Board for Wildlife has recommended the proposal in its 19 <sup>th</sup> meeting held on 22.02.2017.	
12	<b>Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency</b> The diversion of 0.0248 ha forestland is to provide potable drinking water to the public of various villages within Chingthang GPU. The project includes tapping of raw water from Tharey Khola Sribadam at an elevation of about 1835 meter above MSL and is to be conveyed through suitably designed pipelines to Chingthang GPS an altitude of about 1500 meter above MSL. The source where the headwork is to be constructed and some portion of the alignment of water pipeline under Barsey Rhoddendron Sanctuary in West District of Sikkim. The dry villages of Chingthang GPS suffering from acute availability of drinking water will be benefited by this project	
13	<b>Rare and endangered species found in the area</b> This sanctuary supports leopard, leopard cat, yellow-throated marten, masked palm civet, goral, barking deer, asian black bear, red panda, crestless porcupine, Himalayan mouse-hare, Tibetan wolf, wild dog, etc.	
14	<b>Opinion of the Chief Wildlife Warden</b> The CWLW has recommended the proposal with the following conditions: (1) The pipeline will be underground except in the rocky cliffs where digging the rocks will make the land more fragile and use of stones should be minimized. (2) Labour camps will not be permitted to be set up inside the sanctuary. (3) All workers need to obtain permits for working inside the sanctuary. (4) Construction materials should be stored in the identified area. (5) No additional felling of trees produce from sanctuary should take place. (6) Authorized sanctuary personnel will check the construction sites as and when required.	



	<p>(7) The project implementing authorities and workers will obey Dos and Don'ts of the sanctuary.</p> <p>(8) Even after completion of the project, the implementation agency shall inform and take permission from the Department of Forest, Envi. &amp; Wildlife Management for any kind of maintenance work.</p>
15	<p><b>Comments of Ministry</b></p> <p>The project proposal for diversion of 0.0248 ha of forestland for rural water supply is essential for the welfare of the local people.</p> <p><b>The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.</b></p>

(24)

1	Name of the Proposal	Permission for investigation and survey for construction of National Highway (NH-3) bypass road in Son Chiriya Wildlife Sanctuary, Ghatigaon, Madhya Pradesh.		
2	Name of the protected Area involved	Son Chiriya Wildlife Sanctuary		
3	File No.	6-118/2013 WL		
4	Name of the State	Madhya Pradesh		
5	Whether proposal is sub-judice	Not sub-judice		
6	Area of the protected area	512 Sq .km		
7(a)	Area proposed for diversion/Denotification	Forest land : 8.370 ha Revenue land : 31.630 ha Total : 40 ha		
7(b)	Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)	Name of project	Area diverted	Year of diversion
		Railway line Gwalior to Shivpuri	135.121	1994
		Sank-Swarna Rekha Canal	39.75	1990
		Total	174.871	
8	Name of the applicant agency	Special Area Development Authority (Counter Magnet), Gwalior		
9	Total number of tree to be felled	The proposal indicates that no clearing of vegetation is required within the sanctuary.		
10	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	Yes		
11	<b>Recommendation of State Board for Wildlife</b> The State Board for Wildlife has recommended the proposal in its meeting held on 29 <sup>th</sup> July 2013.			
12	<b>Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency</b> Permission for investigation and survey for construction of National Highway (NH-3) bypass road in Son Chiriya Wildlife Sanctuary, Ghatigaon, Madhya Pradesh.			
13.	<b>Rare and endangered species found in the area</b> The proposal indicates the presence of Cheetal, Chinkara, Black Buck and Wild Boar etc.			
14.	<b>Opinion of the Chief Wildlife Warden</b> The Chief Wildlife Warden has recommended the proposal. The project is only for survey, hence no conditions are required.			
15.	<b>Comments of Ministry</b> The proposal indicates that no need of assessment of Bio-diversity impact because the area is less than 50 hectares.			

Proposal was considered by the Standing Committee of NBWL in its 31<sup>st</sup> Meeting held on 12<sup>th</sup>-13<sup>th</sup> August 2014. *“the Standing Committee decided to recommend the proposal for survey and investigation subject to the condition that this recommendation shall not be construed as an approval for the project and alternative routes shall be explored so that the road through the sanctuary is totally avoided.*

**The user agency has carried out the survey and investigation work. Now the user agency submitted for seeking recommendation of the Standing Committee of NBWL for taking up the work. The proposal indicates the following options:**

Option	Length of road in km	Total area required	Approx. cost
1	30.72 km	Total 100 ha. 42.60 ha sanctuary land (8.40 ha forestland and 34.20 ha private land and 57.40 ha revenue land. Upgradation & widening of existing road	481.30 crore
2	29.82 km	100 ha-40.50 ha sanctuary land (8.40 ha forestland and 32.10 ha reserved forestland and 59.50 ha private land. Upgradation & widening of existing road	531.82 crore
3	60.00 km	180 ha. The proposed site is outside the sanctuary. Road is existing	1000 crore

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

1	<b>Name of the Proposal</b>	Installation of collocated Strong Motion Sensors, GPS receivers and Metrological Sensors with real time VSAT connectivity in Interview Island, East Island and Narcondam Island Sanctuary
2	<b>Name of the protected Area involved</b>	Interview Island Sanctuary East Island Sanctuary Narcondam Island Sanctuary
3	<b>File No.</b>	6-114/2017/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>	Interview Island Sanctuary : 133 sq.km East Island Sanctuary : 1.812 sq.km Narcondam Island Sanctuary : 6.11 sq.km
7(a)	<b>Area proposed for diversion/ Denotification</b>	Interview Island Sanctuary : 0.01 ha East Island Sanctuary : 0.01 ha Narcondam Island Sanctuary : 0.01 ha
7(b)	<b>Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)</b>	NIL
8	<b>Name of the applicant agency</b>	Directorate of Disaster Management, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Port Blair
9	<b>Total number of tree to be felled</b>	No felling of trees
10	<b>Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not</b>	YES
11	<b>Recommendation of State Board for Wildlife</b>	<b>There are no recommendations of the State Board for Wildlife</b> however it is mentioned in the proposal that the Hon'ble Lt. Governor, the Chairman has consented for sending the proposal to the Standing Committee of National Board for wildlife.
12	<b>Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency</b>	The Directorate of Disaster Management, Andaman & Nicobar Islands Administration intends (i) to set up GPS strong motion sensor for emergency communication of disaster, installation of tsunami sirens in the open space in front of the forest inspection bungalow inside the common campus of Police and Forest Departments in the <b>Interview Island Sanctuary</b> . (ii) to set up GPS strong motion sensor for emergency communication of disaster, installation of tsunami sirens in the open space beside the abandoned solar power plant behind the police outpost in the <b>East Island Sanctuary</b> . (iii) to set up GPS strong motion sensor for emergency communication of disaster, installation of tsunami sirens in the open space beside the lighthouse campus in the Narcondam Island Sanctuary. It is mentioned in the proposal that there will be no negative impact on the flora and fauna of the sanctuary due to this project as the site selected is devoid of any vegetation/forest cover.
13	<b>Rare and endangered species found in the area</b>	<b>Interview Island Sanctuary:</b> Feral elephant, spotted deer, Indian palm civet, Himalayan palm civet, wild boar, etc. <b>East Island Sanctuary:</b> Except Narcondam hornbill this sanctuary does not have any

	<p>significant species.</p> <p><b>Narcondam Island Sanctuary:</b> Spotted deer, Indian palm civet, Himalayan palm civet, wild boar, etc.</p>
14	<p><b>Opinion of the Chief Wildlife Warden</b></p> <p>The CWLW mentioned that setting up of strong motion accelerometers will help in collecting data on tsunami and earthquake like calamity. This proposed centre will also provide early warning on tsunami and aid in earthquake related research as well as emergency communication for the union territory. He has recommended the proposal and imposed the following conditions:</p> <p>It is expected that the user agency should share the information gathered through this centre with the Department of Environment &amp; Forests. The user agency should also allow the park official to use the communication system in case of any emergency.</p>
15	<p><b>Comments of Ministry</b></p> <p>This project proposal is for the public utility and will aid in managing disaster related hazard in territory.</p> <p><b>The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.</b></p>

### 43.3.2 PROPOSALS FOR TAKING UP ACTIVITIES WITHIN 10 KM FROM THE BOUNDARIES OF PROTECTED AREAS.

The list of proposals for taking up non- forestry activities within Protected Areas is as follows:

S.No.	State	F.No.	Subject
1	Anadaman & Nicobar Islands	6-74/2017 WL	Proposal for provision of 3-lane slipway 500 ton capacity near coast guard jetty, Port Blair by Coast Guard Region, HQ, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Port Blair
2	Kerala	6-112/2017 WL	The proposed Govt. of India Jetty site along the east bank of Willington Island in the Ernakulum Channel
3	Uttarakhand	6-96/2017 WL	Obtain NOC for Sand, Bajri & Boulder mining on Yamuna River bed (14.97 ha) at Village Kulhal, District Dehradun, Uttarakhand
4	Uttarakhand	6-97/2017 WL	Obtain NOC for Sand, Bajri & Boulder mining (60.983 ha) on Sheetla River bed at Village Charwa Kedarwala and Jassowala, District Dehradun, Uttarakhand
5	Uttarakhand	6-98/2017 WL	Obtain NOC for Sand, Bajri & Boulder mining (34.94 ha) on Yamuna River bed at Village Dhakrani, District Dehradun, Uttarakhand
6	Uttarakhand	6-99/2017 WL	Obtain NOC for Sand, Bajri & Boulder mining (69.785 ha) on Baldi River bed at Villages Mirota, Mandawali, Pustadi, Kulhaan, Mansingh, Kheri Mansingh, Reniwala, Dist. Dehradun, Uttarakhand
7	Uttarakhand	6-100/2017 WL	Proposal for transfer of land outside Kedarnath Wildlife Sanctuary at a distance of 3.5 km away from the boundary for Bownanand Prayag Hydroelectric Project (300 MW)
8	Uttarakhand	6-101/2017 WL	Obtain NOC for Sand, Bajri & Boulder mining (32.218 ha) on Aasan River bed at Village Sahaspur, District Dehradun, Uttarakhand
9	Uttarakhand	6-102/2017 WL	Obtain NOC for Sand, Bajri & Boulder mining (32.0 ha) on Aasan River bed at Village Khushaalpur, District Dehradun, Uttarakhand
10	Uttarakhand	6-103/2017 WL	Obtain NOC for Sand, Bajri & Boulder mining (4.0 ha) on Aasan River bed at Village Dhamolo, District Dehradun, Uttarakhand
11	Uttarakhand	6-104/2017 WL	Obtain NOC for Sand, Bajri & Boulder mining (45.0 ha) on Aasan River bed at Jassuwala, Lakhawala, Mednipur and Bandripur, District Dehradun, Uttarakhand
12	Uttarakhand	6-111/2017 WL	Obtain NOC for Sand, Bajri & Boulder mining on Aasan River bed (32.709 ha) at Village Sahaspur, District Dehradun, Uttarakhand

(1)

1	<b>Name of the Proposal</b>	Proposal for provision of 3-lane slipway 500 ton capacity near coast guard jetty, Port Blair by Coast Guard Region, HQ, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Port Blair
2	<b>Name of the protected Area involved</b>	Mount Harriet National Park Lahabarrack Crocodile Wildlife Sanctuary Shake Islands
3	<b>File No.</b>	6-74/2017/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>	Mount Harriet National Park : 46.62 sq.km Lahabarrack Crocodile Wildlife Sanctuary : 22.8 sq.km
7(a)	<b>Area proposed for diversion/ Denotification</b>	NIL 2.25 ha required for diversion falls outside the protected area. The proposed area is within the ESZ of 10 km from the following protected areas. Mount Harriet National Park : 8.6 km Lahabarrack Crocodile Wildlife Sanctuary : 8.7 km
7(b)	<b>Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)</b>	NIL
8	<b>Name of the applicant agency</b>	Head Quarters Coast Guard Region (A&N), Port Blair
9	<b>Total number of tree to be felled</b>	No felling of trees
10	<b>Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not</b>	YES
11	<b>Recommendation of State Board for Wildlife</b>	The State Board for Wildlife has recommended the proposal in its meeting held on 08.03.2017.
12	<b>Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency</b>	Presently this coast guard region has a fleet consisting of 20 ships including one OPV, 07 FPVs/IPVs and 12IBs to meet its operational requirements. Slipping two ships every month for undertaking underwater routine necessitates availability of dedicated slip facility to cater requirement of coast guard ships. After analyzing the constraints to have a smooth and efficient CG ship refits with the present infrastructure available at these islands, the requirements of own coast guard slipping facility is inescapable for effective and efficient maintaining of the CG ships of the region. Hence provisions of 3-lane slipway 500 ton capacity have been included in the coast guard annual works programme 2016-2017, which has been approved by Ministry of Defence.
13	<b>Rare and endangered species found in the area</b>	<b>Mount Harriet National Park</b> supports healthy Andaman pig, cheetal, elephant, shrew, etc. <b>Lahabarrack Crocodile Wildlife Sanctuary</b> is the excellent habitat of salt water crocodile.
14	<b>Opinion of the Chief Wildlife Warden</b>	The CWLW has recommended the proposal and mentioned that the proposed area for diversion falls within the defence area. It is expected that the user agency should minimize the disturbance to local flora and fauna during the construction and operational phase of the project.

15	<p><b>Comments of Ministry</b></p> <p>The proposed project is essential to undertake timely maintenance of ships of Indian Coast Guard Ships in Andaman &amp; Nicobar Islands region. It enhance the functional capacity of Coast Guard in guarding the territorial waters if Andaman &amp; Nicobar Islands.</p> <p><b>The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.</b></p>
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(2)

1	<b>Name of the Proposal</b>	The proposed Govt. of India Jetty site along the east bank of Willington Island in the Ernakulum Channel
2	<b>Name of the protected Area involved</b>	Mangalavanam Bird Sanctuary
3	<b>File No.</b>	6-112/2017 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>	2.74 ha
7(a)	<b>Area proposed for diversion/ Denotification</b>	0.24 ha
7(b)	<b>Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)</b>	NIL
8	<b>Name of the applicant agency</b>	Officer In-Charge, SBS G 9, Port Users Complex, Willington Island, Kochi
9	<b>Total number of tree to be felled</b>	NIL
10	<b>Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not</b>	YES
11	<b>Recommendation of State Board for Wildlife</b> The proposal was placed for clearance of the State Board for Wildlife in its meeting held on 27.12.2016 and the Board decided to consider the matter after getting the proposal through online portal with necessary inspection report.	
12	<b>Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency</b> The proposed Jetty is of T-shape with Jetty head structures of 200 m X 12 m and is connected to the main land with an approach bridge of 105 m X 10 m. The project site at Kochi involving construction of a Jetty for NTRO by Chin Port Trust (CoPT) falls at a distance of 3.1 km from the Mangalavanam Bird Sanctuary and the project does not affect the habitat of any endangered or rare species. The project site is devoid of any vegetation and the area is not on the migratory path of wildlife.	
13	<b>Rare and endangered species found in the area</b> Mangalavanam is primarily a bird refuge. There are 194 birds belonging to 32 species. Some of the birds found are redshank, greenshank, brahminy kite, white-breasted water hen and marsh sandpiper. The sanctuary is also home to Indian flying-fox, painted bat, three-striped palm squirrel/dusky palm squirrel, house rat/black rat, bandicota, eurasian otter, etc.	
14	<b>Opinion of the Chief Wildlife Warden</b> The CWLW has recommended the project and imposed no conditions.	
15	<b>Comments of Ministry</b> The proposal has strategic/ national importance.  <b>The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.</b>	

(3)

1	<b>Name of the Proposal</b>	Obtain NOC for Sand, Bajri & Boulder mining on Yamuna River bed (14.97 ha) at Village Kulhal, District Dehradun, Uttarakhand
2	<b>Name of the protected Area involved</b>	Asan Wetland Conservation Reserve
3	<b>File No.</b>	6-96/2017/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>	444.40 ha
7(a)	<b>Area proposed for diversion/ Denotification</b>	NIL
7(b)	<b>Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)</b>	NIL
8	<b>Name of the applicant agency</b>	M/s. Garhwal Mandal Vikas Nigam Ltd., Dehradun, Uttarakhand
9	<b>Total number of tree to be felled</b>	No felling of trees
10	<b>Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not</b>	YES
11	<b>Recommendation of State Board for Wildlife</b> The State Board for Wildlife has recommended the proposal in its meeting held on 07.11.2016.	
12	<b>Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency</b> The proposal for the collection of Sand, Bajri and Boulder Mining Project (area: 34.94 ha) is located at a distance of <b>3.50 km from the Aasan Wetland Conservation Reserve</b> . Collection of river bed materials is very essential to prevent widening of the riverbed due to the deposition of sediments which if not mined out will cause flooding, damage to the adjoining area, destruction of life and property. This can only be prevented by maintaining the river flow within the existing middle course of the river. In addition to this the production of minerals will benefit the State in the form of Royalty and help in development activity in the State. The project will generate direct and indirect employment opportunities for the people in nearby villages. Also the mine management will initiate various socio-economic developments as a part of CSR Activity I nearby villages which will improve the socio-economic status of the area.	
13	<b>Rare and endangered species found in the area</b> This Conservation Reserve supports healthy aquatic bird population and is famous for winter migratory birds. Mammalian wildlife namely wild pig, goral, nilgai, spotted deer, Rhesus macaque, Indian grey mongoose, etc.	
14	<b>Opinion of the Chief Wildlife Warden</b> The CWLW has recommended the proposal subject to the conditions specified by the Divisional Forest Officer of Chakrata Forest Division. It was also mentioned in the proposal that the project is of public interest.	
15	<b>Comments of Ministry</b> The mining of river bed materials is essential to keep the river flow constant and to prevent erosion, and loss of life and property.  <b>The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.</b>	

(4)

1	<b>Name of the Proposal</b>	Obtain NOC for Sand, Bajri & Boulder mining (60.983 ha) on Sheetla River bed at Village Charwa Kedarwala and Jassowala, District Dehradun, Uttarakhand
2	<b>Name of the protected Area involved</b>	Aasan Wetland Conservation Reserve
3	<b>File No.</b>	6-97/2017/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>	444.40 ha
7(a)	<b>Area proposed for diversion/ Denotification</b>	NIL
7(b)	<b>Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)</b>	NIL
8	<b>Name of the applicant agency</b>	M/s. Garhwal Mandal Vikas Nigam Ltd., Dehradun, Uttarakhand
9	<b>Total number of tree to be felled</b>	No felling of trees
10	<b>Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not</b>	YES
11	<b>Recommendation of State Board for Wildlife</b> The State Board for Wildlife has recommended the proposal in its meeting held on 07.11.2016.	
12	<b>Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency</b> The proposal for the collection of Sand, Bajri and Boulder Mining (area: 60.983 ha) from the Sheetla River bed is located at a distance of <b>4.28 km from the Aasan Wetland Conservation Reserve</b> . This project is very essential to prevent widening of the riverbed due to the deposition of sediments which if not mined out will cause flooding, damage to the adjoining area, destruction of life and property. This can only be prevented by maintaining the river flow within the existing middle course of the river. In addition to this the production of minerals will benefit the State in the form of Royalty and help in development activity in the State. The project will generate direct and indirect employment opportunities for the people in nearby villages. Also the mine management will initiate various socio-economic developments as a part of CSR Activity-I nearby villages which will improve the socio-economic status of the area.	
13	<b>Rare and endangered species found in the area</b> This Conservation Reserve supports healthy aquatic bird population and is famous for winter migratory birds. Mammalian wildlife namely wild pig, goral, nilgai, spotted deer, Rhesus macaque, Indian grey mongoose, etc.	
14	<b>Opinion of the Chief Wildlife Warden</b> The CWLW has recommended the proposal subject to the conditions specified by the Divisional Forest Officer of Chakrata Forest Division. It was also mentioned in the proposal that the project is of public interest.	
15	<b>Comments of Ministry</b> <b>The proposed project is located at a distance of 4.28 km from the Aasan Wetland Conservation Reserve.</b> The mining of river bed materials is essential to keep the river flow	

	constant and to prevent erosion, and loss of life and property. <b>The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.</b>
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(5)

1	<b>Name of the Proposal</b>	Obtain NOC for Sand, Bajri & Boulder mining (34.94 ha) on Yamuna River bed at Village Dhakrani, District Dehradun, Uttarakhand
2	<b>Name of the protected Area involved</b>	Asan Wetland Conservation Reserve
3	<b>File No.</b>	6-98/2017/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>	444.40 ha
7(a)	<b>Area proposed for diversion/ Denotification</b>	NIL
7(b)	<b>Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)</b>	NIL
8	<b>Name of the applicant agency</b>	M/s. Garhwal Mandal Vikas Nigam Ltd., Dehradun, Uttarakhand
9	<b>Total number of tree to be felled</b>	No felling of trees
10	<b>Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not</b>	YES
11	<b>Recommendation of State Board for Wildlife</b> The State Board for Wildlife has recommended the proposal in its meeting held on 07.11.2016.	
12	<b>Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency</b> The proposal for the collection of Sand, Bajri and Boulder Mining Project (area: 34.94 ha) is located at a distance of <b>2.40 km from the Aasan Wetland Conservation Reserve</b> . Collection of river bed materials is very essential to prevent widening of the riverbed due to the deposition of sediments which if not mined out will cause flooding, damage to the adjoining area, destruction of life and property. This can only be prevented by maintaining the river flow within the existing middle course of the river. In addition to this the production of minerals will benefit the State in the form of Royalty and help in development activity in the State. The project will generate direct and indirect employment opportunities for the people in nearby villages. Also the mine management will initiate various socio-economic developments as a part of CSR Activity I nearby villages which will improve the socio-economic status of the area.	
13	<b>Rare and endangered species found in the area</b> This Conservation Reserve supports healthy aquatic bird population and is famous for winter migratory birds. Mammalian wildlife namely wild pig, goral, nilgai, spotted deer, Rhesus macaque, Indian grey mongoose, etc.	
14	<b>Opinion of the Chief Wildlife Warden</b> The CWLW has recommended the proposal subject to the conditions specified by DFO of Chakrata Forest Division. It was also mentioned in the proposal that the project is of public interest.	
15	<b>Comments of Ministry</b> <b>The proposed project area of 34.94 ha is located at a distance of 2.40 km from the Aasan Wetland Conservation Reserve.</b> The mining of river bed materials is essential to keep the	

	river flow constant and to prevent erosion, and loss of life and property.
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	<b>The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.</b>
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(6)

1	<b>Name of the Proposal</b>	Obtain NOC for Sand, Bajri & Boulder mining (69.785 ha) on Baldi River bed at Villages Mirota, Mandawali, Pustadi, Kulhaan, Mansingh, Kheri Mansingh, Reniwala, Dist. Dehradun, Uttarakhand
2	<b>Name of the protected Area involved</b>	Mussoorie Wildlife Sanctuary
3	<b>File No.</b>	6-99/2017/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>	1081.97 ha
7(a)	<b>Area proposed for diversion/ Denotification</b>	NIL
7(b)	<b>Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)</b>	NIL
8	<b>Name of the applicant agency</b>	M/s. Garhwal Mandal Vikas Nigam Ltd., Dehradun, Uttarakhand
9	<b>Total number of tree to be felled</b>	No felling of trees
10	<b>Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not</b>	YES
11	<b>Recommendation of State Board for Wildlife</b> The State Board for Wildlife has recommended the proposal in its meeting held on 07.11.2016.	
12	<b>Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency</b> The proposal for the collection of Sand, Bajri and Boulder Mining (area: 32.218 ha) from the boundary of Mussoorie Wildlife Sanctuary is located at a distance of 1 to 7.52 km from the boundary of the Sanctuary. This project is very essential to prevent widening of the riverbed due to the deposition of sediments which if not mined out will cause flooding, damage to the adjoining area, destruction of life and property. This can only be prevented by maintaining the river flow within the existing middle course of the river. In addition to this the production of minerals will benefit the State in the form of Royalty and help in development activity in the State. The project will generate direct and indirect employment opportunities for the people in nearby villages. Also the mine management will initiate various socio-economic developments as a part of CSR Activity-I nearby villages which will improve the socio-economic status of the area.	
13	<b>Rare and endangered species found in the area</b> This Sanctuary supports mammalian wildlife namely leopard, Himalayan black bear, wild boar, Langur, Indian hare, barking deer, wild pig, nilgai, spotted deer, mongoose, etc.	
14	<b>Opinion of the Chief Wildlife Warden</b> The CWLW has recommended the proposal subject to the following conditions: (1) No mining activity in the night (2) Speed breakers should be made on the road to avoid high speed of vehicles involved in mining for protection of wildlife.	
15	<b>Comments of Ministry</b> <b>The proposed project is located at a distance of 1 to 7.52 km from the Mussoorie Wildlife</b>	

	<p><b>Sanctuary.</b> The mining of river bed materials is essential to keep the river flow constant and to prevent erosion, and loss of life and property.</p>
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	<p><b>The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.</b></p>
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(7)

1	Name of the Proposal	Proposal for transfer of land outside Kedarnath Wildlife Sanctuary at a distance of 3.5 km away from the boundary for Bowlanand Prayag Hydroelectric Project (300 MW)						
2	Name of the protected Area involved	Kedarnath Wildlife Sanctuary						
3	File No.	6-100/2017/WL						
4	Name of the State	Uttarakhand						
5	Whether proposal is sub-judice	Not sub-judice						
6	Area of the protected area	97517 ha						
7(a)	Area proposed for diversion/ Denotification	S.No	Reserve forest	Van Panchayat	Civil land	Underground land	Private land	Remarks
		1	-	9.282	7.932	-	-	For barrage internal approach roads
		2	5.902	4.971	0.017	10.430	-	For approach roads, workshops
		3	0.200	13.676	2.498	0.630	8.604	For approach roads, power house, working area
		4	3.600	-	-	-	-	For quarry and approach roads
		5	-	-	9.500	-	-	For dampening of excavated materials
		6			-	-	-	For project offices, residential colonies, contractor colonies
		Total	9.702	27.920	21.490	11.060	8.604	
7(b)	Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)	6.3571 ha diverted for the construction of roads and High Altitude Plant Research Centre Field Station						
8	Name of the applicant agency	UJV Ltd, Head Quarters, Dehradun, Uttarakhand						
9	Total number of tree to be felled	NIL						
10	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the	YES						

	<b>diversion proposal included or not</b>	
11	<b>Recommendation of State Board for Wildlife</b> The State Board for Wildlife has recommended the proposal in its meeting held on 07.11.2016.	
12	<b>Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency</b> The proposed site is fragile and prone to soil erosion and landslides. The entire region has faced a major disaster of recent times in 2103 in the form of flash flood, which will have an impact on various aspects like hydrology, geology, etc of the region which may be considered for decision making regarding the proposed project.	
13	<b>Rare and endangered species found in the area</b> The sanctuary is home to jackal, fox, Himalayan black bear, yellow-throated marten, leopard cat, leopard, snow leopard, wild boar, Himalayan musk deer, Indian muntjac, rhesus macaque, common langur, brown-toothed shrew, red giant flying squirrel, Royle's pika, etc.	
14	<b>Opinion of the Chief Wildlife Warden</b> The CWLW has recommended the proposal and mentioned that the proposed project do not disturb the wildlife habitat of Kedarnath Wildlife Sanctuary.	
15	<b>Comments of Ministry</b> The land transfer is 3.5 km away from the boundary of the sanctuary. This project meets the electricity demand and water scarcity and also provides employment opportunities to the people of nearby villagers.  <b>The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.</b>	

(8)

1	<b>Name of the Proposal</b>	Obtain NOC for Sand, Bajri & Boulder mining (32.218 ha) on Aasan River bed at Village Sahaspur, District Dehradun, Uttarakhand
2	<b>Name of the protected Area involved</b>	Aasan Wetland Conservation Reserve
3	<b>File No.</b>	6-101/2017/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>	444.40 ha
7(a)	<b>Area proposed for diversion/ Denotification</b>	NIL
7(b)	<b>Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)</b>	NIL
8	<b>Name of the applicant agency</b>	M/s. Garhwal Mandal Vikas Nigam Ltd., Dehradun, Uttarakhand
9	<b>Total number of tree to be felled</b>	No felling of trees
10	<b>Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not</b>	YES
11	<b>Recommendation of State Board for Wildlife</b> The State Board for Wildlife has recommended the proposal in its meeting held on 07.11.2016.	
12	<b>Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency</b> The proposal for the collection of Sand, Bajri and Boulder Mining (area: 32.218 ha) from the Aasan River bed is located at a distance of <b>7.10 km from the Aasan Wetland Conservation Reserve</b> . This project is very essential to prevent widening of the riverbed due to the deposition of sediments which if not mined out will cause flooding, damage to the adjoining area, destruction of life and property. This can only be prevented by maintaining the river flow within the existing middle course of the river. In addition to this the production of minerals will benefit the State in the form of Royalty and help in development activity in the State. The project will generate direct and indirect employment opportunities for the people in nearby villages. Also the mine management will initiate various socio-economic developments as a part of CSR Activity-I nearby villages which will improve the socio-economic status of the area.	
13	<b>Rare and endangered species found in the area</b> This Conservation Reserve supports healthy aquatic bird population and is famous for winter migratory birds. Mammalian wildlife namely wild pig, goral, nilgai, spotted deer, Rhesus macaque, Indian grey mongoose, etc.	
14	<b>Opinion of the Chief Wildlife Warden</b> The CWLW has recommended the proposal subject to the conditions specified by the Divisional Forest Officer of Chakrata Forest Division. It was also mentioned in the proposal that the project is of public interest.	
15	<b>Comments of Ministry</b> <b>The proposed project is located at a distance of 7.10 km from the Aasan Wetland Conservation Reserve.</b> The mining of river bed materials is essential to keep the river flow	

	constant and to prevent erosion, and loss of life and property.
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	<b>The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.</b>
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(9)

1	<b>Name of the Proposal</b>	Obtain NOC for Sand, Bajri & Boulder mining (32.0 ha) on Aasan River bed at Village Khushaampur, District Dehradun, Uttarakhand
2	<b>Name of the protected Area involved</b>	Aasan Wetland Conservation Reserve
3	<b>File No.</b>	6-102/2017/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>	444.40 ha
7(a)	<b>Area proposed for diversion/ Denotification</b>	NIL
7(b)	<b>Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)</b>	NIL
8	<b>Name of the applicant agency</b>	M/s. Garhwal Mandal Vikas Nigam Ltd., Dehradun, Uttarakhand
9	<b>Total number of tree to be felled</b>	No felling of trees
10	<b>Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not</b>	YES
11	<b>Recommendation of State Board for Wildlife</b> The State Board for Wildlife has recommended the proposal in its meeting held on 07.11.2016.	
12	<b>Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency</b> The proposal for the collection of Sand, Bajri and Boulder Mining (area: 32.0 ha) from the Aasan River Bed is located at a distance of <b>5.30 km from the Aasan Wetland Conservation Reserve</b> . This project is very essential to prevent widening of the riverbed due to the deposition of sediments which if not mined out will cause flooding, damage to the adjoining area, destruction of life and property. This can only be prevented by maintaining the river flow within the existing middle course of the river. In addition to this the production of minerals will benefit the State in the form of Royalty and help in development activity in the State. The project will generate direct and indirect employment opportunities for the people in nearby villages. Also the mine management will initiate various socio-economic developments as a part of CSR Activity-I nearby villages which will improve the socio-economic status of the area.	
13	<b>Rare and endangered species found in the area</b> This Conservation Reserve supports healthy aquatic bird population and is famous for winter migratory birds. Mammalian wildlife namely wild pig, goral, nilgai, spotted deer, Rhesus macaque, Indian grey mongoose, etc.	
14	<b>Opinion of the Chief Wildlife Warden</b> The CWLW has recommended the proposal subject to the conditions specified by the Divisional Forest Officer of Chakrata Forest Division. It was also mentioned in the proposal that the project is of public interest.	
15	<b>Comments of Ministry</b> <b>The proposed project is located at a distance of 5.30 km from the Aasan Wetland Conservation Reserve.</b> The mining of river bed materials is essential to keep the river flow	

	constant and to prevent erosion, and loss of life and property.
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	<b>The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.</b>
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(10)

1	<b>Name of the Proposal</b>	Obtain NOC for Sand, Bajri & Boulder mining (4.0 ha) on Aasan River bed at Village Dhamolo, District Dehradun, Uttarakhand
2	<b>Name of the protected Area involved</b>	Aasan Wetland Conservation Reserve
3	<b>File No.</b>	6-103/2017/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>	444.40 ha
7(a)	<b>Area proposed for diversion/ Denotification</b>	NIL
7(b)	<b>Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)</b>	NIL
8	<b>Name of the applicant agency</b>	M/s. Garhwal Mandal Vikas Nigam Ltd., Dehradun, Uttarakhand
9	<b>Total number of tree to be felled</b>	No felling of trees
10	<b>Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not</b>	YES
11	<b>Recommendation of State Board for Wildlife</b> The State Board for Wildlife has recommended the proposal in its meeting held on 07.11.2016.	
12	<b>Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency</b> The proposal for the collection of Sand, Bajri and Boulder Mining (area: 4.0 ha) from the Aasan River bed is located at a distance of <b>6.69 km from the Aasan Wetland Conservation Reserve</b> . This project is very essential to prevent widening of the riverbed due to the deposition of sediments which if not mined out will cause flooding, damage to the adjoining area, destruction of life and property. This can only be prevented by maintaining the river flow within the existing middle course of the river. In addition to this the production of minerals will benefit the State in the form of Royalty and help in development activity in the State. The project will generate direct and indirect employment opportunities for the people in nearby villages. Also the mine management will initiate various socio-economic developments as a part of CSR Activity-I nearby villages which will improve the socio-economic status of the area.	
13	<b>Rare and endangered species found in the area</b> This Conservation Reserve supports healthy aquatic bird population and is famous for winter migratory birds. Mammalian wildlife namely wild pig, goral, nilgai, spotted deer, Rhesus macaque, Indian grey mongoose, etc.	
14	<b>Opinion of the Chief Wildlife Warden</b> The CWLW has recommended the proposal subject to the conditions specified by the Divisional Forest Officer of Chakrata Forest Division. It was also mentioned in the proposal that the project is of public interest.	
15	<b>Comments of Ministry</b> <b>The proposed project is located at a distance of 6.69 km from the Aasan Wetland Conservation Reserve.</b> The mining of river bed materials is essential to keep the river flow	

	constant and to prevent erosion, and loss of life and property.
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	<b>The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.</b>
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(11)

1	<b>Name of the Proposal</b>	Obtain NOC for Sand, Bajri & Boulder mining (45.0 ha) on Aasan River bed at Jassuwala, Lakhanwala, Mednipur and Bandripur, District Dehradun, Uttarakhand
2	<b>Name of the protected Area involved</b>	Aasan Wetland Conservation Reserve
3	<b>File No.</b>	6-104/2017/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>	444.40 ha
7(a)	<b>Area proposed for diversion/ Denotification</b>	NIL
7(b)	<b>Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)</b>	NIL
8	<b>Name of the applicant agency</b>	M/s. Garhwal Mandal Vikas Nigam Ltd., Dehradun, Uttarakhand
9	<b>Total number of tree to be felled</b>	No felling of trees
10	<b>Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not</b>	YES
11	<b>Recommendation of State Board for Wildlife</b> The State Board for Wildlife has recommended the proposal in its meeting held on 07.11.2016.	
12	<b>Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency</b> The proposal for the collection of Sand, Bajri and Boulder Mining (area: 45.0 ha) from the Aasan River bed is located at a distance of <b>3.10 km from the Aasan Wetland Conservation Reserve</b> . This project is very essential to prevent widening of the riverbed due to the deposition of sediments which if not mined out will cause flooding, damage to the adjoining area, destruction of life and property. This can only be prevented by maintaining the river flow within the existing middle course of the river. In addition to this the production of minerals will benefit the State in the form of Royalty and help in development activity in the State. The project will generate direct and indirect employment opportunities for the people in nearby villages. Also the mine management will initiate various socio-economic developments as a part of CSR Activity-I nearby villages which will improve the socio-economic status of the area.	
13	<b>Rare and endangered species found in the area</b> This Conservation Reserve supports healthy aquatic bird population and is famous for winter migratory birds. Mammalian wildlife namely wild pig, goral, nilgai, spotted deer, Rhesus macaque, Indian grey mongoose, etc.	
14	<b>Opinion of the Chief Wildlife Warden</b> The CWLW has recommended the proposal subject to the conditions specified by the Divisional Forest Officer of Chakrata Forest Division. It was also mentioned in the proposal that the project is of public interest.	
15	<b>Comments of Ministry</b> <b>The proposed project is located at a distance of 3.10 km from the Aasan Wetland</b>	

	<p><b>Conservation Reserve.</b> The mining of river bed materials is essential to keep the river flow constant and to prevent erosion, and loss of life and property.</p>
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	<p><b>The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.</b></p>
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(12)

1	<b>Name of the Proposal</b>	Obtain NOC for Sand, Bajri & Boulder mining on Aasan River bed (32.709 ha) at Village Sahaspur, District Dehradun, Uttarakhand
2	<b>Name of the protected Area involved</b>	Asan Wetland Conservation Reserve
3	<b>File No.</b>	6-111/2017/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>	444.40 ha
7(a)	<b>Area proposed for diversion/ Denotification</b>	NIL
7(b)	<b>Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)</b>	NIL
8	<b>Name of the applicant agency</b>	M/s. Garhwal Mandal Vikas Nigam Ltd., Dehradun, Uttarakhand
9	<b>Total number of tree to be felled</b>	No felling of trees
10	<b>Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not</b>	YES
11	<b>Recommendation of State Board for Wildlife</b> The State Board for Wildlife has recommended the proposal in its meeting held on 07.11.2016.	
12	<b>Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency</b> The proposal for the collection of Sand, Bajri and Boulder Mining Project (area: 32.709 ha) is located at a distance of <b>9.0 km from the Aasan Wetland Conservation Reserve</b> . Collection of river bed materials is very essential to prevent widening of the riverbed due to the deposition of sediments which if not mined out will cause flooding, damage to the adjoining area, destruction of life and property. This can only be prevented by maintaining the river flow within the existing middle course of the river. In addition to this the production of minerals will benefit the State in the form of Royalty and help in development activity in the State. The project will generate direct and indirect employment opportunities for the people in nearby villages. Also the mine management will initiate various socio-economic developments as a part of CSR Activity I nearby villages which will improve the socio-economic status of the area.	
13	<b>Rare and endangered species found in the area</b> This Conservation Reserve supports healthy aquatic bird population and is famous for winter migratory birds. Mammalian wildlife namely wild pig, goral, nilgai, spotted deer, Rhesus macaque, Indian grey mongoose, etc.	
14	<b>Opinion of the Chief Wildlife Warden</b> The CWLW has recommended the proposal subject to the conditions specified by the Divisional Forest Officer of Chakrata Forest Division. It was also mentioned in the proposal that the project is of public interest.	
15	<b>Comments of Ministry</b> <b>The proposed project area of 32.709 ha is located at a distance of 9.0 km from the Aasan Wetland Conservation Reserve.</b> The mining of river bed materials is essential to keep the	

	river flow constant and to prevent erosion, and loss of life and property.
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	<b>The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.</b>
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**AGENDA ITEM NO. 4**  
**ANY OTHER ITEM WITH THE PERMISSION OF THE CHAIR**

## **MINUTES OF 42<sup>nd</sup> MEETING OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL BOARD FOR WILDLIFE HELD ON 15<sup>th</sup> MAY 2017**

The 42<sup>nd</sup> Meeting of the Standing Committee of National Board for Wildlife was held on 15<sup>th</sup> May 2017 in the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change under the chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister of State (Independent Charge) for Environment, Forest and Climate Change. List of participants is at **ANNEXURE 42.1.1**.

Hon'ble Chairman welcomed all the participants to the 42<sup>nd</sup> Meeting and asked the IGF(WL) to initiate the discussions on the Agenda Items.

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

#### **Confirmation of the minutes of the 41<sup>st</sup> Meeting of Standing Committee of National Board for Wildlife held on 2<sup>nd</sup> March 2017**

The IGF(WL) informed the Committee that the minutes of the 41<sup>st</sup> Meeting of the Standing Committee of NBWL held on 2<sup>nd</sup> March 2017, were circulated to all members of the Standing Committee on 24<sup>th</sup> March 2017. However, no comments were received. Accordingly, the minutes of 41<sup>st</sup> Meeting were deemed to be confirmed.

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

#### **ACTION TAKEN REPORT**

##### **36.4.2.1 Setting up 5.25 MTPA Development of Floating storage and Regasification Unit (FSRU) facilities for import of LNG within the existing deep water port at Kakinada, Andhra Pradesh. The proposed site is 2.5 km away from the boundary limits of Coringa Wildlife Sanctuary**

The IGF(WL) briefed the Committee on the proposal and mentioned that the proposal was discussed in the 40<sup>th</sup> Meeting of SC-NBWL. He also mentioned that according to Terms of Reference (TOR) for EC, impact on Marine Life would be assessed. Since the project site located 2.0 km away from Coringa WLS, Impact Mitigation and Wildlife Conservation Plan is required

to be submitted. As the report on impact and other aspects related to marine life has been pending for one year and a half, the Chairman requested that the CWLW and the user agency should be requested to attend the Ministry and reasons for the delay in submission of Impact Mitigation and Wildlife Conservation Plan sought. Accordingly the Standing Committee decided to defer the proposal.

- 36.4.2.12. Construction of Singoli-Bhatwari Hydroelectric Project 99 MW by M/s L&T Uttaranchal Hydropower Limited. The proposed site falls within 10 km from the boundary of Kedarnath Wildlife Sanctuary**
- 36.4.2.13. Construction of 171 MW Lata Tapovan Hydro Power Project of NTPC Ltd, Uttarakhand**
- 36.4.2.14. Construction of 520 MW (4X130) Tapovan Vishnugad Hydroelectric Project of NTPC Ltd., Uttarakhand. The proposed site falls outside Nanda Devi National Park at a distance of 7.5 km**

The IGF(WL) briefed the Committee on the above proposals and mentioned that the proposals were considered by the SC-NBWL in its 39<sup>th</sup> meeting held on 23<sup>rd</sup> August 2016. During the said meeting, it was decided by the Standing Committee to seek the comments of Ministry of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation on the proposed projects. A letter was sent to Ministry of Water Resources on 23<sup>rd</sup> September 2016 for seeking its comments. Reminder letters have been sent to Ministry of Water Resources on 31.03.2017 and 05.05.2017. However, no comments have been received from Ministry of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation.

The Chair suggested to the Chief Wildlife Warden to ask the State Government to take up the matter with Ministry of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation. Consequently the Standing Committee decided to defer the proposal.

- 34.4.2.11 Proposal of Ms Stone International Pvt. Ltd Chechat for expansion and renewal of Kotah Stone (Building) production in Mining lease no.22/92 situated in village Chechat in Tehsil Ramganj Mandi, District Kota which lies**

**at about 6.4 km aerial distance from the Darrah Wildlife Sanctuary/  
Mukundra Hills National Park**

The IGF(WL) briefed the Committee on the proposal and mentioned that a committee of NTCA had visited the site and accorded concurrence to the proposal. In the 39<sup>th</sup> meeting, the Standing Committee had decided to defer the proposals in view of non-finalization of ESZ proposal of Mukundra Hills TR by state. The Chief Wildlife Warden, Rajasthan informed that ESZ proposal of Mukundra Hills TR would be finalized and submitted to the Ministry in one month. Accordingly the Standing Committee decided to defer the proposal.

**34.4.2.12 Proposal for renewal of existing lime stone mining lease no.24/87 in village Pipakhedi, Tehsil Ramganj Mandi District Kota near Darrah Wildlife Sanctuary, Rajasthan by M/s Zahoor Ahmed, Abdul Majid. The proposed mining lease 8.5 km away from Darrah Wildlife Sanctuary**

The IGF(WL) briefed the Committee on the proposal and mentioned that a committee of NTCA had visited the site and accorded concurrence to the proposal. In the 39<sup>th</sup> meeting, the Standing Committee had decided to defer the proposals in view of non-finalization of ESZ proposal of Darrah Wildlife Sanctuary by the State. The Chief Wildlife Warden, Rajasthan informed that ESZ proposal of Darrah Wildlife Sanctuary would be finalized and submitted to the Ministry in one month. Consequently the Standing Committee decided to defer the proposal.

**34.4.2.13 Proposal of M/s Associated Stone Industries (Kota) limited for expansion and renewal of Kotah Stone production in mining lease No. 1/89 situated in Tehsil Ramganj mandi, District Kota, Rajasthan**

The IGF(WL) briefed the Committee on the proposal and mentioned that a committee of NTCA had visited the site and accorded concurrence to the proposal. In the 39<sup>th</sup> meeting, the Standing Committee had decided to defer the proposals in view of non-finalization of ESZ proposal of Mukundra Hills TR by the State. The Chief Wildlife Warden, Rajasthan informed that ESZ proposal of Darrah Wildlife Sanctuary would be finalized and submitted to the Ministry in one month. Accordingly the Standing Committee decided to defer the proposal.



**39.4.2.5      Proposal for International Amusement & Infrastructures Ltd for Jaipur Mega Tourism City, a Recreational Project at village Daulatpura Kotra, Tehsil Amer District Jaipur, Rajasthan**

The IGF(WL) briefed the Committee on the proposal and mentioned that the proposal was considered by the SCNBWL in its 39<sup>th</sup> meeting held on 23<sup>rd</sup> August 2016. During the said meeting, the Chief Wildlife Warden mentioned that the Environment Clearance for the project is under consideration of SEIAA. The Chief Wildlife Warden informed that the Environment Clearance of project shall be submitted in 2-3 months. Consequently the Standing Committee decided to defer the proposal.

**39.4.2.7      Proposal for stone mining lease area 4 ha (private land) in Khasra No. 357 village Ghoora, Tehsil-Rajnagar, Dist. Chhatarpur, Madhya Pradesh. The mining area is 6.67 km away from Panna Tiger Reserve**

The IGF(WL) briefed the Committee on the proposal and mentioned that the proposal was considered by the SCNBWL in its 39<sup>th</sup> meeting held on 23<sup>rd</sup> August 2016. The IGF, NTCA mentioned that the mine location has not been ascertained as yet. The representative of CWLW, Madhya Pradesh mentioned that mining area is a private land and does not form part of any corridor. Dr. R. Sukumar, member mentioned that no mining should be permitted in the areas proposed to be added to Panna Tiger Reserve in lieu of the diverted area for Ken-Betwa River linking project. The Committee consisting of representatives from NTCA and WII conducted the site inspection and concluded that the project cannot be permitted. Accordingly the Standing Committee decided to reject the proposal.

**40.3.2.1      Diversion of 9.94 ha of forest land from Trishna Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of New Railway Line Broad Gauge (BG) between Agartala to Sabroom, Tripura**

The IGF(WL) briefed the Committee on the proposal and mentioned that the proposal was considered by the SCNBWL in its 31<sup>st</sup> Meeting held during 12<sup>th</sup> - 13<sup>th</sup> August 2014. The IGF(WL) mentioned that the State Government has stated that there are difficulties in

implementation of the condition of declaring Bhairabnagar Bison Conservation Reserve (BBCR) area as a part of the Trishna Wildlife Sanctuary.

After discussions, the DGF&SS suggested that a Committee comprising of the Chief Wildlife Warden of Tripura, Dr. R. Sukumar, member, one representative of WII and one person from Wildlife Division would visit the site and submit a report to the Ministry for further consideration.

**40.4.1.7 Proposal for diversion of 39.75 ha of forest land from Nauradehi Wildlife Sanctuary in width of 30 m in km. 66.200 to km. 77.700, km. 91.300 to km. 91.900 & km. 93.000 to km. 93.900 for widening of existing 2-lane to 4-lane of NH-12 from km. 10.40 (Junction of NH-7 bypass at Jabalpur) to km. 301.80 (near Bhojpur Junction) Section Madhya Pradesh under NHDP Phase III**

The IGF(WL) briefed the Committee on the proposal and mentioned that the proposal was considered by the SC-NBWL in its 40<sup>th</sup> meeting held on 3<sup>rd</sup> January 2017. Nauradhi sanctuary is a part of the area proposed to be added to Panna Tiger Reserve in lieu of the diverted area for Ken-Betwa Link Canal. He added that the Chief Wildlife Warden has recommended the project with the following mitigation measures and conditions:

- (1) Animal Under at the depressed location where the vertical clearance of 2.5 m is available, without disturbing the proposed profile of the road. Because elevated underpasses over the ground will require additional land for the side slopes of road embankment.
- (2) One more span of 5 m on either end of the proposed bridges may be added so that they serve the purpose of animal underpasses.
- (3) Chain Link fencing on either and in the sanctuary area. It will drastically reduce the probability of mortality of animals due to road accidents.
- (4) Artificial water bodies or ponds of about 0.5 ha having shallow depth of 3-4 m with gentle slopes at shores at the staggered interval of 1 km or appropriate location on either side of the road within 250 m from the road. It will avoid the tendency of the animals for crossing the road for water.
- (5) Widening of road will reduce the traffic congestion and density of vehicle on the road, which indirectly give the feeling of fewer vehicles in that area. The proposed project road involves widening and improvement with 4 lane configuration of existing NH-12. In view

of this and national importance of this infrastructure project which will improve the connectivity between the Jabalpur, Bhopal and other district of Madhya Pradesh. The project was recommended with the imposition of following conditions:

- (a) Provision of animal underpasses
- (b) Provision of Chain link fencing
- (c) Construction of artificial water bodies.
- (d) Enhancement of span of the bridges. For animal under passes.
- (e) The user agency i.e., Madhya Pradesh road Development Corporation Ltd. Should pay 10% of the project cost.
- (f) No labour camps should be sited within 1000 m of boundary of wildlife sanctuary.
- (g) A committee comprising of wildlife officials of the sanctuary and user agency i.e. MP Road Development Corporation Ltd. should be formed for continuous monitoring in the sanctuary area during construction period.
- (h) No construction material should be stored within the 100 m boundary of sanctuary.
- (i) No construction material viz. sand soil, stone etc. will be allowed to be taken from sanctuary or forest area.

After discussions and considering the public utility of the project, the Standing Committee decided to recommend the proposal along with mitigation measures and conditions prescribed by the NTCA and the State Chief Wildlife Warden.

#### **40.4.1.8 Proposal for diversion of 0.145 ha of forest land from Nauradehi Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of Harduwa reservoir canal, Madhya Pradesh**

The IGF(WL) briefed the Committee on the proposal and mentioned that the proposal was considered by the SC-NBWL in its 40<sup>th</sup> meeting held on 3<sup>rd</sup> January 2017. Nauradhi sanctuary is a part of the area proposed to be added to Panna TR in lieu of the diverted area for Ken-Betwa Link Canal. He added that the CWLW has recommended the project with mitigation measures:

- (1) There should be no transfer of area even for maintenance.

- (2) Part of the budget used for the whole irrigation project should be funded to build a game proof wall (GPW) along the whole area covering the agricultural lands and irrigation project to avoid crop raids by wild animals and attempts of farmers to encroach the sanctuary land.
- (3) No construction material should pass through the sanctuary.
- (4) No labour camps should be created far away from the sanctuary boundary.

After discussions and considering the public utility of the project, the Standing Committee decided to recommend the proposal along with mitigation measures and conditions prescribed by the State Chief Wildlife Warden.

**32.4.2(19) Proposal for Lakheri Chamovali mining lease of M/s ACC Limited, Lakheri Cement Works, Lakheri, Dist. Bundi (Rajasthan) for mining purpose of limestone, Rajasthan**

The IGF(WL) briefed the Committee on the proposal and mentioned that the proposal was considered by the SC-NBWL in its 40<sup>th</sup> meeting held on 3<sup>rd</sup> January 2017. A meeting was held under the chairmanship of the Secretary, MoEF&CC to discuss the aforesaid matter on 6<sup>th</sup> March 2017. The Secretary, MoEF&CC requested for the mining plan for 201.88 ha and 208 ha. He also enquired about the EC and FC clearance for the project from the ACC representatives. He also enquired on the requirement of law on de-notification as well as clarification on the conflicting stands taken by NTCA *vis-à-vis* this project. He mentioned that requisite information has been provided by the project proponent and NTCA. He added that the matter has been pending for quite sometime.

After discussions, the Standing Committee decided that the Secretary, MoEF&CC would take a decision on the basis of information submitted by the project proponent and NTCA.

**40.3.2.1 Proposal for denotification from Radhanagari Sanctuary for Savarde Minor Irrigation Project, Maharashtra**

The IGF(WL) briefed the Committee on the proposal and mentioned that the proposal was considered by the SC-NBWL in its 40<sup>th</sup> meeting held on 3<sup>rd</sup> January 2017. The

representative of CWLW mentioned that the user agency is willing to take up the project and would fund the requisite cumulative impact assessment study. He mentioned that except the cumulative impact study of all major and minor irrigation projects in and around Radhanagri Wildlife Sanctuary as recommended by Dr. Asad Rahmani Committee, the State has complied with all the conditions stipulated by the said Committee.

After discussions, the Standing Committee decided to recommend the proposal subject to the completion of aforesaid cumulative impact study.

**40.3.2.2 Proposal for bauxite mining lease area 206.37 ha at village Talagaon in Taluka Radhanagari and village Baveli in Taluka Gaganbawada, Dist Kolhapur, Maharashtra**

The IGF(WL) briefed the Committee on the proposal and mentioned that the proposal was considered by the SC-NBWL in its 40<sup>th</sup> meeting held on 3<sup>rd</sup> January 2017. The PCCF, Maharashtra has not recommended the proposal. He added that the proposal has also not been recommended by the State Board for Wildlife.

The representative of CWLW mentioned that meeting of State Board for Wildlife will be convened in 1-2 months and accordingly its decision on the aforesaid proposal shall be communicated to the Ministry.

After discussions, the Standing Committee decided that Secretary, EFCC would convene a meeting of project proponent, State Government and the NTCA to take a decision on the proposal.

**41.4.3.5 Proposals for Laying of pipeline and construction of structures passing through notified corridor area of Kawal Tiger reserve, through Pranahita WLS, Pocharam WLS, Amrabad TR, Kinnersaini WLS, Eturnagaram WLS, etc.**

- (1) Diversion of 24.446 Ha of Reserve Forest falling in Kawal Tiger Reserve in 2 division i.e., (7.031Ha) in Uttoor Division, (17.4145 Ha) Asifabad division for laying of**

**Drinking water pipeline and construction of structures in Segment 22/17 (Powerguda) in f/o SE, TDWSP(RWS&S) Nirmal Circle**

- (2) Diversion of 0.758 Ha of Forest land falling in Sivaram Wildlife Sanctuary out of 7.762 of Forest land for laying of pipeline and construction of structures in Segment 15/7 (Manthani WLM) submitted by SE, TDWSP Karimnagar Circle for providing safe drinking Water**
- (3) Diversion of 0.903 Ha falling in Tiger Corridor out of total proposed diversion of 4.158 ha falling in Corridor area of Asifabad Division in Kawal Tiger Reserve, Nirmal for laying of pipeline and Construction of Structures in Segment 22/9 (Asifabad) for providing safe drinking water under Telangana Drinking water to Kumrambhem District under TDWSP, Telangana**
- (4) Diversion of 6.926 Ha of forest land in (WLM) Division, Paloncha in favour of Supdt. Engineer TDWSP (RWS&S) Circle, Khammam for construction of structures for Segment 25/7 (Banjara) under TDWSP, Telangana**
- (5) Diversion of 13.532 Ha of Forest land for laying of pipeline and construction of structures in Segment 3/2 falling in Amrabad Tiger Reserve for providing safe drinking water in Nalgonda District under TDWSP, Telangana**
- (6) Diversion of 20.418 Ha of Reserve Forest falling in Kawal Tiger Reserve in 3 division i.e., (2.801 ha) Nirmal, (15.828 Ha) Khanapur & (1.789Ha ) Jannaram out of total forest area of 20.418 Ha of Reserve Forest Land in Kawal Tiger Reserve Circle, Nirmal for laying of Drinking water pipeline and construction of structures in segment 24 (Kaddam) in f/o SE, TDWSP(RWS&S) Nirmal Circle.**
- (7) Diversion of 21.911 Ha of Forest land in Warangal North, Warangal South and WLM Warangal in favour of SE, TDWSP Circle, Warangal for laying of pipeline and construction of structures for Segment 17/3(Kothaguda) for providing drinking water to Warangal District under Telangana**
- (8) Diversion of 1.073 Ha of forest land falling in Tiger Corridor out of total proposed diversion of 4.804 ha of forest land for laying of pipeline and Construction of Structures in Segment 22/15(Dhanora) Telangana**

- (9) **Diversion of 3.655 Ha of forest land for laying of pipeline and construction of structures in Segment 22/8 for providing safe drinking water in Asifabad District under Telangana**
- (10) **Diversion of 1.929 Ha of Forest land falling in Kawal Tiger Reserve out of total Forest Area 4.737 Ha of Reserve Forest land of Utnoor Division (FDPT) for laying of drinking water pipeline and construction of structures in Segment 21/8 (Sirchelma) under TDWSP (RWS&S) Adilabad District, Telangana**
- (11) **Diversion of 4.714 ha of forest land in Kagaznagar division erstwhile Adilabad District (presently Komaram Bheem Asifabad District) for laying of pipeline and construction of structures in Segment 22/1 (Kowtala) for providing safe drinking water under Telangana the proposed area is passing through notified corridor area of Kawal Tiger Reserve**
- (12) **Diversion of 3.876 ha of forest land in Kagaznagar Division of erstwhile Adilabad District (presently) Komaram Bheem Asifabad District ) for laying of Pipeline and Construction of Structures in Segment 22/2 (Bejjur) under Telangana Drinking Water Supply Project in favour of Superintending Engineer, TDWSP(RWS&S)**
- (13) **Diversion of 4.684 ha of forest land in Kagaznagar division of erstwhile Adilabad District (presently Komaram Bheem, Asifabad District for laying of Pipe Line and Constriction of Structures in Segment 22/3 (Sirpur) under Telangana the proposed area is passing through notified corridor area of Kawal Tiger Reserve**
- (14) **Diversion of 2.425 ha of forest land in Kagaznagar Division of erstwhile Adilabad Diivision of erstwhile Adilabad District (presently Komaram Bheem Asifabad District) for laying of Pipe Line and Construction of Structures in Segment 22/4 (Kagaznagar) undr Telangana**
- (15) **Diversion of 2.643 ha (0.222+2.421) of forest land in Kagaznagar and Bellampally divisions of erstwhile Adilabad District presently in Komarambheem (Asifabad) and Mancherial Districts, for laying of Pipe Line in Segment 22/5 (Dahegaon) under Telangana**

- (16) **Diversion of 0.117 ha of forest land in Bellampally and Mancherla Divisions for laying pipeline and construction of structures in Segment 22/7 (Vemanapally) for providing safe drinking water under Telangana Drinking Water Supply Project**
- (17) **Proposal for diversion of 1.989 ha of forestland from Eturnagaram Wildlife Sanctuary for laying of pipeline and construction of structures in Segment 20/2 (Mangapet), Telangana for providing safe drinking water under Telangana Drinking Water Supply Project in favour of Superintending Engineer, TDWSP(RWS&S) Circle, Warangal**
- (18) **Diversion of 3.582 Ha of forest land in Medak and Kamreddy Divisions for laying of pipeline for Segment 8/2(Singuru) for providing safe drinking water in Medak Constituency under Telangana**
- (19) **Diversion of 3.386 ha of forest land in Mancherla division for laying of pipeline in Segment 23/3(Kotapally) for providing safe drinking water under Telangana Drinking Water Supply Project in favour of Superintending Engineer, TDWSP (RWS&S) Circle, Nirmal**
- (20) **Diversion of 4.986 Hectares of Forest Land for Laying of Pipeline and construction of structures in Segment 1/8 (Achampet) for providing drinking water under Telangana Drinking Water Supply Project. Proposal involves Amrabad Tiger Reserve**
- (21) **Diversion of 22.258 Ha. in Warangal North Division -13.965 Hectares, Warangal North ESZ Division 2.583 Hectares & Warangal WLM Division -5.71 Hectares, of Forest land for Laying of pipe lines and Construction of other structures for providing safe drinking water to Mulug, Constituency, Warangal District Segment 20/3 Telangana**
- (22) **Diversion of 2.351 ha of forest land in Kamareddy division for laying of pipeline and construction of structures in Segment 12/5 (Lingampet) for providing safe drinking water to Nizamabad District under Telangana Drinking Water Supply project in favour of Superintending Engineer, TDWSP circle, Nirmal, Telangana**
- (23) **Diversion on 0.671 ha of forest land in various division of Nizamabad Circle for laying of pipeline and construction of structures in Segment 11/5 (Markal) for providing safe**



**drinking water to Nizamabad District under Telangana Drinking Water Supply  
Project in favour of Superintending Engineer, TDWSP (RWS&S), Nirmal circle**

The IGF(WL) briefed the Committee on the proposals and mentioned that the proposals were considered by the SC-NBWL in its 41<sup>st</sup> meeting held on 2<sup>nd</sup> March 2017. He also has mentioned that a committee comprising of Dr. H. S. Singh, member, Dr. R. Sukumar, member, Shri B.S. Somasekhar, IGF (NTCA, South Zone) and Shri S.P. Vashishth DIGF (WL), (MoEF&CC) visited the project sites and submitted the report to the Ministry. Dr. R. Sukumar mentioned that proposed structures for water storage (OHBR) at the boundary or fringe of the Protected Area (PA) may not cause much impact but the sites located more than 100 m inside the Protected Area need re-examination to find out alternatives. This was explained to the TDWSCL and they agreed to reexamine such locations inside the PAs. He added that underground laid pipes would not pose any problem to the wildlife.

Based on the observations and information provided by the officials of the Telangana Government, the recommendations of the site inspection committee are as under:

- (1) Some villages in the core area of Kawal Tiger Reserve have been identified for voluntary resettlement outside. In cases where villagers have already given their consent for resettlement and the state government has identified alternative sites for resettlement within a defined time frame, there is no need for pipelines to be laid to such villages. Other local sources of drinking water may be provided to them as these villagers should not be deprived of the benefits provided to others in the state. The TDWSCL should also give an undertaking to provide drinking water under Mission Bhagiratha to such villages at the alternative sites.
- (2) The committee inspected some of the locations for construction of water-storage tanks. It noted that the tanks that are close to an existing road will not cause much disturbance to wildlife, but the tanks that are located inside the forest away from a road have the potential to cause disturbance both during construction as well as later. The committee therefore strongly recommends that the TDWSCL, in consultation with Chief Wildlife Warden, Telangana Forest Department and other forest officials, should make an attempt to find alternative locations for water storage tanks that are slated to be located within the Protected Area at distances greater than 100 metres away from an existing road or the

forest boundary. The committee understands that about 20 out of 59 such structures require re-examination and relocation (see Annexure-II). The final acceptance of location of a water storage tank can be left to Chief Wildlife Warden.

- (3) Water storage tanks in forest areas may be covered by vegetation wherever possible. If not possible, they may be painted in a camouflaged colour to blend with the environment. This may be decided with the consultation of the Forest Department.
- (4) TDWSCL should make provisions for supply of water to wildlife at designated places along the route passing through forest areas, especially Kawal Tiger Reserve, in consultation with Telangana Forest Department. Such provision should be made at intervals of 2 km each. The Chief Wildlife Warden is advised to develop a master plan to use the proposed pipelines for supply of water to the wildlife. Precautions have to be taken to avoid concentration of livestock at the water point.
- (5) While laying the pipelines, TDWSCL should execute the work in a timely manner by simultaneously excavating the trenches and laying the pipes so as to minimize the disturbance to wildlife. They should not dig trenches along long stretches and leave them open for several weeks without completion of work. The working length of the trench should not exceed 500 m at a time. The levelling of the surface should be perfect to give aesthetic view to the surface area. The surface of the pipeline may be cool in summer. Low height evergreen shrubs with shallow roots may be planted at both sites to give shelter to small wild creatures.
- (6) It appears that the OHBR (overhead balancing reservoir) structures are proposed on or near the hillocks inside the PAs to take advantage of the gain in elevation so that water may be supplied to the villages under gravity. But the gain in elevation may also be created artificially by raising the base of OHBR structures and providing supports to the pipes connecting these structures. This way the structures could have been located along the road inside the PAs. This would require a minuscule amount of investment as compared to the total cost of the project. This option may also be explored.

After discussions, the Standing committee decided to recommend the proposals along with the mitigation measures prescribed by the aforesaid Committee and conditions prescribed by State Chief Wildlife Warden.

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

#### **42.3. Policy Issues and Representations Received from the User Agencies**

##### **42.3.1 National Wildlife Action Plan (2017-2031)**

The IGF(WL) briefed the Committee on the National Wildlife Action Plan for the period 2016-2031. He mentioned that the Action Plan has 17 Chapters and is based on the premise that essential ecological processes that are governed or strongly moderated by ecosystems are essential for food production, health and other aspects of human survival and sustainable development. The Plan adopts a landscape approach in conservation of all wildlife and also emphasizes on preservation of genetic diversity and sustainable utilization of species and ecosystems, which have a direct bearing on our scientific advancements and support to millions of rural communities.

The Plan accords special emphasis to recovery of threatened species of wildlife while conserving their habitats which include terrestrial, inland aquatic, coastal and marine ecosystems. It also takes note of concerns relating to climate change on wildlife, by integrating actions to be taken for its mitigation and adaption into wildlife management planning.

The Plan underscores the increasing need for people's support for conservation of wildlife with higher inputs for eco-development, education, innovation, training, extension, conservation awareness and outreach programs. Wildlife health and disaster management have also received due attention in this Plan. The Plan also takes note of and addresses the rising human animal conflict owing to shrinkage, fragmentation and deterioration of habitats generating animosity against wild animals and protected areas.

Prof. R. Sukumar and Dr. H.S. Singh mentioned that the Action Plan would be for next 15 years. The DGF&SS suggested that the Standing Committee should hold separate meeting on the Plan. He also added that there would be a separate meeting with stake holders on the National Wildlife Action Plan. Thereafter, the draft National Wildlife Action Plan would be placed before the Standing Committee for consideration.

##### **42.3.2. Proposal of the Oil India Limited to Extract Hydrocarbon beneath 3900-4000 mtr of Dibru Saikhowa National Park**

The IGF(WL) briefed the Committee on the proposal and mentioned that the user agency Oil India Limited (OIL) filed a petition before the Supreme Court IA No.3934 of 2014 in W.P. (C) 202/1995. The matter was forwarded to CEC (Central Empowered Committee) for its comment/ remarks. CEC in its report to the Supreme Court dated 09.05.2016 recommended for directing Standing Committee of NBWL to consider the proposal. Based on CEC recommendations, Hon'ble Supreme Court has directed the Standing Committee of NBWL, three times (1<sup>st</sup> ORDER dated 10/05/2016, 2<sup>nd</sup> ORDER dated 03/03/2017, 3<sup>rd</sup> ORDER dated 13/04/2017) to consider this proposal.

The Chief Wildlife Warden, Assam was requested twice to forward his comments on the proposal. CWLW, Assam mentioned that certain vital information sought from the User agency has been received a few days back only. He added that he would furnish a report on the proposal within May 2017 to the Ministry. The DGF&SS suggested that this issue would be resolved only after receiving the report from the Chief Wildlife Warden. Accordingly, the Standing Committee decided to defer the proposal pending receipt of report from State of Assam.

**42.3.3. Judgment of the National Green Tribunal, Bhopal dated 18/11/2016 in Original Application no. 63 of 2016 titled Mahendra Singh Borawat Vs. Union of India & Ors before the National Green Tribunal, Central Zone, Bhopal Bench.**

The IGF(WL) briefed the Committee on the proposal and mentioned that the petition was filed before the NGT against the De-notification Plan for Desert National Park (DNP) of Barmer and Jaisalmer area of Rajasthan. It has been mentioned in the petition that the respondents are going to de-notify an area of 1400 square km out of an area of 3162 square km of the protected area for commercial purpose. Further, he added that this Ministry has requested the Chief Wildlife Warden of Rajasthan to forward his comments.

After discussions, the Committee decided that a Committee comprising of Dr. H. S. Singh, member, Dr. R. Sukumar, member, one representative of WII and one person from Wildlife Division would visit the project site and submit a report to the Ministry for further consideration.

## **AGENDA ITEM No. 4**

### **41.4.1. PROPOSALS WITHIN THE PROTECTED AREAS**

#### **42.4.1.1 Diversion of 21.343 ha of forestland from Nagarjunasagar Srisailem Tiger Reserve for rehabilitation and upgradation of NH-565 from km 86.057 to 133.922 (Nagarjuna Sagar to Davulapally Section) 2-lane with paved shoulders in Pasuvemula RF & Mutukur RF of Wildlife Management Division, Markapur, Andhra Pradesh**

The IGF(WL) briefed the Committee on the proposal and mentioned that the proposal involves the diversion of 21.343 ha of forest land from Nagarjunasagar Srisailem Tiger Reserve for rehabilitation and upgradation of NH-565 from km 86.057 to 133.922. He added that CWLW has recommended the project with the following conditions:

- (1) Wildlife Management Plan is proposed with an amount of Rs.3.00 Crores for habitat improvement, protection, Man-Animal Conflict & Publicity extension wildlife awareness activities in Nagarjunasagar Tiger Reserve. The user agency will deposit the money into Biodiversity Conservation Society of Andhra Pradesh (BIOSAP) Account.
- (2) Erection of rambles, reflectors are to be placed in the stretch of 7 km in Pasuvemula and Mutukuru Reserve Forests at an important animal crossing zone as identified by the Forest Department. Chain link mesh to the height of 6 feet in both sides along the road in buffer area to be erected by the user agency.
- (3) Construction of under passes in the 6 km stretch at 2 places where the streams are flowing proposed for the easy movement of wildlife from both sides. The under passes should have clear width of equivalent to the road width and overhead clearance of 10 feet in the stretch falling in Pasuvemula Reserve Forest.
- (4) Erection of Sign boards and caution boards to create awareness of Wildlife Conservation by the user agency.

Further he mentioned that the NTCA has recommended the proposal with the following mitigation strategies:

- (1) The user agency should seek necessary forest clearance permissions from MoEF&CC, GoI and appropriate NPV applicable be deposited for the forest land proposed for diversion as

per Hon'ble Supreme Court of India's order numbers IA 826 and 566 (dated 28.03.2008 and 09.05.2008) related to a Writ Petition (Civil) No 202/1995.

- (2) We submit that elevated flyovers/viaducts at the appropriate locations of Pasuvemula Reserve Forest would be the best strategy to enable wildlife crossing. The design/ dimensions of the proposed flyovers/elevated viaducts should be as per the guide viz., Eco-friendly measures to mitigate impacts of linear infrastructure of WII published in 2016. The user agency should consult NTCA, WII and Field Director, NSTR for confirming the design, dimensions of each underpass prior o commencement of their construction.
- (3) The user agency in collaboration with the forest department, WII and NTCA should carry out a join survey once again (noting down the exact GPS location, measurements of the ground spans, etc.) for finalizing the exact locations where the flyovers should be constructed as per the current recommendations.
- (4) Sign posts warning about movements of wild animals should also be placed at regular intervals along the widened road. AP Forest Department should ensure that user agency should strictly adhere to the mitigation measures suggested herein this report before upgradation project is implemented.
- (5) Legal status of NH-565 passing through NSTR should remain unchanged and no further widening proposal of these stretches should be permitted in future.
- (6) CCTV enabled check posts needs to be constructed on NH-565 at Kothur Road junction, Ethipotala Cross Road and near Srifiripadu for regular monitoring of vehicles and control of traffic during emergency situations so as to have effective checks and control to prevent wildlife forest crime cases.
- (7) Patrol vehicles of the Forest department should regularly patrol (both day and night time) along the road ensuring no animal feeding, no legal parking and animal mortality due to road accidents inside the forest. Pasuvemula RF is one of the most prone areas of NSTR and chance of the incident increases with road widening and more vehicular traffic. Forest Department should vigilant and prepared to deal with such situations, particularly during the hot, dry seasons.
- (8) Attempt should be made that mineral trees are cut for road widening. Local Range Forest Officer and frontline staff should strictly monitor this. Constructions work should be during day time (7 Am – 5 PM) and no night camp of labourers and contractors. User agency

officials inside the forest should be allowed. User agency should also monitor that no labourer gets involved in extraction of forest products. Local Range Forest Officer, forest staff should pay regular and sudden visits to the construction sites for monitoring these.

- (9) Use of heavy earth moving vehicles should be made as possible since they are likely to create substantial noise pollution in the area. Construction materials (including top soil) should be procured from outside the forest area. The debris should be dumped outside the forest or could also be used in constructing the road underneath flyovers for Departmental use (patrol, wildlife tourisms, etc.)
- (10) Light and sound barriers and vegetative camouflage should also be created along the road as per WII's recommendations.

After discussions, considering the public utility of the project, the Standing Committee decided to recommend the proposal along with the conditions and mitigation measures suggested by NTCA, WII and the State Chief Wildlife Warden. The standard mitigation measures suggested by Wildlife Institute of India for Linear Infrastructure Projects would be adhered to.

**42.4.1.2 Diversion of 33.459 ha of forest land from Sri Penusila Narasimha Wildlife Sanctuary for rehabilitation and upgradation of NH-565 from km 361/327 to 420.800 (Dornala T-Junction to Penchalakona Section) in the State of Andhra Pradesh to two lanes with paved shoulders under NHDP-IV, Kadapa**

The IGF(WL) briefed the Committee on the proposal and stated that the proposal involves the diversion of 33.459 ha of forest land from Sri Penusila Narasimha Wildlife Sanctuary for rehabilitation and upgradation of NH-565 from km 361/327 to 420.800. He added that the CWLW has recommended the proposal with the following mitigation measures and conditions:

- (1) Wildlife Management Plan is proposed with an amount of Rs.300 Crores for habitat improvement, Protection, Man-Animal Conflict & Publicity extension wildlife awareness activities in Sri Peninsula Narasimha Swamy Wildlife Sanctuary. The user agency will deposit the money into Biodiversity Conservation Society of Andhra Pradesh (BIOSAP) Account.

- (2) Erection of ramblers from Km 361/327 to Km 420/800 i.e., Dornala T-Junction to Penchalakona Section Road at an important animal crossing zone as identified by the Forest Department at 5 locations.
- (3) Chain link mesh to the height of 6 feet in both sides along the road in sanctuary area to be erected by the user agency.
- (4) Construction of under passes at 5 places proposed for the easy movement of wildlife from both sides. The under passes should have clear 10 feet width and 6 feet height for entire stretch of the connectivity.
- (5) Erection of Sign boards and caution boards to create awareness by the user agency.

After discussions, considering the public utility of the project, the Standing Committee decided to recommend the proposal along with the mitigation measures and conditions prescribed by the State Chief Wildlife Warden and standard mitigation measures suggested by Wildlife Institute of India for Linear Infrastructure Projects.

**42.4.1.3 Proposal for 0.0750 ha of forest land from Narayan Sarovar Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of retiring room at Sasan Railway Station, district Junagarh, Gujarat by Divisional Railway Manager (Works), Western Railway, Bhavnagar**

The IGF(WL) briefed the Committee on the proposal and stated that the proposal involves the diversion of 0.0750 ha of forest land from Gir Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of retiring room at Sasan Railway Station in Junagarh district. He added that the CWLW has recommended the proposal with the following conditions:

- (1) The user agency or his contractor must ensure the minimum movement of the vehicles and the staff in the sanctuary area and vehicle will move on prescribed route as decided by local Deputy Conservator of Forests in charge of the sanctuary national park.
- (2) No damage/disturbance to be caused to flora and fauna of the said area by the user agency and its establishment.
- (3) User agency or his contractor will not use any area of the sanctuary other than the area shown on the map and permission sought for construction of retiring room. Any shifting of area will attract the provision of cancellation of permission.



- (4) The land permitted for use will not be liable to sale or transfer the right and privileges to any agency.
- (5) The agency or contractor will strictly follow the provision under Wildlife Protection Act, 1972.
- (6) 5% of the cost of the project should be spent for habitat improvement and wildlife conservation in the sanctuary area.
- (7) Approval under Forest Conservation Act, 1980, will be obtained separately for use of forest land. NPV will be deposited as per the existing rates.
- (8) The retiring room will be used only for official use by the railway officers and staff.
- (9) The Chief Wildlife Warden or the State Government may impose other additional conditions at any stage which will be binding on the user agency.

After discussions, the Standing Committee decided to recommend the proposal along with the mitigation measures and conditions prescribed by the State Chief Wildlife Warden. However, the retiring room shall not be used as a rest house by the tourists.

#### **42.4.1.4 Proposal for diversion of 0.7540 ha of forest land from Gir Wildlife Sanctuary for regularization of Hotel under Tourism activity by Tourism Corporation of Gujarat Limited, Gujarat**

The IGF(WL) briefed the Committee on the proposal and stated that the proposal involves the diversion of 0.7540 ha of forest land from Gir Wildlife Sanctuary for regularization of Hotel under Tourism activity by Tourism Corporation of Gujarat Limited. He added that CWLW has recommended the project with mitigation measures and conditions. He added that the Hotel has been in existence prior to the enactment of Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 and was on lease till 2013. The lease is required to be renewed now and the recommendation of Standing Committee is needed as it is a non-forestry activity under Sec 29 of Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972. He added that the Chief Wildlife Warden has recommended the proposal with the following conditions:

- (1) The user agency shall not violate any regulatory provisions under Section-9, 17A, 27, 29, 30, 31 & 32 of Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.

- (2) The user agency shall not destroy wildlife habitat including fauna and flora of the Gir Wildlife Sanctuary.
- (3) The user agency or its authorized representatives shall ensure that flood lights are not used and noise pollution is not caused during the operation and management of Hotel.
- (4) The user agency shall use outside colour which merges with the surroundings.
- (5) Approval under Forest Conservation Act, 1980, if required, shall be obtained separately for use of forest land.
- (6) The user agency shall deposit NPV for the use of land of Protected Area as per the existing rates.
- (7) The user agency shall deposit Rs.10 lakh in Gujarat State Lion Conservation Society for development and Conservation of Asiatic Lion.

After discussions, the Standing Committee decided to recommend the proposal along with the mitigation measures and conditions prescribed by the State Chief Wildlife Warden.

**42.4.1.5. Diversion of 8.162 ha of forest land from Narayan Sarovar Wildlife Sanctuary for laying drinking water pipe line from Ravapar-Ashaladi-Baranda Roadsar section and Dayapur to Meghapar of Dayapar Taluka, Gujarat**

The IGF(WL) briefed the Committee on the proposal and stated that the proposal involves the diversion of 8.162 ha of forest land from Narayan Sarovar Wildlife Sanctuary for laying drinking water pipe line. He added that CWLW has recommended the project with the following mitigation measures:

- (1) The user agency or his contractor must ensure the minimum movement of the vehicles and the staff in the sanctuary area and vehicle will move on prescribed route as decided by local Deputy Conservator of Forests in charge of the sanctuary/national part.
- (2) No damage/disturbance to be caused to flora and fauna of the said area by the user agency and its establishment.
- (3) User agency or his contractor will not use any area of the sanctuary other than the area shown on the map and permission sought for laying of drinking water pipeline. Any shifting of area will attract the provision of cancellation of permission.

- (4) The land permitted for use will not be liable to sale or transfer the right and privileges to any other agency.
- (5) The agency or contractor will strictly follow the provision under Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.
- (6) 5% of the cost of the project should be spent for habitat improvement and wildlife conservation in the sanctuary area.
- (7) Approval under Forest Conservation Act, 1980, for use of 1.216 ha forest land will be obtained separately. The net present value (NPV) will be deposited as per the existing rates.
- (8) Water supply at appropriate locations for wildlife will be provided free of charge by the user agency.
- (9) The Chief Wildlife Warden or the State Government may impose other additional conditions at any stage will be binding on the user agency.

After discussions, considering the public utility of the project in providing drinking water to 39000 human beings of water scarce villages and hamlets, the Standing Committee decided to recommend the proposal along with the mitigation measures and conditions prescribed by the State Chief Wildlife Warden.

**42.4.1.6. Proposal for movement and plying of inland vessels through the Turtle Wild Life Sanctuary, district Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh Allahabad via Varanasi to Haldia in River Ganga (National Waterway No. 1), proposed by Inland Waterway Authority of India**

The IGF(WL) briefed the Committee on the proposal and stated that the proposal is for the movement and plying of inland vessels through the Turtle Wild Life Sanctuary. He added that CWLW has recommended the project with the following mitigation measures and conditions:

- (1) Protection & mitigation measures for wildlife should be ensured as per guidelines of Government of India, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (Wildlife), New Delhi.
- (2) User agency IWAI should provide the funds for reduction in negative impact for conservation & eco-development activities to the sanctuary as per guidelines of

Government of India, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (Wildlife), New Delhi.

- (3) In order to minimize the adverse impact on the movement and migration of wildlife and propagating or developing of wildlife and its environment, it would required a study regarding the carrying capacity of the sanctuary with regard to plying of the inland vessels, impact of their movement in the sanctuary and the mitigation measures from a wild life expert body/agency.
- (4) A Trust shall be set up for Turtle Wild life Sanctuary management and amount equivalent to the 5% of the project amount shall be deposited in advance by IWAI. The trust would invest this corpus into the safe Government Bonds/securities of bank deposit and use only annual yield for supplementing UPFD allocated budget for implementation of the management plan. The trust shall be headed by the Chief Wild Life Warden, UP and would also have a representative of the member of Standing Committee of National Board for Wildlife.
- (5) No quarrying/mining shall be carried out within sanctuary area.
- (6) User agency will ensure that any construction required shall not affect the nesting site of the turtle and other reptiles found in the vicinity of the sanctuary.
- (7) User agency will strictly follow the provisions of Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 as amended from time to time.

Director, Wildlife Institute of India mentioned that vessels (cargo and tourism) may use the deeper central portion of the Ganga river without any dredging. He added that a maximum of 5 vessels per day may be allowed to move through the channel.

After discussions, the Standing Committee decided to recommend the proposal along with the standard mitigation measures prescribed by Wildlife Institute of India and conditions prescribed by the State Chief Wildlife Warden.

**42.4.1.7. Proposal for setting up Kisan Sewa Kendra (Retail Outlet) proposed by Indian Oil Corporation, Moradabad Division, Moradabad at private land Gata No.1446, on Khavadi-Mohasanpur Marg at village Azampur, tehsil-Dhanaura, distt. Amroha, Uttar Pradesh located within the boundary of Hastinapur Wildlife Sanctuary**

The IGF(WL) briefed the Committee on the proposal and stated that the proposal involves the setting up of Kisan Sewa Kendra (Retail Outlet) on private land located within the notified boundary of Hastinapur Wildlife Sanctuary at Moradabad by Indian Oil Corporation. He added that CWLW has recommended the project with the following mitigation measures and conditions:

- (1) Protection and mitigation measures for wildlife should be ensured as per standard practice in such cases.
- (2) Land shall not be used for any purpose other than that specified in the proposal.
- (3) Rules and regulation of the concerned departments for establishing the project shall be complied with.
- (4) The instruction/orders passed by the State Govt./Central Govt. and the direction passed by Hon'ble High Court/Supreme Court from time to time regarding such project shall be complied with.
- (5) 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.
- (6) Construction waste materials will not be thrown inside the sanctuary area or movement corridor of wildlife.
- (7) User agency will take all precautions including technical measures to contain the noise and air pollution, protection from fire due to construction activities.
- (8) The project proponent shall obtain consent to establish and to operate from UP Pollution Control Board and effectively implement all the conditions stipulated therein.
- (9) The project proponent shall undertake plantation/forestation work by planting the native species in the nearly adjacent to project area/sanctuary for which necessary finance will be provided by the user agency.
- (10) As per the letter F.No.5-3/2007-FC, Ministry of Environment & Forest (FC Division) Government of India, New Delhi dated 5<sup>th</sup> February 2009 and the G.O. of Uttar Pradesh Shashan (Van-Anubhag 2) letter no Writ 526/14-2-2008 dated 22-08-2008. The use of the proposed private land of the project (0.129 ha) inside the Hastinapur Wildlife Sanctuary may be permitted on payment of an amount equivalent to the net present value (NPV) payable for the adjoining forest area.
- (11) No labour camp shall be established in the sanctuary/forest area or other sensitive area.

- (12) Two GPS sets shall be provided to the Amroha Forest Division for the survey and demarcation of the sanctuary boundaries.

After discussions, considering the public utility of the project, the Standing Committee decided to recommend the proposal along with mitigation measures and conditions prescribed by the State Chief Wildlife Warden.

**42.4.1.8. Proposal for Garh Mukteshwar as Religious and Hi-Tech Smart City on both bank of River Ganga falling within the boundary of Hastinapur Wildlife Sanctuary in district Hapur & Amroha, Uttar Pradesh**

The IGF(WL) briefed the Committee on the proposal and stated that the proposal involves development of Garh Mukteshwar as Religious Hi-Tech Smart City on both bank of River Ganga falling within the notified boundary of Hastinapur Wildlife Sanctuary. An area of 7395 ha of non-forest land (6227 ha agricultural land, 1168 ha other Govt. land) would be developed under the Project. He added that CWLW has recommended the project with the following mitigation measures and conditions:

- (1) Protection & Mitigation measures for wild life should be ensured as per guidelines of Government of India.
- (2) A detailed impact assessment study will be carried out by a nationally reputed institute/organization having experiences and expertise in wildlife related issues suggested in col.(7), or as per guidelines of Government of India.
- (3) User agency/concerned Department (Upper Ganga Canal Modernization Division, Hapur, Irrigation & Water Resources Dept.) should provide the funds for the following mitigation measures and for the conservation and Eco-development activities of wildlife and its habitat as per guidelines of Ministry of Environment & Forest, Government of India.
  - (a) Habitat improvement work e.g., Gross land management/pasture development, creation of water holes, plantation, etc. in 1500 ha area to counter the loss of habitat for herbivores in the sanctuary.
  - (b) Boundary demarcation/solar fencing of the reserve forest block which is likely to be fragmented due to such diversion.

- (c) 50 km fire line management along the forest boundary to enforce strict fire protection work.
  - (d) Construction of check chowkies and residential staff quarters.
  - (e) Procurement of two vehicles and four motor boats for patrolling in the area and other equipment such as tranquilizing equipment, cages, field equipment, spotting scopes, camera traps, etc. shall be borne by the project proponent.
  - (f) Establishing a Nature Interpretation Centre in the area to educate and sensitize the tourists about conservation of the wildlife.
- (4) Labour camp during construction stage shall be kept away from any sensitive place/passage of the wild animal in the said forest & sanctuary area.
  - (5) Necessary fuel wood for the labourers shall be met with purchase from market. No quarrying/mining/borrowing of soil/operations shall be carried within the other sanctuary except project site.
  - (6) Any form of poaching or forest offence, particularly by the construction workers, will be strictly prevented. In the event of any case of poaching noticed during the construction of project, user agency would be held responsible.
  - (7) A survey/study shall be conducted for the critically endangered species of Amphibians & Reptiles such as gangetic dolphin, water lizard, otters, crocodiles, ganges soft shelled turtle and other wildlife species found in river ganga from Ramnagar to Balia and other Ramser site wetland which is situated within the Hastinapur Wildlife Sanctuary. The expert body for survey will be decided by the competent authority of Forest Department and Wild Life Institute, Dehradun. According to the survey report a conservation plan shall be prepared in consultation of WII/expert for preparation of Wild Life Management Plan. The user agency shall provide funds for the above activities.
  - (8) Any other condition stipulated by Standing Committee of National board for Wildlife, Government of India will be complied by user agency.

Dr. H. S. Singh and Prof. R. Sukumar suggested for conducting a detailed impact study of the proposed project on the wildlife sanctuary.

After discussions, the Committee suggested that a committee comprising of Dr. H. S. Singh, member, one representative of WII and one person from Wildlife Division would visit the project site and submit a report to the Ministry within June 2017 for further consideration.

**42.4.1.9. Proposal felling of trees for widening and metalling tarring of Bathri Sundala-Langera, J&K boundary road km 87/200/93/ 400 intermediate lane standard in Gamgul Sihabehe Wildlife Sanctuary, Dist. Chama, Himachal Pradesh**

The IGF(WL) briefed the Committee on the proposal and stated that the proposal involves widening and metalling tarring of existing single lane road to double lane J&K boundary road km 87/200(Tali) to /93/ 400(J&K-HP border) in Gamgul Sihabehe Wildlife Sanctuary. The project would involve felling of 243 trees and 110 saplings. He added that CWLW has recommended the project with the following mitigation measures and conditions:

- (1) Since the road already exists and the entire land required for the project is in the ownership of Himachal Pradesh Public Works Department (HPPWD). However proper disposal of muck generated out of excavation need to be done out of sanctuary area without disturbing wildlife and its habitat.
- (2) No blasting will be done in and adjoining areas of WL sanctuary.
- (3) Construction work will not be allowed before sunrise and after sunset.

After discussions, considering the importance of project for public utility, the Standing Committee decided to recommend the proposal along with mitigation measures and conditions prescribed by the State Chief Wildlife Warden.

**42.4.1.10. Diversion of 0.4754 ha of forest land from Peechi-Vazhani Wildlife Sanctuary for laying of 12” dia LPG pipeline along with OFC from Kochi to Salem pipeline for length of 792.6 meter and width of 6 meter, Kerala by Kochi Salem Pipeline Limited**

The IGF(WL) briefed the Committee on the proposal and stated that the proposal involves laying of 792.6 m long 12 inch LPG pipeline along with OFC(Optical Fibre Cable) from Kochi to Salem through Peechi-Vazhani Wildlife Sanctuary. The area of 0.4754 ha (792.6mx6m) is already in use by the user agency since year 2001 after obtaining the requisite clearances. The current project does not involve any diversion of forest land. He added that the Chief Wildlife Warden has recommended the proposal with the following conditions:

- (1) The additional protection against any possible erosion in slopes shall be provided by the proponent at their cost for the protection of pipeline.



- (2) No activities will be carried out by the proponent before sunrise and after sunset during or after the installation of pipeline as it can impact wildlife.

After discussions, considering the importance of the project in meeting the energy needs, the Standing Committee decided to recommend the proposal along with mitigation measures and conditions prescribed by the State Chief Wildlife Warden.

**42.4.1.11. Diversion of 0.5598 ha of forestland from Todgarh Wildlife Sanctuary for laying Optical Fibre transmission cable from Km 59 to Tiraha from Tiraha to Kamli Ghat Chouraha on SH-61, Kamli Ghat Chouraha to Gomati Chouraha on NH-8 and Gomati Chouraha to Km 303 on SH-16, Rajasthan**

The IGF(WL) briefed the Committee on the proposal and stated that the proposal involves the diversion of 0.5598 ha of forest land from Todgarh Wildlife Sanctuary for laying Optical Fibre Cable from km 59 to km 303. He stated that the proposed site falls both inside and outside sanctuary (within 10 km deemed ESZ). He added that CWLW has recommended the project with the following mitigation measures and conditions:

- (1) 2% of the proportionate cost of the project inside the Todgarh Raoli Sanctuary and within 10 km from its boundary will be deposited by the user agency in the account of Rajasthan Protected Areas Conservation Society (RPACS) for wildlife conservation and mitigation works.
- (2) No work shall be done before sunrise and after sunset in the Protected Area.
- (3) No material of any kind should be extracted from the Protected Area.
- (4) No tree shall be cut during the work in the protected Area.
- (5) There will be no labour camping within 1 km of the boundary of Protected Area.
- (6) There will be no blasting within 1 km of the Protected Area boundary.
- (7) The waste material generated should be disposed outside the Protected Area by the user agency.
- (8) The user agency and project personnel will comply with the provisions of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.

After discussions, considering the importance of the project in strengthening telecommunication services, the Standing Committee decided to recommend the proposal along with mitigation measures and conditions prescribed by the State Chief Wildlife Warden.

**42.4.1.12 Diversion of 0.351 ha of forest land from Kumbhalgarh Wildlife Sanctuary for laying of Optical Fiber Transmission Cable for providing telecom services in the State of Rajasthan by Idea Cellular Ltd.**

The IGF(WL) briefed the Committee on the proposal and stated that the proposal involves the diversion of 0.5598 ha of forest land from Todgarh Wildlife Sanctuary for laying underground Optical Fibre Cable from km 59 to km 303. He added that CWLW has recommended the project with the following conditions:

- (1) 2% of the proportionate cost of the project inside the Kumbhalgarh Wildlife Sanctuary and within 10 km from its boundary will be deposited by the user agency in the account of Rajasthan Protected Areas Conservation Society (RPACS) for wildlife conservation and mitigation works.
- (2) No work shall be done before sunrise and after sunset in the Protected Area.
- (3) No material of any kind should be extracted from the Protected Area.
- (4) No tree shall be cut during the work in the protected Area.
- (5) There will be no labour camping within 1 km of the Protected Area boundary.
- (6) There will be no blasting within 1 km of the boundary of Protected Area.
- (7) The waste material generated should be disposed outside the Protected Area by the User Agency.
- (8) The user agency and project personnel will comply with the provisions of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.

After discussions, considering the importance of the project in strengthening telecommunication services, the Standing Committee decided to recommend the proposal along with mitigation measures and conditions prescribed by the State Chief Wildlife Warden.

**42.4.1.13 Diversion of 9.1904 ha of forest land in Thally RF of Jawalagiri Range in Hosur Forest Division for construction of Dharmapuri-Madhugiri 765 KV S/C**

**transmission line in Thally Reserve Forest, Jwalagiri Range, Hosur Division under Cauvery North Wildlife Sanctuary, Tamil Nadu**

The IGF(WL) briefed the Committee on the proposal and stated that the proposal involves the diversion of 9.1904 ha of forest land for construction of 765 kv transmission line through Cauvery North Wildlife sanctuary. He added that CWLW has recommended the project with the following mitigation measures:

- (1) The project proponent is requested to contribute under corporate social responsibilities (CSR) in the interest of Cauvery North Wildlife Sanctuary.
- (2) Considering the safety measures the project proponent may be directed to provide proper fencing around the tower area or electric power transmission (EPT) line wherever necessary and as directed by District Forest Officer.
- (3) The project proponent shall submit an undertaking stating that no disturbance will be caused to the wildlife during project implementation.
- (4) The project proponent shall submit an undertaking that the trees to be cleared due to this project the same will be handed over to Forest Department as directed by the District Forest Officer.
- (5) Any other condition stipulated by the Conservator of Forests/District Forest Officer shall be allowed.

Prof. R. Sukumar suggested for conducting impact study of the proposed transmission line on the wildlife sanctuary.

After discussions, the Committee decided that Prof. R. Sukumar, member would visit the project site and submit a report to the Ministry for further consideration within June 2017.

**42.4.1.14 Diversion of 0.0533 ha of forest land from Son Gharial WLS and 0.5973 ha in Sanjay Dubari Sanctuary under Sanjay TR for construction of Intake Well in Banas River near Parsili in and overhead water tank at Badkadol along with laying of 8456 meter underground pipeline for water supply scheme of 31 villages of Majhuli block in Sidhi district, Madhya Pradesh**

The IGF(WL) briefed the Committee on the proposal and stated that the proposal involves construction of intake well in Banas river and an overhead water tank at Badkadol and laying of 8.456 km long underground pipeline for providing potable water to 31 villages of Majhuli Block of Sidhi District in Madhya Pradesh. He added that CWLW has recommended the project. Further he stated that the NTCA has recommended the proposal with the following mitigation measures.

- (1) Son Gharial Sanctuary is one of the few places in the world where critically endangered Gharial, Indian Skimmer and endangered Softshell Turtle are found. A total of 209.21 km of river with width of 200 mtr of the river bank on either side are protected. The Water impoundments on the Son include the Bansagar Dam, Indrapuri Barrage and Dehri Anicut. Construction of dams at Bansagar, Gulabsagar, allotment of water from these rivers to various industrial units, irrigation purposes and rural and urban water supplies have already led to the reduction in water availability for the wildlife in the Sanctuary.
- (2) Flow of water within the sanctuary reduces drastically during the lean seasons disrupting the connectivity of various pools and undermining their breeding. The proposed intake well within the sanctuary may further deplete the water availability.
- (3) The “*Assessment of minimum water flow requirements of Chambal River in the context of Gharial and Gangetic Dolphin conservation*” conducted by the WII in 2011 categorically states the any further withdrawal of water from Chambal river and its tributaries will seriously affect the Gharial, the wildlife and other ecosystem service values of the river. This necessitates a scientific study of ecological water flow in these rivers to determine the requirement to wildlife so as to control diversion of water from the rivers forming the sanctuary.
- (4) In the above context, information on how much water will be used where the intake well will be situated: quantum of water usage by wildlife and local communities; specific wildlife management plan for water utilization by wildlife in the sanctuary are needed for assessing their impacts on Gharial and other endangered species in the sanctuary and for suggesting necessary mitigation measures.
- (5) Currently, only two GPS coordinates for (i) intake well in Son Gharial WLS and (ii) overhead tank construction within Sanjay Dubri Tiger Reserve has been provided. This is not adequate for assessing the proposal in relation to the tiger distribution and or movement

in the area. The WII has requested to send the detailed proposal with submission of the map (shape file of the project area).

- (6) Precise alignment of the public road through Sanjay Dubri TR parallel to which the underground pipeline will be constructed is not presently known. Without this, its impact on tiger movement cannot be evaluated.
- (7) Details of tree felling and undergrowth clearance for construction of the pipeline within Sanjay Dubri Tiger Reserve may also be communicated.
- (8) User agency may be requested to furnish the deficient information.

After discussions, considering the public utility of the project, the Standing Committee decided to recommend the proposal along with mitigation measures and conditions prescribed by the NTCA and the State Chief Wildlife Warden.

**42.4.1.15 (a) Diversion of 96.65 ha (Reduced from 131.67 ha) in Muthinakoppa Minor Forest & Aramballi State Forest in Koppa Division for construction of a irrigation canal under the Bhadra Upper Project Package I, Karnataka Neeravari Nigam Limited, Division 1, Gajanur Shivamogga, Karnataka**

**(b) Diversion of 110.10 ha of forest land (reduced from 186.42 ha) in Bhadravathi Division for the construction of a lift irrigation canal under the Upper Bhadra Project Package II (lifting of water from Bhadra Tiger Reserve at Ajjampura delivery Chamber) B R Project, Bhadravathi, Karnataka**

The IGF(WL) briefed the Committee on the proposal and stated that the proposal involves the diversion of 96.65 ha in Muthinakoppa Minor Forest & Aramballi State Forest in for construction of an irrigation canal under the Bhadra Upper Project Package I, and the diversion of 110.10 ha of forestland in Bhadravathi Division for the construction of a lift irrigation canal under the Upper Bhadra Project Package II. He added that the Chief Wildlife Warden has recommended the proposal with the condition that the revised mitigation plan be prepared by the user agency in consultation with the Forest Department, Wildlife Expert and the concerned, etc., and implemented as per the resolution of the State Board for Wildlife. The site specific conditions if any as imposed/suggested by the jurisdictional officers shall have to be adhered to by the user agency.

Further the IGF(WL) stated that the NTCA has recommended the proposal with the following mitigation measures:

- (1) Considering the significance of the landscape pertaining to tigers distribution/dispersal, leopards, elephants and other endangered species; it is recommended to propose retrofitting canal systems by closed conduit at ground level for Upper Bhadra Project (UBP) canals passing within the boundaries of Bhadra Tiger Reserve. Though initial installation of such underground pipeline system would demand slightly higher financial investment and technological skills, the benefits for irrigation would be much greater in comparison to traditional open canal system with little loss of water by evaporation and seepage, low maintenance cost, long life, flexible to operate, less soil erosion and utilization of the maintenance cost for some other purposes such as plantations etc.
- (2) Although the Upper Bhadra Project aims at diversion of water from Bhadra reservoir only during the monsoon (June to October), however, large scale water abstraction for irrigation and drinking purposes might have severe repercussions on water availability within the river and survival of endangered species living therein. It is recommended to have rigorous monitoring of this large scale water abstraction by the user agency and concerned forest authorities.
- (3) Moreover, the following mitigatory measures are also recommended so as to ensure compliance during implementation of the Upper Bhadra Project within Bhadra Tiger Reserve:
  - (i) The legal status of the forest land shall remain unchanged and the implementation of the project should be in strict adherence to all the mitigation measures suggested by (a) the Regional Empowered Committee, MoEF&CC Regional office (SZ) Bengaluru and (b) Karnataka Forest Department in the revised Wildlife Management and Mitigation plan for Upper Bhadra lift irrigation scheme.
  - (ii) The Irrigation pipeline passing through the Tiger Reserve should be at 1-2 mtr depth under soil (depending upon the rock profile) and should be covered with native vegetation (plantation is to be carried at the cost of user agency).
  - (iii) The user agency should ensure minimal disturbances to the forest during the construction phase. These include controlled blasting during daytime while absolutely needed, no construction work at night, no night labour camp within the forest, dumping of the

construction debris should be outside the forest boundaries, monitoring of labourers for extraction of any forest product, etc.

- (iv) Local Forest Range Officer should ensure that no additional tree (beyond permitted) is felled during the construction of the Upper Bhadra Project canals within the Tiger Reserve.
- (v) An old canal is also running in parallel to the proposed Package II alignment of Upper Bhadra Project up to some distance. Cross over bridges, culverts, super passages (see Glossary of green smart infrastructure) etc. at regular intervals (30 meter wide at every 400 mtr intervals) need to be constructed over this canal (as long as it passes through the WLS or ESZ) for permitting unhindered animal movements. The precise locations of these structures should be decided in consultation with local Divisional Forest Officer & Field Director at site where wildlife crossing is likely to happen.
- (vi) The old canal may get filled with water during the rainy season and in order to avoid accidental animal mortality by drowning, ramps of about 6 mtr could be constructed at an interval of every 500 mtr.
- (vii) Chain link fencing should be avoided as much as possible since it is likely to fragment the habitat and disrupt animal movements. Construction of the water holes near the proposed canal along the entire length of both the packages should be cautiously planned as those structures will attract animals to approach near the canal and may escalates conflicts
- (viii) The State Govt. shall charge the Net Present Value of the forest land proposed for diversion from the user agency as per Hon'ble Supreme Court of India's order numbers IA 826 and 566 (dated 28.03.2008 and 09.05.2008) related to a Writ Petition (Civil) No 202/1995.

Dr. H. S. Singh and Prof. R. Sukumar suggested for conducting a detailed impact study of the proposed project on the aforesaid Tiger Reserve.

After discussions, the Committee decided that a committee comprising of Dr. R. Sukumar, member, one representative of NTCA and one representative from GEER Foundation would visit the project sites and submit a report to the Ministry for further consideration within June 2017.

#### **42.4.2. PROPOSALS WITHIN 10 KM FROM THE BOUNDARIES OF PROTECTED AREAS**

##### **42.4.2.1 Proposal for Dirok Field Development Phase I & II for re-entry and completion of existing well, commissioning of Gas Gathering Station (GGS) and Gas procession plant (GPP) and laying of underground gas pipeline in the Dirok field in onshore block AAP-ON-94/1, Tinsukia District, Assam by the Hindustan Oil Exploration Company Ltd.**

The IGF(WL) briefed the Committee on the proposal and stated that the proposal is for re-entry and completion of existing well, commissioning of Gas Gathering Station and Gas procession plant and laying of underground gas pipeline in the Dirok field of Dehing Patkai Wildlife Sanctuary. He added that two existing wells are located within 1 km distance of the boundary of the aforesaid Sanctuary. He added that CWLW has recommended the except for Gas Processing Plant (GPP) at Golai with the following conditions:

- (1) Effective measures against noise and light pollution,
- (2) Effective management of effluent, solid and liquid waste and organic waste material generated.
- (3) Reclamation of ground cleared, ponds/ditches/drains and leveling of land.
- (4) Capping of wells.
- (5) Establishment of GPP at Golai is not recommended as the site may infringe elephant corridor.

It needs mention that animal corridor is loosely defined area and cannot be exactly demarcated on ground. The Golai elephant corridor is already, fragmented due to human settlement. Industrial intrusion and coming up of other socio-economic activities that may result may aggravate the problem to irreversible proportion. Since these activities are long term activities and area located close to the Dehing Patkai WLS within its ESZ, impact of activities on wildlife needs to be analyzed by an expert group.

- (6) The Expert Committee formed by SBWL members visited the site along with Divisional Forest Officer, Digboi Division who is also the in-charge of Dehing Patkai WLS and Conservator of Forests, Eastern Assam Circle of Jorhat and opined that the proposed activity will not have any major impact on wildlife habitats and surrounding environment. The Chief Wildlife Warden, Assam has also agreed with their view and recommended the proposal



subject to the conditions and mitigation measures stipulated by the Expert Committee and Divisional Forest Officer, Digboi Division.

After discussions, the Standing Committee decided to recommend the proposal along with the conditions prescribed by the State Chief Wildlife Warden. However, the existing exploratory wells located within 1 km distance from the boundary of the sanctuary shall be plugged permanently and no oil/gas shall be extracted from such wells. The Chief Wildlife Warden shall ensure compliance of same.

**42.4.2.2. Proposal for Dirok Field Development Phase-III for drilling wells, development exploratory wells, commissioning of Gas Gathering Station (GGS) and Gas Processing Plant (GPP) and laying of underground gas pipeline in the Dirok Field in onshore block AAP-94/1, Tinsukia District, Assam by Hindustan Oil Exploration Company Ltd.**

The IGF(WL) briefed the Committee on the proposal and stated that the proposal involves re-entry and completion of existing well, commissioning of Gas Gathering Station and Gas processing plant and laying of underground gas pipeline in the Dirok field of Dehing Patkai Wildlife Sanctuary. He added that two exploratory well and two development wells are located within 1 km distance from the boundary of the aforesaid Sanctuary. He added that CWLW has recommended the project with the following mitigation measures and conditions:

- (1) Effective measures against noise and light pollution.
- (2) Effective management of effluent, solid and liquid waste and organic waste material generated.
- (3) Reclamation of ground cleared, ponds/ditches/drains and leveling of land.
- (4) Capping off wells.
- (5) Taking into consideration the project activities in all the three phases, their cumulative impact on wildlife needs to be analyzed as development wells, gas gathering station and gas processing plant are long term activities. Thus an expert group may be constituted for the purpose consisting of experts from WII, Dehradun, expert from Assam and one NGO besides two officers from Forest Department. The group will analyze likely impact and recommend mitigation measures.

After discussions, the Standing Committee decided to recommend the proposal along with the conditions prescribed by the State Chief Wildlife Warden. However, the existing wells (two exploratory well and two development wells) located within 1 km distance from the boundary of the sanctuary shall be plugged permanently and no oil/gas shall be extracted from such wells. The Chief Wildlife Warden shall ensure compliance of same.

#### **42.4.2.3. Four laning work from km 0 to km 17.3 of NH-37A in the State of Assam**

The IGF(WL) briefed the Committee on the proposal and stated that the proposal involves the diversion of 6 ha of Bhomoraguri Reserve Forest for widening of existing road to 4-lane road from km 0 to 17.3 km of NH-37A. He added that CWLW has recommended the project with the following condition:

The Sonitput District specially the area through which the proposed four lane road is passing highly prone to elephant depredation. The 6<sup>th</sup> Addition to the Kaziranga National Park is in the east and Burhachapori/Laokhowa Wildlife Sanctuary is the west of the proposed road, hence movement of wild animal in the area is common phenomenon. Thus the user agency shall provide a reasonable amount to the PCCF & CWLW, Assam as Corpus fund, which will be kept in Bank as a fixed deposit and accrued interest will be utilized for Wildlife Conservation and conflict mitigation activities.

The NTCA has also recommended the project subject to the strict adherence to the following mitigation strategies:

- (1) The user agency should seek necessary forest clearance permission from the Ministry of Environment, forest and Climate Change, GoI and appropriate NPV applicable be deposited for the forestland proposed for diversion as per Hon'ble Supreme Court of India's Order number IA 826 and 566 (dated 28.03.2008 and 09.05.2008) related to a Writ Petition (Civil) No. 202/1995.
- (2) We submit that the entire stretch of highway passing through the Bhumraguri Reserve Forests should be made as an elevated road allowing the free passage for wild animals' movement under it. The specification details of such alignment should be as per the guide viz., Eco-friendly Measures to Mitigate Impacts of Linear Infrastructure of WII. The user agency

should consult NTCA, WII and Field Director, Kaziranga Tiger Reserve for confirming the design, dimensions of this alignment prior to commencement of their constitution.

- (3) Sign posts warning about movements of wild animals should also be placed at regular intervals along the widened road.
- (4) The bridge across the Bharamputra need to be retrofitted with sound and light barriers to facilitate the movement of wild animals viz., Rhinos, elephants, tigers, wild buffaloes which regularly move between Kaziranga and Orang Tiger Reserve under this bridge and traffic light, sound would act as barriers.
- (5) Assam forest Department should ensure that user agency should strictly adhere to the mitigation measures suggested herein this report before the road upgradation project implemented.
- (6) Legal status of NH-37A passing through the stretch of Bhumragiri Reserve forest should remain unchanged and no further widening proposal of this stretch should be permitted in future.
- (7) CCTV enabled check post needs to be constructed on NH-37A at Tinalimor road junction for regular monitoring of vehicles and control of traffic during emergency situations so as to have effective checks and control to prevent wildlife/forest crime cases.
- (8) Attempts should be made that minimal trees are cut for road widening, Local RFO and frontline staff should strictly monitor this.
- (9) Construction work should be during daytime (7 AM – 5 PM) and no night camp of labourers and contractor / user agency officials inside the forest should be allowed. User agency should also monitor that no labourer get involved in extraction of products. Local RFO and forest staff should pay regular and sudden visit to the construction sites for monitoring these.
- (10) Use of heavy earth moving vehicles should be made as minimum as possible since they are like to create substantial noise pollution in the area.

- (11) Construction material (including top soil) should be procured from outside the forest area. The debris should be dumped outside the forest or could also be used in constructing the road underneath the flyovers for Departmental use (patrol, wildlife tourism, etc.).

After discussions, considering the fact that the project will reduce the traffic flow on NH-37 passing on the southern side of Kaziranga Tiger Reserve, the Standing Committee decided to recommend the proposal along with the conditions and mitigation strategies prescribed by the NTCA and the State Chief Wildlife Warden.

**42.4.2.4. Proposal for Wildlife clearance for creation of Infrastructure Facilities for Strategic Surveillance System at Rutlannd Island by Programme AD, DRDO, Hyderabad**

The IGF(WL) briefed the Committee on the proposal and stated that the proposal involves the diversion of 49.978 acres forest land(out of which 0.84 ha falls in Mahatma Gandhi Marine National Park, 49.138 ha reserve forest within 10km ESZ) for creation of Infrastructure Facilities for Strategic Surveillance System of DRDO. He added that CWLW has recommended the project with the following mitigation measures and conditions:

- (1) No objection certificate from the APWD implementing agency for water harvesting project for supply of water to Port Blair and South Andaman based on the Scientific Study along with the Recommendations of the Study regarding permission to the DRDO project and regarding measures, is any to be taken up to mitigate impact of the project shall be submitted by the user agency along with an undertaking to comply with the recommendations.
- (2) Specific marine and terrestrial wildlife conservation plan shall be prepared and implemented by the park Manager, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Wildlife I at the project site.
- (3) The Provision of Guard Room kept in the project should be established at 11.100 km from RM point instead of 0.10 km at RM point as a Forest Camp already exist at this location.
- (4) Project authority should take necessary precautions by placing essential deflectors and anti-radiation screens around satellite antennas to reduce the impact of radiation on biodiversity in the proposed area.

- (5) Vessels/boats used for construction should use the approved route for navigation and larger vessel should enter into the National Park only during high tide.
- (6) Minimum number of vehicles should be used inside Rutland Island during constructional and operational phase of the project.
- (7) The nature of the diverted forest land shall remain same.
- (8) The project authority should take necessary permission from CWLW while entering into waters of Marine National Park while approaching Rutland Island.
- (9) Project authority should provide fuel/fire wood required for road making, cooking purpose for the labourers involved in infrastructure development. No forest material of fire wood should be collected from forest area.
- (10) No effluent or domestic sewage (liquid or solid waste) shall be disposed into the sea or nearby forest area.
- (11) The implementing agency will ensure that the natural drainage of the locality are not disturbed due to construction of road and other infrastructure and the dugout soil are stabilized in a proper way.

After discussions, considering the strategic importance of the project for country's defence, the Standing Committee decided to recommend the proposal along with the conditions and mitigation measures prescribed by the State Chief Wildlife Warden.

**42.4.2.5. Proposal for Tanmay Dhyata Steel Concast Ltd. for establishment of industrial unit for manufacturing of TMT bars and wire rod at Khasra No. 360, 361, 362, 1848/1759/687 and 364/1 in village Mandana, Tehsil Ladpura, District Kota within 10 km from the boundary of Darrah Wildlife Sanctuary, Mukundra National Park and Mukundra Tiger Reserve, Rajasthan**

The IGF(WL) briefed the Committee on the proposal and stated that the proposal involves establishment of an industrial unit for manufacturing of TMT bars and wire rods at a site 6.2 km away from the boundary of Darrah Wildlife Sanctuary and Mukundra Hills Tiger Reserve. He added that CWLW has recommended the project with the following mitigation measures and conditions.

- (1) 2% of the cost of the project will be deposited by the User Agency in the account of Rajasthan Protected Areas Conservation Society (RPACS) for Wildlife Conservation and mitigation works.
- (2) No work shall be done before sunrise and after sunset in the Protected Area.
- (3) No material of any kind should be extracted from the Protected Area.
- (4) No trees shall be cut during the work in the Protected Area.
- (5) There will be no labourers' camping within 1 km from the boundary of Protected Area.
- (6) There will be no blasting within 1 km of the Protected Area boundary.
- (7) The waste material generated should be disposed outside the Protected Area by the User Agency.
- (8) The user agency and project personnel will comply with the provisions of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.
- (9) Green belt should be created on the periphery of project area by the user agency.

Further the IGF(WL) mentioned that NTCA has also recommended the project with the condition of compliance of the conditions indicated by CWLW by the user agency.

After discussions, the Standing Committee decided to recommend the proposal along with mitigation measures and conditions prescribed by the NTCA and the State Chief Wildlife Warden.

#### **42.4.2.6. Proposal for Collection of Sand/Bajri/Boulder from River Jakhan Lot No. 13/2 Area 92.652 ha Dist. Dehradun, Uttarakhand**

The IGF(WL) briefed the Committee on the proposal and stated that the proposal involves the collection of sand, Bajri and boulder from an area of 92.652 ha in River Jakhan located at a distance of 2 km from the boundary of Rajaji National Park. He added that CWLW has recommended the project with the conditions specified by the Director, Rajaji National Park.

The NTCA has also recommended the project with the condition of only picking and no mechanized extraction of minerals are allowed for strict compliance.

Dr. H.S. Singh and Prof. R. Sukurmar suggested that user agency may be instructed to collect minerals in phases instead of extracting the materials from the entire area at a time.

After discussions, the Standing Committee decided to recommend the proposal along with mitigation measures and conditions prescribed by the NTCA and the State Chief Wildlife Warden. The Chief Wildlife Warden shall ensure that the area is broken up in phases rather than breaking the entire area for extraction.

**42.4.2.7. Proposal for Garh Roshanabad Sand mining project (area 11.883 ha) from river Rao, District Hardwar, Uttarakhand of M/s Garhwal Mandal Vikas Ltd., Dehradun, Uttarakhand**

The IGF(WL) briefed the Committee on the proposal and stated that the proposal involves the collection of river bed materials from a site located at a distance of 9 km away from Rajaji National Park. He added that CWLW has recommended the project. Further, NTCA has also recommended the project and mentioned that the proposed site is located 9 km away from the southern boundary of Rajaji Tiger Reserve. The area is surrounded by agriculture landscape and no noticeable wildlife habitat is observed nearby. The area does not fall within any corridor area or provide any connectivity for wild animals to move from one patch of forest to the other. Extraction of RBM in this stretch is unlikely to affect the wildlife of Rajaji Tiger Reserve.

After discussions, the Standing Committee decided to recommend the proposal along with mitigation measures and conditions prescribed by the NTCA and the State Chief Wildlife Warden.

**42.4.2.8. Proposal for Sand/Bajri/Boulder mining project in an area 32.208 ha falls at distance of 6 km from Rajaji National Park, village Ajeetpur, District-Hardwar, Uttarakhand of M/s Garhwal Mandal Vikas Nigam Ltd**

The IGF(WL) briefed the Committee on the proposal and stated that the proposal involves the collection of sand, Bajri and boulder from a site located at a distance of 6 km from Rajaji National Park. He added that the CWLW has recommended the proposal the condition that only hand picking should be allowed. Further he mentioned that the NTCA has recommended the project with the following mitigation measures:

- (1) The stretch of river Ganga downstream of Hardwar till Bhogpur forms an important habitat for wildlife. This stretch of river Ganga receives very good congregation of migratory water fowls viz., Rubby Shelduck and Bareheaded geese.
- (2) Any extraction of river based materials from this stretch of river Ganga therefore needs very careful examination keeping the wintering as well as breeding areas of waterfowl.
- (3) A group of 6-7 bull elephants from Rajaji Tiger Reserve regularly cross the river Ganga near Tehdi Pulia (in Shyampur Range of Hardwar FD) in order to gain access to the water of river Ganga and possibly use the crop fields along the right bank of river Ganga near Ajeetpur village.
- (4) Extensive use of wild elephants of riverine islands in Ganga near Ajeetpur also warrants a detailed investigation of elephant movement pattern in this stretch of river Ganga.
- (5) The Jhilmil Jheel Conservation Reserve (diagonally) opposite to Ajeetpur village and the grasslands of Amichand-Bhuria Sot-Nangal (opposite Bhogpur) form critical habitats for the only population of endangered Swamp Deer in Uttarakhand. Any proposal to extract sand and boulder from river Ganga should carefully examine its impact on the Swamp deer population of the area.
- (6) Any matter related to extraction of River Bed Materials (RBM) in this stretch of river Ganga should follow the directives of National Green Tribunal (NGT).

Dr. H.S. Singh and Prof. R. Sukumar objected to collection of sand, Bajri and boulder as the area is the most important part of Shivalik Elephant Reserve.

After discussions, the Standing Committee decided to reject the proposal.

**42.4.2.9. Proposal for collection of Sand/Bajri/boulder from river Banjarewala area 51.02 ha falls at a distance of 2 km from Rajaji National Park, District-Haridwar, Uttarakhand by M/s Garhwal Mandal Vikas Nigam Ltd., Dehradun, Uttarakhand**

The IGF(WL) briefed the Committee on the proposal and stated that the proposal involves the collection of sand, Bajri and boulder from a site in river Banjarewala located at a distance of 2 km from Rajaji National Park. He added that CWLW has recommended the project with the condition that only hand picking should be allowed.



Further, NTCA has recommended the collection of materials from stretches 1 & 2 and not recommended stretches 3 of the river for collection. Presence of few boulder-crushing units in the vicinity of the proposed site produce considerable noise during the day that is clearly audible from Rajaji Tiger Reserve. Although manual collection of sand/bajri/boulder itself may not produce the noise, it may give rise to establishment of additional stone crusher units nearby. The aspect of noise pollution needs careful consideration in this case.

Dr. H.S. Singh and Prof. R. Sukurmar suggested that user agency may be instructed to collect minerals in phases instead of extracting the materials from the entire area at a time.

After discussions, the Standing Committee decided to recommend the proposal along with mitigation measures and conditions prescribed by the NTCA and the State Chief Wildlife Warden. The Chief Wildlife Warden shall ensure that the area is broken up in phases rather than breaking the entire area for extraction.

**42.4.2.10. Proposal for collection of minor minerals from the river bed of river Nandhor (an area of 468.00 ha) district Nainital and Udham Singh Nagar to channelize the natural course of river and protect river banks and adjoining forest and habitat for flood, Uttarakhand**

The IGF(WL) briefed the Committee on the proposal and stated that the proposal involves the collection of minor minerals from a site (area 468 ha) in river Nandaur located at a distance of 2.97 km from Nandaur Wildlife sanctuary. He added that CWLW has recommended the project with the following mitigation measures and conditions:

- (1) Collection of RBM will be restricted between sunrise and sunset.
- (2) Explosives will not be used for extraction of River Bed Material.
- (3) No permanent structure will be allowed to be constructed.
- (4) The employed labourers will be provided fuel wood by the project proponent to avoid use of adjoining forest by them.

Dr. H.S. Singh and Prof. R. Sukumar suggested that user agency may be instructed to collect minerals in phases instead of extracting the materials from the entire area at a time.

After discussions, the Standing Committee decided to recommend the proposal along with mitigation measures and conditions prescribed by the NTCA and the State Chief Wildlife Warden. The Chief Wildlife Warden shall ensure that the area is broken up in phases rather than breaking the entire area for extraction.

#### **42.4.3. ADDITIONAL AGENDA ITEMS**

**38.2.1.5 Proposal for use of 11.2680 ha land of Block No. 25 in Marine Sanctuary for Laying for 2504 m long and 45 m wide Waste Water Pipeline by Tata Chemicals Limited (TCL), Gujarat (Minutes of 39<sup>th</sup> SC NBWL)**

The IGF(WL) briefed the Committee on the proposal and stated that the proposal was recommended for laying of '*subterranean pipeline*' for discharge of waste water from the Tata Chemicals Plant by the Standing Committee of NBWL in its 39<sup>th</sup> Meeting held on 23<sup>rd</sup> August 2016. He added that the user agency has now requested for laying of '*trestle mounted pipeline*'. This request of the user agency was considered and recommended by the State Chief Wildlife Warden.

After discussions, the Standing Committee decided to recommend the laying of trestle mounted pipeline instead of subterranean pipeline for discharge of waste water from the said plant into the sea.

**10.4.1.8 Proposal for waiving off the condition regarding acquisition of private lands in the catchment of the dam stipulated by the National Board for wildlife granting wildlife clearance for Salgoan dam project inside Mt. Abu Sanctuary, Rajasthan (Minutes of 10<sup>th</sup> SC NBWL).**

The IGF(WL) briefed the Committee on the proposal and stated that the proposal was recommended in 10<sup>th</sup> Standing Committee of NBWL held on 19<sup>th</sup> February 2008. The State Government has now requested for replacing the condition "*The private land if any in the catchments should be acquired by the due process to stop any activity which would cause further degradation of the habitats*" with "*No land use change and no new constructions will be permitted in the catchment area. Besides, State Government will transfer to the forest Dept*

*111.33 ha of Govt revenue land located inside/adjacent to the sanctuary in addition to 55.45 ha of Govt revenue land located in the catchment area.*

After discussions, the Standing Committee decided to accept the request of State Govt.

**42.4.3.1 Diversion of 1007.29 ha of forest land from Palamau Tiger Reserve for construction of North Koel Reservoir Project, Dist. Latehar, Jharkhand**

The IGF(WL) briefed the Committee on the proposal and stated that the proposal involves the diversion of 1007.29 ha of forest land from Palamau Tiger Reserve. Nearly 344644 trees would be required to be felled for the project. He added that CWLW has recommended the project with the following mitigation measures and conditions:

- (1) During construction or installation of gates, the project authorities should construct Jetty at important locations. Motor boat as well as paddle boat should also be made available to monitor and control illicit fishing and birds poaching.
- (2) The total number of trees to be felled is approx. 3,44,644 as per joint enumeration of trees. Such loss of trees should be compensated by planting same numbers of trees through Jan Van Yojana, Kisan nursery, etc., within Project Tiger jurisdiction.
- (3) The height of gates was initially proposed as 367.28 m FRL and accordingly compensation has been paid to villages of 13 villages against their land holdings. The new Khatiyana has been created and all land has been shown in Nadi Ghati Pariyojana land. The Govt. may consider transferring all such land to Palamau Tiger Reserve.

After discussions, the Committee decided that a committee comprising of Member Secretary, NTCA and Member from WII would visit the project site and submit a report to the Ministry for further consideration within June 2017. The report would also contain the assessment of project by NTCA under sec 38 (O) (1)(b) of Wildlife(Protection) Act, 1972.

**42.4.3.2 Proposal of Reliance JIO INFOCOMM Ltd for laying of 10.4 km OFC along the ROW of state highway 30 from Sawai Madhopur to Chambal River in Ranthambore TR, District Sawai Madhopur in the State of Rajasthan**

The IGF(WL) briefed the Committee on the proposal and stated that the proposal involves laying of 10.4 km length of OFC(Optical Fibre Cable) through Ranthambore Tiger Reserve. He added that CWLW has recommended the project with the following mitigation measures and conditions:

- (1) No work shall be done before sunrise and after sunset.
- (2) No machinery shall be allowed inside the sanctuary area.
- (3) No trees shall be cut during the work.
- (4) There shall be no camping by laborers within 500 mtr from WLS.
- (5) The waste material generated should be disposed outside the sanctuary area.
- (6) No material of any kind should be extracted from the sanctuary area.
- (7) The project personnel will abide with the provisions of Wildlife (Protection Act), 1972.

Further, NTCA has also recommended the project with the mitigation measures:

- (1) With regard to the proposal of widening of the existing SH-30 in the same stretch (Sawai Madhopur to Bodal village) along which the underground optical fiber cable is proposed to be laid, the NTCA constituted team had recommended conversion of the major portion of the road into elevated flyover/viaduct for passage of wildlife. In light of this recommendation, it is evident there will be a major change in the current structure of SH-30 in future and the user agency should keep this in mind and need to redesign the alignments of the optical fiber cable in coordination with the State Public Works Department.
- (2) The cable should be covered with excavated materials after the construction. Care should be taken that the cable is totally underground and at a minimum depth of 1 mtr below soil surface i.e., above optical fiber cable soil height would be at least 1 mtr.
- (3) No alter in the existing drainage pattern should be allowed within the tiger reserve for implementing the proposed construction. Care should be taken that no damage is done to the existing park boundary wall which runs parallel along the SH-30 and very close to the optical fiber cable alignment.
- (4) While digging the trench for optical fiber cable, shorter lengths may be taken at a time and allying of cable and refilling of the trench should be undertaken simultaneously with the shortest possible period (not exceeding 4 days) so as to avoid disruption in animal movements and wildlife (especially infant) mortality by falling in the open trench.

- (5) In strict adherence to the proposal submitted by the user agency, no trees shall be felled during laying of underground optical fiber cable. Cleaning of some undergrowth may be permitted by the field director, Ranthambore Tiger Reserve and this should be monitored by the local Range Forest Officer.
- (6) Use of heavy machinery such as earth moving/drilling machines should be avoided (unless absolutely required) so as to minimize noise pollution.
- (7) Work should be finished within specified time of the day (8 am – 5 pm) and no camping of laborers beyond this time frame should be allowed.
- (8) The State Government shall charge the Net Present Value of the forestland proposed for diversion from the user agency as per the Hon'ble Supreme Court orders numbers IA 826 and 566 (dated 28.03.2008 and 09.05.2008) related to a Writ Petition (Civil) No 202/1995.
- (9) A detailed compensatory Afforestation Plan will be prepared by the state forest department in lieu of the forestland proposed to be diverted for laying of optical fiber cable as per the Forest (Conservation Act), 1980.
- (10) Plantations of fuel wood, fodder, medicinal plants, economically important indigenous species, etc., would be undertaken under this program.
- (11) As suggested by SBWL, the user agency shall deposit 2% of the total project cost in the account of Rajasthan Protected Areas Conservation Society (RPASCS) for wildlife conservation.
- (12) Reliance Jio infocomm also should offer facility of free data connection to the concerned tiger reserve management for facilitating the cause of conservation protection.

After discussions, the Standing Committee decided to recommend the proposal along with mitigation measures and conditions prescribed by the NTCA and the State Chief Wildlife Warden.

**28.4.2(26) Diversion of 4.493 ha of forest land from Pench Mowgli Wildlife Sanctuary for Rehabilitation/upgradation of existing 2-lane to 4-lane on Seoni-Khawasa (MP) MH Border Section of NH-7, Madhya Pradesh**

The IGF(WL) briefed the Committee on the proposal and stated that the proposal was considered in 28<sup>th</sup> meeting and recommended in the 31<sup>st</sup> meeting of Standing Committee with the mitigation measures as suggested by CWLW, NTCA and WII. Subsequently the Standing

Committee, in its 35<sup>th</sup> meeting, reviewed the mitigation structures namely tunnels and elevated structures. As decided in the 34<sup>th</sup> meeting, the group of NTCA, WII and NHAI reviewed the proposed mitigation measures and NHAI agreed for the eco-duct i.e., landscaping above the main carriageway to provide connectivity to the wildlife. Committee recommended the measures proposed and agreed by NHAI.

Now the user agency has submitted a request for permitting underpasses in place of eco-ducts as the terrain does not favour the construction of eco-ducts and that it would involve diversion of more forest area and felling of trees. The user agency has been advised by NTCA to approach Standing Committee for rectification of the decision.

After discussions, the Standing Committee decided to recommend the construction of underpasses instead of eco-ducts wherever the terrain does not permit the construction of the latter.

**AGENDA ITEM No. 5**

**THERE WERE NO AGENDA ITEMS BEFORE THE STANDING COMMITTEE OF  
NATIONAL BOARD FOR WILDLIFE WITH THE PERMISSION OF THE CHAIR**

**LIST OF PARTICIPANTS OF THE 42<sup>nd</sup> MEETING OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE  
OF NBWL HELD ON 15 MAY 2017**

1	Shri Anil Madhav Dave Hon'ble Minister of State (Independent Charge) for Environment & Forests	Chairman
2	Shri R.R Rashmi Special Secretary, Ministry of Environment, Forests & Climate Change	Invitee
3	Shri Siddhantha Das Director General of Forest & Special Secretary	Invitee
4	Shri Debabrata Swain, Addl. Director General (PT)	Invitee
5	Dr. V.B. Mathur, Director, Wildlife Institute of India, Dehradun.	Member
6	Prof. R. Sukumar, Member, NBWL	Member
7	Dr. H.S. Singh, Member, NBWL	Member
8	Shri R.D. Kamboj, Director, GEER Foundation, Gujarat.	Member
9	Shri K.S. Reddy, PCCF & Chief Wildlife Warden, Andhra Pradesh	Invitee
10	Shri G.V. Reddy, Chief Wildlife Warden, Rajasthan	Invitee
11	Shri G.K. Sinha, Chief Wildlife Warden, Gujarat	Invitee
12	Shri P.K. Jha, PCCF & Chief Wildlife Warden, Telangana	Invitee
13	Shri V.S. Khati, PCCF & Chief Wildlife Warden, Uttarakhand	Invitee
14	Shri Bhagwan, Chief Wildlife Warden, Maharashtra	Invitee
15	Shri P. Anur Reddy, PCCF & Chief Wildlife Warden, Karnataka	Invitee
16	Shri L.R Singh, PCCF & Chief Wildlife Warden, Jharkhand	Invitee
17	Shri Ram Kumar, Addl. Pr.Chief Conservator of Forests (WL), Gujarat	Invitee
18	Shri B. Brahma, PCCF & Chief Wildlife Warden, Assam	Invitee
19	Dr. Manisha Sharma, Consultant of CPFIMS	Invitee
20	Shri H.S. Negi, Inspector General, NTCA	Invitee
21	Shri Soumitra Dasgupta, Inspector General of Forests (WL)	Invitee
22	Shri S.P. Vashishth, Deputy Inspector General of Forests(WL)	Invitee
22	Dr. Pasupala Ravi, Deputy Director (WL)	Invitee

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**Summary of the meeting held on 1<sup>st</sup> June 2017 at 10.00 p.m in the Krishna Conference Hall under the Chairmanship of Director General of Forests & Special Secretary, MoEF&CC**

- (1) The meeting was chaired by the DGF&SS, MoEF&CC.
- (2) The meeting was attended by
  - (1) MS, NTCA
  - (2) IG, NTCA
  - (3) CWLW, Rajasthan
  - (4) FD, RTR
  - (5) IGF (WL)
  - (6) DIGF (WL)
  - (7) DD (WL), and
  - (8) Representatives of M/s. ACC Ltd.
- (3) In the beginning the IGF (WL) gave brief chronology of the events leading to the meeting.
- (4) Representative of NTCA made power point presentation and mentioned that the M/s ACC Ltd obtained Forest Clearance for 208 ha and had been mining it till year 2013 when the said area along with another fresh area of 201.88 ha was notified as buffer area of Ranthambore Tiger Reserve (RTR). He mentioned that 8 years is enough to mine the area of 409.88 ha completely and after that mining shall not be permitted under any circumstances. He further also mentioned that shutting down the mining activities shall not affect the livelihood of people of Lakheri-Chamavoli. Member Secretary, NTCA stated that the conditions laid down by them are appropriate and should be adhered to for the larger cause of tiger conservation. In their deliberation the NTCA pointed out that the committee suggested the conditions (also represented by the state of Rajasthan) was the best the committee could suggest as per the available social and ecological imperatives.  
 Representative of NTCA also mentioned that the matter is sub-judice in the National Green Tribunal against in *O.A. 431/2016, Babulal Jajoo V/s Union of India and ors.*
- (5) The Field Director RTR mentioned that there are about 43-45 tigers in the Ranthambhore TR. He informed that 409.88 ha was earlier a part of protected forest under Bundi Territorial Division before it was notified as buffer of RTR in 2012. Further the territorial Division did not indicate the mining lease on the said area. He stated that allowing mining inside the tiger

reserve would be against the rules and would set a bad precedent for similar cases elsewhere. He added that as the area of 409.88 ha was added to RTR by mistake of facts, the said area should be de-notified first from the tiger reserve and then only the mining should be allowed on it.

- (6) The CWLW, Rajasthan mentioned that there was a *bonafide* mistake on the part of the State Govt. of Rajasthan while notifying the area of 409.88 ha as buffer of tiger reserve. This has been captured in the minutes of State Board for Wildlife which is headed by Hon'ble Chief Minister of the State. The CWLW was agreeable to the proposal of the ACC on de-notifying the area. He informed that pursuant to decision of Standing Committee of National Board for Wildlife in its 32<sup>nd</sup> meeting (21<sup>st</sup> January 2015), the State submitted a proposal to NTCA for de-notification of 436.67 ha. NTCA constituted a Committee on this and recommended that mining be allowed on this area for 8 years without de-notifying it.
- (7) The DGF&SS requested CWLW, Rajasthan to furnish additional information clarifying the mistake of facts committed while notifying the area of 409.88 ha as buffer of RTR in the year 2012 within next 15 days.
- (8) The CWLW, Rajasthan also mentioned that the buffer area has two ridges separated by a valley. The mines of M/s. ACC Ltd is on the outer edge of the ridge on the eastern side. A tiger in the past might have used the ridge on the western side to go to the connecting Ramgarh Vishdhari Wildlife Sanctuary. But it is highly improbable that a tiger would use the eastern ridge as it will not only has to cross an active mine but also cross habitation in the valley between the two ridges as the eastern is not connecting the Ramgarh Vishdhari Wildlife.
- (9) M/s. ACC Ltd mentioned that area of 409.88 ha be de-notified from the tiger reserve as allowing mining within the tiger reserve would lead to lot of litigation in Courts of Law and would not be a practical solution.

The meeting ended with vote of thanks to the Chair.

**Inspection Report of North Koel Reservoir Project (Mandal Dam), Jharkhand State**

(Report submitted to the Standing Committee of the NBWL)



Koel River and forests at its bank (above) and dam constructed at Mandal (below)



June, 2017

**Inspection Report of North Koel Reservoir Project (Mandal Dam)  
Jharkhand State**

## **1. Background**

A proposal for diversion of 1007.29 ha forest land from Palamau Tiger Reserve for construction of North Koel Reservoir Project (Mandal dam), Dist. Latehar, Jharkhand was recommended by the Jharkhand State Board for Wild Life. The proposal from the State Wild Life Board was submitted to the National Board for Wildlife (NBWL) for an appropriate decision. The proposal was discussed in the 42<sup>nd</sup> meeting (15<sup>th</sup> May 2017) of the Standing Committee of the NBWL. After brief discussion, the Standing Committee decided that a Committee comprising of Dr. R. Sukumar, Dr. H. S. Singh, Shri R. D. Kamboj, and a representative each from National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA), Wildlife Institute of India (WII), State Government and User Agency, would conduct a site visit and submit a report for further consideration. Subsequently, the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change, Government of India communicated vide letter no. F. No. 6-8/2017- WL, dated 23<sup>rd</sup> May, 2017, that the report was to be submitted shortly after the site inspection. The terms of reference are as mentioned in the minutes of the meeting of the Standing Committee of the NBWL.

In order to look into the issues concerning wildlife and their habitats with respect to this project, the following members of the team conducted field inspections from 30<sup>th</sup> May to 1<sup>st</sup> June, 2017.

Dr. H. S. Singh, Member, NBWL

Mr. D. P. Bankhwal, Inspector General of Forest (WL), NTCA, Guwahati

Dr. Pratap Singh, Scientist G, WII, Dehradun

Dr. M. P. Singh, Field Director, Palamau Tiger Reserve, Palamau, Jharkhand

Mr. Aftab Alam, Executive Engineer, Planning & Monitoring Division, Water Resource Department, Medninagar, Jharkhand

Dr. Kaushik Banerjee, Scientist D, WII, Dehradun

Dr. R. Sukumar, Member NBWL, had visited the North Koel dam site on 10<sup>th</sup> May 2017 when he was at Palamau Tiger Reserve in connection with the all-India synchronised elephant census.

Dr. M.P. Singh, Field Director, Palamau TR, had accompanied Dr. Sukumar and explained the main features of the Mandal Dam and its implications for the reserve.

## **2. The field visit**

Mr. D. P. Bankhwal, IG (WL), NTCA, had already prepared a brief note after visiting different areas before arrival of the full team. The Field Director of Palamau Tiger Reserve (PTR) and his colleagues briefed the team about the Tiger Reserve (PTR) on the evening of 30<sup>th</sup> May 2017. Dr D. S. Srivastava from the Nature Conservation Society, an NGO based at Daltonganj, Jharkhand, has prepared a “Site Specific Wildlife Management Plan of North Koel Reservoir Project (Mandal Dam)”, after completing a study in the area with respect to the proposed reservoir project and its impact on the PTR. He presented his findings about habitat loss, major wildlife species and impact of the reservoir on movement of elephants and other major mammals, before the team. After the presentations, the team members discussed various issues likely to arise after implementation of the revised project, connected with impact on wildlife, their habitat and local people living in the proposed submergence villages and other adjoining villages in the catchment.

The team along with the field staff of the Palamau Tiger Reserve visited Mandal Dam in the forenoon on 31-05-2017 and had detailed discussions about the dam which has already been largely constructed at the site during the 1970s. The team also visited surrounding areas, including the sites which may go under submergence after completion of the project. At Barwadih Forest Rest House, the team had detailed discussions with the officials of the Irrigation Department regarding the Mandal Dam. The Executive Engineer and the representative of the project proponent provided detailed background of the project, the decision of the NITI Ayog, and technical note submitted by the Central Water Commission, vide letter no 1/18/1982/2016/6-CMSS (N & W). He also explained the technical strategies for keeping the ponding level at 341.0 m to avoid submergence of the core area of the PTR by keeping the dam’s crest height intact at 352.28 m.

In the afternoon, the team visited the catchment area of the proposed dam and Lat, Tongari and other villages which will supposedly be impacted by upcoming river project. The team had an opportunity to see prime elephant habitat and local movement within the Palamau Tiger Reserve. In the evening, the team and the officials of the Forest Department met to arrive at a decision to prepare the report. The matter was again discussed with the Chief Wildlife Warden and the Field Director (PTR) at Ranchi in the evening of 01-06-2017.

### **3. About the Project - Mandal Dam**

The North Koel Reservoir Project was conceived at village Mandal, Block-Barwadih in 1970-71 by Irrigation Department, the then Govt. of Bihar. North Koel river, one of the major tributaries of Sone river, has a catchment area of at least 9,100 km<sup>2</sup>, contributing a large volume of water to river Sone during the rainy season. In peak summer, it is almost without water flow for nearly a month. It passes through the northern part of Palamau Tiger Reserve. The project was conceived by the Government of Bihar for generation of 24 MW of electricity and providing water for irrigation to several villages of the State by creating a barrage at Mohammadganj village, at 96 km downstream of Mandal dam. Two canals emanate from the barrage to irrigate agricultural lands of Bihar and Jharkhand. The areas to be benefitted are Aurangabad and Gaya districts of Bihar and Palamau district of Jharkhand. This partially completed project is irrigating 50,000 ha land of Bihar and 6,000 ha land of Jharkhand during the kharif season. After the completion of the project, it is estimated that the project will irrigate up to 72,157 ha of land.

Initially, Bihar State had planned to construct a dam up to height of 367.28 m for releasing water to feed Mohammadganj and Indrapuri Barrage downstream. Indrapuri Barrage is located on river Sone, and it was presumed that excess water from Mohammadganj barrage will flow into the Sone and, hence, into Indrapuri Barrage. As per discussions with officials of the Forest Department and the project proponent, construction of the dam started before the commencement of the Forest Conservation Act 1980, and almost every structure was created, except the installation of sluice gates and spillways. The Forest Department initiated action under the FCA, 1980, when installation of sluice gate was started in 1993. A very serious violent conflict between the local people and the officials of the Irrigation Department also emerged when some villages were submerged during rains when the water level reached to dam's crest height. The Irrigation Department could not close the gate due to violent reaction of the local people.

Clearance by Project Tiger, Govt. of India, was accorded on 16 November 1978 with five conditions. The process of forest diversion was started in 1982 for the forest measuring 4,170.48 ha. Govt. of India asked for certain clarifications in 1982 which were not submitted by the Bihar Govt. The environmental clearance was given by Govt. of India vide letter No.- 3/89/00-HCT/EH5, dated 2<sup>nd</sup> Jan, 1984, which prescribed 8 safeguards, including rehabilitation of all submergence villages and wildlife-impacted villages of Lat group. These villages are Tungari,

Barkheta, Lat, Harhe Gasedag, Bere, Patradih, Serendag, Karamdih, Nawarnagu, Tanwai and Khamikhas. After completion of the work and settling the compensation and other issues of some villages, the Irrigation Department tried to install the gate in 1993 but was not allowed by Palamau Tiger Reserve management. Subsequently, the matter was reported to Govt. of Bihar and Govt. of India by Palamau Tiger Reserve (PTR). The Ministry of Environment & Forests, Govt of India, vide its letter no. 4-24/93-PT-dated 15 July 1993 ordered the stoppage of construction activities.

After the formation of the state of Jharkhand, the Water Resources Department, Jharkhand, furnished information on 14 points sought by Govt. of India vide its letter No. 8-178/82-FC dated 30.07.1986. This submission involved 6,023.53 ha of forest land for diversion which was different from the earlier proposal of 4,170.48 ha that was against the guidelines of Forest Conservation Act, 1980. As the proposal involved a large area of PTR, the PCCF, Jharkhand, referred to the judgement of the Hon'ble Supreme Court that any forest land diversion in a Tiger Reserve should have prior approval of NBWL and the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

The Executive Engineer, Water Resources Department, Medininagar, informed Govt. of Bihar on 06.05.2015 on the consent to decrease Full Reservoir Level (FRL) from 367.25 m to 363.28 m., reducing the proposed submergence area from 5113.36 ha to 4253.68 ha. A letter from National Tiger Conservation Authority, New Delhi vide letter No. F. No.-9-1/2016-NTCA dated 08.09.2016 was received by Chief Wildlife Warden, Govt. of Jharkhand, with the minutes of the meeting on North Koel Project held on 11.08.2016 under the Chairmanship of Principal Secretary to the Prime Minister. The letter communicated that, in principle, it is desirable to take up completion of the project with the ponding at 341 m (MDDL). For this level of ponding, the Govt. of Jharkhand will estimate and submit to the Central Water Commission the submergence with ground verification, project design and execution plan.

The Govt. of Jharkhand submitted an application for the clearance and mentioned the issue of compensatory afforestation against the forest submergence. Meantime a site-specific Wildlife Management Plan has been prepared to fulfil the statutory conditions under the Forest Conservation Act and Wildlife Protection Act for diversion of forest land in PTR and mitigation measures to minimise negative impact on wildlife. The plan was prepared by the Nature Conservation Society (NCS), Daltonganj, and M/s Mantec Consultants Pvt Ltd, Noida. The plan



was submitted by M/s Mantec Consultants Pvt. Ltd., Noida in March, 2017 to the Forest Department. This plan has been accepted by State Wild Life Board, Jharkhand, and forwarded to National Board of Wildlife.

#### **4. The Palamau Tiger Reserve (PTR)**

The Palamau Tiger Reserve was notified in 1974 as one of India's first nine tiger reserves established under Project Tiger. It is located in the western part of the Chhotanagpur Plateau spreading over an area of 1129.93 km<sup>2</sup>. The core area of PTR is 414.08 km<sup>2</sup> and buffer area is 715.85 km<sup>2</sup>. This covers the Palamau Wildlife Sanctuary (742.40 km<sup>2</sup>) and Betala National Park (226.32 km<sup>2</sup>), spread over the districts of Latehar and Garhwa in Jharkhand. The core area is made up of a part of Betala National Park (213.54 km<sup>2</sup>) and a part of Palamau Wildlife Sanctuary (200.54 km<sup>2</sup>). Buffer is constituted by 541.86 km<sup>2</sup> of Palamau WLS, 12.78 km<sup>2</sup> of National Park and 161.21 km<sup>2</sup> of Reserved Forests.

The PTR is bounded by River North Koel on its west and River Auranga to its north. Its adjoining landscape includes the forests of Mahuadanr Range, including Mahuadanr Wolf Sanctuary (63.256 km<sup>2</sup>) and the forests of Bhandaria and Ranka East Ranges of Garhwa Forest Division (590.10 km<sup>2</sup>), which are contiguous with the Sarguja Forest Division of Chhattisgarh. The Latehar Forest Division is located on the western side. There is connectivity of the PTR with forests of Medininagar Forest Division on the north-eastern part of the reserve.

Palamau Tiger Reserve has been classed within the Central Indian Landscape Complex – one of the largest tiger landscapes in India as described by the Wildlife Institute of India (WII). On its western side, the contiguity of habitat from Palamau extends into the Sanjay-Dubri Tiger Reserve, through Guru Ghasidas National Park, all the way to Bandhavgarh Tiger Reserve. This makes it a part of the 25,000 km<sup>2</sup> of Bandhavgarh- Sanjay- Guru Ghasidas- Palamau landscape. The PTR is also connected to the Achanakmar- Kanha tiger landscape through the Jashpur and Mahan forests of Chhattisgarh. To its north-east, the PTR is weakly connected to the Gautam Buddha Wildlife Sanctuary and Koderma Wildlife Sanctuary along the border with Bihar through the Lawalong Wildlife Sanctuary in Chatra district as well as the Hazaribagh Wildlife Sanctuary. Towards the south, it is connected to the Saranda/ Odisha landscape through forests of Simdega and Palkot Wildlife Sanctuary in the Gumla district near Jashpur region of Chhattisgarh.



Palamau Tiger Reserve is situated in the north-western part of Chhotanagpur plateau having plains, spurs, hills, and valleys within its boundaries. The altitude varies from 200 m to 1104 m. The North Koel River dissects the PTR and creates a watershed along with Auranga and Burha Rivers. PTR has unique ecology due to diverse forest composition with variation of altitude, water table and temperature difference. The entire forest area is on the slope of Chhotanagpur plateau, gradually sloping towards the Gangetic Plains of Bihar. Although the region comes under the rain shadow, the forest area regulates the climate of 3 districts namely Palamau, Garhwa and Latehar. It makes the PTR as unique habitat for many wildlife species and the broader biodiversity. The historical records clearly refer to this area as tiger country.

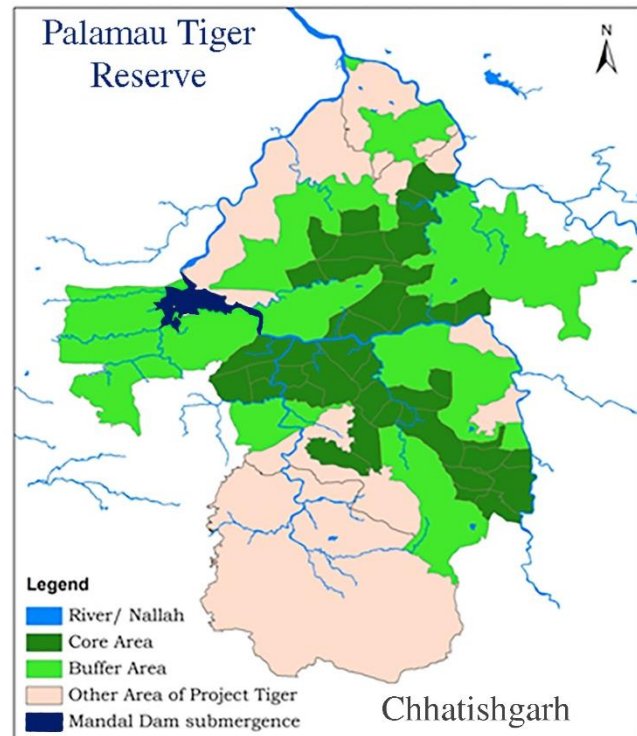
For a tropical seasonal forest, PTR is very diverse with dense forest constituting the prime habitat of diverse wildlife. The Northern Tropical Dry Deciduous Sal (*Shorea robusta*) forest and its associates primarily dominate the habitat. Smaller patches of Northern Tropical Moist Deciduous forests also exist apart from five sub-types, i.e., (i) Moist peninsular Sal, (ii) Dry Peninsular Sal (iii) Northern Dry Mixed Deciduous (iv) *Aegle* and (v) Dry Bamboo Brake. *Phoenix sylvestris* is noted growing along smaller streams. *Shorea robusta*, *Butea monosperma*, *Terminalia tomentosa*, *Adina cordifolia*, *Diospyros melanoxylon*, *Boswellia serrata*, *Lagerstroemia parviflora*, *Madhuca indica*, *Carissa sp.*, etc. are the major tree species.

The faunal composition of the PTR is very rich and diverse. 40 species of mammals, 205 species of birds, 28 species of amphibians and reptiles, 21 families of insects and 36 species of spiders are recorded. The keystone species are Tiger, Elephant, Leopard, Grey Wolf, Indian Gaur, Sloth Bear, Four- Horned Antelope, Barking Deer, Indian Ratel, Indian Otter and Indian Pangolin. There are 11 Schedule-I species of mammals in the PTR.

According to the All India Tiger Estimate- 2010, Palamau is believed to have a mean population of 10 adult tigers (Range 6-13) with tiger occupancy spread over 1116 km<sup>2</sup>. But the population estimation by the All India Tiger Estimation- 2014 for the PTR on the basis of scat samples was only 3 individual tigers. The forest officials orally informed that there are four tigers which move from the PTR to adjoining areas in Chhattisgarh. The presence of a tigress is doubtful. Thus, the present number of tigers within the PTR is far below its potential capacity. In May, 2017, a total of 182 elephants (preliminary result) were estimated. Presence of Sloth Bear and Leopard is

expected to be very good. Although prey species – Indian Gaur, Sambar, Chital, Four-horned Antelope, Barking Deer and Wild Boar are present in the PTR, their population is very low.

Extremely low prey density, caused by prolonged hunting by the large number of villagers inside and on the periphery of the reserve during the last two decades of dominance of the area by left wing extremists, is responsible for the sharp decline in the population of tigers in this tiger reserve. However, once the Palamau Tiger Reserve management regains control over the area, the prey base can be augmented for the benefit of the tiger. They have begun augmenting the population of sambhar in Baresanr Compartment No.9, and are getting a feasibility study conducted from WII,



Dehradun, for increasing the population of gaur. Similarly, they should increase the population of chital also. Once the prey population increases and connectivity with neighbouring tiger reserves is maintained, the population of tigers in Palamau will increase.

### ***Current status of the project***

Construction of the dam's structure up to its crest height is complete. Only the sluice gates and spillway gates are to be installed. Initially, the project was approved with the FRL of dam at 367.28 m. At that time, as per the survey conducted, 15 villages were coming under submergence due to the impounding of water after the installation of gates of the dam. The project-affected families were identified by the project proponents for relief and rehabilitation. A total of 634 families were identified by them, and as per the records of the Irrigation Department, all of those families were rehabilitated. As per their records, the total population rehabilitated was 3,596 people from 634 families. District authorities provided 34.62 acres of Garmazarua Malik land in village Marda of Bhandariya P.S., and out of 634 families, 83 families agreed to be rehabilitated

in Marda rehabilitation colony, whereas the remaining 551 families were allowed to exercise option to settle in villages of their own choice. The officials of Irrigation Department stated that 551 families were given money for settlement and 210 persons from these affected families were also given government jobs.

However, there are still families living in the same villages inside the PTR. The Irrigation Department and the District Administration should resolve the issue to avoid conflicts in future. Their resettlement outside the tiger reserve should essentially be ensured before the installation of sluice gates. If that is not done, these villages, after the submergence of their lands, will shift to some other areas of the tiger reserve.

Now that the Government of India and the Government of Jharkhand have agreed to keep the water level at 341.0 m, the area of submergence has reduced and the number of affected villages has come down to eight. These eight villages are: Kutku, Bhajna, Khura, Chemo, Saneya, Khaira, Mandal and Meral. The submergence area at FRL 341.0 m will be 1637.95 ha, which includes forest land, land as acquired by State Irrigation Department and Garmazarua Malik land. Some members of the team expressed doubt about the submergence area which may be verified to estimate accurately to eliminate error, if any. The affected PTR land in these eight villages comes to 1007.29 ha (962.26 ha under forest category and 45.03 under 'jungle jhar' category). These villages had been provided relief and rehabilitation under the project during 1988-93 by the project proponents. However, they are still inside at their old locations, as mentioned above. As per the records of the PTR, these eight villages together make up 670 households with a population of 3,185, the majority of them being tribal.



Submergence area in front of dam (above) and  
structure dam up to crest height at the site (below)



## 5. Observations and Discussions

### *Dam and submergence areas*

The Mandal dam site falls in the buffer zone of the PTR. The Mandal colony has been already constructed but it is in a dilapidated condition. At the site, the bed level of the river is 305 m, Full

Reservoir Level (FRL) – 367.28 m, Crest Level of the dam – 352.28 m, Dead Storage Level (DSL) 330 m. Height of the dam from the bed level is 67.80 m with its length of 408.5 m. The proposal for closing spillway gates has been dropped. Thus, the present dam with the crest level of 352.28 m will be operated without closing spillway gates. In other words, the water may flow above 352.28 m level during heavy rains and floods, although 6 sluice gates will be operated to bring down the water level at 341.0 m.

The revised project proposes to maintain water ponding level below 341.0 m. The Central Water Commission (CWC) scrutinized the matter to keep the ponding at a certain level and prepared a report regarding the possibility of maintaining the water level at 341.0 m in the reservoir. As per the strategies of the CWC, the inflow into the dam can be discharged downstream through 2 numbers of Low Level Sluices of size 2m x 3 m with invert level at 318 m, 4 numbers of irrigation sluice of size 2 m x 3 m with invert level at 332.0 m and 2 numbers of power intake of size 2.4 m x 3.006 m with invert level at 331.369 m. The CWC claims that the water level in the dam can be maintained at 341.0 m by allowing the water to pass through the existing sluices and power intakes. As per the notes of the CWC, the chances of water level crossing 341.0 m on monthly/10 day basis in the months of August and September cannot be ruled out, but such occasions seem to be rare when sluices and power intake gates are operated to discharge excess water. It is also mentioned in the note that this may be treated as temporary submergence of forest land and should not be a serious concern to the Forest Department, as it is happening in the existing situation also. If flood level reaches beyond the crest level, it will take 5 days to bring water level back to the proposed ponding level at 341 m. Some of the team members have apprehensions about this issue. If heavy rains continue for a few days, high water input from the catchment may also continue for several days. In such a situation, it may not be possible to bring down water level at 341.0 m within 5 days. However, in the absence of an expert on this subject in the team of the Standing Committee of the NBWL, it is not appropriate to make any observations on this issue. In the background of this fact, the team agreed to prepare the report accepting the logic of the CWC. However, the team expressed its concern that the project proponents would ensure maintaining the water level at 341.0 m in order to keep the submergence area within the limit of 1007.29 ha of the PTR throughout the year. Submergence of area up to 352.28 m level, that is apparently happening now and may be for longer duration

once construction gates are closed, may result in extra area of submergence without tree cover. Hence it is necessary that other suitable measures such as diversion tunnels may be considered to keep water level within 341.0 m.

### ***Mandal Dam and the local people***

The Irrigation Department claims that it has completed settlement of the families living in the villages which may go under submergence after completion of the project. However, a large number of these families still stay in those villages. Also, over a period, the number of families has increased. The submergence area from 241 m level to 352.3 m may attract people for cultivation and in adjoining forests for grazing of cattle. The team has apprehensions that the people may shift to upland areas of the catchment and may continue cultivating the submergence areas when it is exposed after discharge of water. In such a situation, the pressure on the park may increase. The wildlife may not have other options for drinking water during the dry season and will approach the dam waters through human habitation and agricultural land. Serious man-wildlife conflicts may emerge, if this issue is not addressed properly. In the interest of local people and their future prospects, and also for long-term conservation of the wildlife, the resettlement of people, especially those in the submergence area, needs thorough re-examination so that the prevailing resentments do not escalate.

After completion of the project, the local movement routes of the elephant and other wildlife will be blocked or affected by the linear-shaped reservoir created by the dam. Although elephants can and do swim across large water bodies including reservoirs, the Mandal Dam may compel some elephants and other wildlife, especially carnivores, to opt for other movement routes through a group of villages which are located beyond the submergence level. It is likely that some of those villages may face very serious man-wildlife conflicts, including human deaths, especially because of elephants. It is also pertinent to mention here that the Ministry of Tribal Affairs (Livelihood Section), Government of India, raised certain points vide F. No. 21/6/2017-Livelihood dated 27<sup>th</sup> April 2017. The letter mentions that the construction work of the dam started in the year 1972 and continued till 1993. Among the main reasons for non-completion of the project are issues relating to payments and settlement of compensation of area submerged by the dam, and agitation by the displaced people of the area. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs feels that the proposed project is likely to put the displaced Scheduled Tribe project-affected families

in an extremely disadvantageous situation as they have already been displaced from the land occupied by them. They not only stand deprived of proper and adequate compensation but may also have to deal with the problem of their rights and livelihoods being squeezed into smaller left out areas without corresponding ameliorative measures. In the background of this fact, the entire settlement issue may be examined in the present context so that grievances of local people are addressed to avoid agitation or genuine deprivation of their rights and livelihoods.

In the interest of people and wildlife, settlement of such villages may be examined by offering very attractive packages including for those families in the submergence area who (or whose ancestors) may have already been compensated many years ago by the Irrigation Department. Irrespective of past compensation, we must remember that the Forest Right Act 2006 would apply to a large section of the people of this region and, hence, the need for a fresh settlement. The region has already suffered from the Naxalite movement in the past and it still prevails in some form in the area. The benefits of this dam will be mostly to Bihar and non-tribal areas in Jharkhand at the cost of local people and wildlife habitat. In such a situation, the central and state governments should be generous in giving benefits to the people who have been affected or will be affected. Anyhow, the completion of the project should minimise the resentments of the local people and ensure that they are content with the package offered. Thus, their settlement, economic uplift and employment should be considered as a part of tribal welfare programmes in the region.

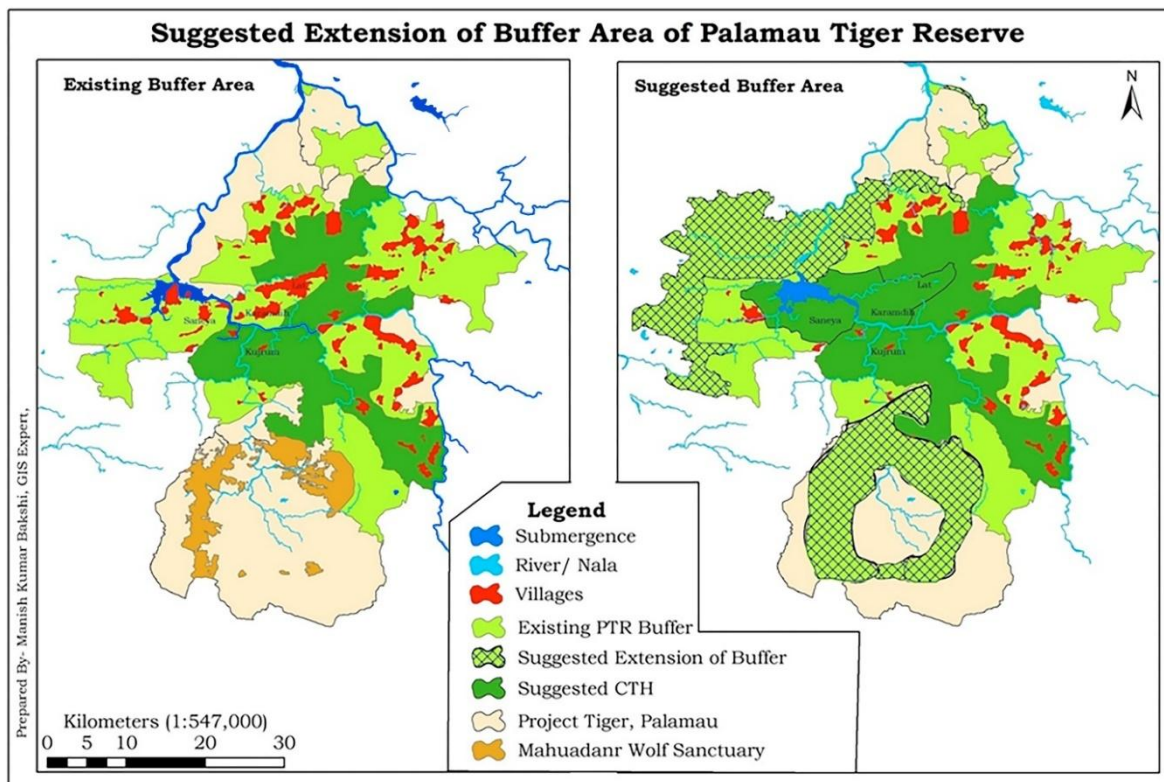
### ***Consolidating and upgrading conservation status of Palamau Tiger Reserve***

Jharkhand is one of the forest-rich states in the country. The Protected Areas in the state cover only 9.2% of its forest land and 2.7% of its geographical area. Nationally, 23.0% of the forest lands and 4.9% of geographical area are under the network of the Protected Areas. Thus, the extent of Protected Areas in Jharkhand state is much below the national average. In the background of this fact and India's commitment to international conventions to declare substantial areas as Protected Areas, it is necessary for a forested state to constitute Protected Areas greater than the national average. There is logic in improving the extent of the Protected Areas in the state to consolidate biodiversity conservation.

Out of 11 Protected Areas in the state, only the PTR has reasonably good size and the rest of them are small. There is a scope to improve status of conservation of PTR through its consolidation and pro-active management to increase the populations of several wildlife species. For effective management of the area in the changed scenario, it is desirable to approve the proposal for altering the boundaries of core and buffer areas of the tiger reserve near the site of the dam. With this in sight, there is a need of inclusion of some uninhabited buffer areas, submerged area, including the reservoir, under the core of the tiger reserve. The Forest Department may carry out an exercise to expand the area of PTR and strengthen its connectivity and corridors by including surrounding forests and government lands. With the help of scientific inputs, the Forest Department may prepare a more comprehensive landscape-scale management plan for PTR and surrounding areas either with their own funds or with funds to be provided by the project proponents.

After completion of the project, the tiger may lose substantial part of resource-rich habitat. To compensate loss of the habitat, adjoining government wasteland (GM land/Raiyati land) in Kerh and Garhi should be transferred to PTR and its management integrated with the existing tiger habitat. After completion of the project and submergence of the villages, movement of the existing elephant and other animal populations across PTR may shift towards other villages, thus inviting man-animal conflicts. Tribals may suffer seriously in future. In the long term interest of tribals as well as wildlife, shifting of critical villages is desirable and vacated land restored as tiger habitat. Consolidation of connectivity between Betala with core area of PTR should be examined by declaring adjoining areas as buffer zone of the park. The voluntary resettlement of a few villages or their parts may be explored so that the wildlife get freedom of movement from Betala forests to core area of PTR. As a large number of trees will be submerged, the loss may be compensated by raising trees at suitable sites to ensure landscape-scale connectivity. The above map taken from the site-specific management plan for Palamau Tiger Reserve prepared by Nature Conservation Society and Mantec Consultants Pvt. Ltd. is one suggested framework that can be explored within the existing guidelines for management of tiger reserves issued by NTCA.





### ***The impact of the project***

The location of the dam falls in buffer area of the tiger reserve. Although the proposed submergence area has been reduced to 1007.29 ha after reducing water ponding level at 341.0 m, the PTR may still lose prime habitat. With reduction of the ponding water level, there may not be any submergence of the core area of PTR. Although length of the linear reservoir under the proposed project will be reduced, it will still fragment the habitat due to the presence of 168 villages inside the tiger reserve and 23 along the periphery. A large part of the habitat of PTR is occupied by cattle from local villages and buffaloes from neighbouring Chhattisgarh. After the submergence of the lands, the movement of wild animals will be affected. The animals could be constrained to move through some villages sandwiched between these two reserved forests. These are 13 villages, called Lat group of villages, namely, Lat, Serendag, Bere, Gasedag, Karamdih, Khamikhas, Tanwai, Harhe, Barkheta and Nawarnago, and their hamlets (together making up 13 villages). They consist of 1,138 households as per the Census of India, 2011 report (now estimated to have around 1,250 households). The conflict of wildlife with these villages is

likely to increase, mostly due to the presence of a good number of elephants (estimated at 150-200) in the tiger reserve. There have been sightings of tiger a few times close to the dam site in Chhipodohar West Range. Shifting of these villages was also considered under the process of rehabilitation by Water Resources Department in compliance of the environmental clearance given by Ministry of Environment and Forest, GoI, in their letter no.3/8980/80-HCT/EH-5 dated 2<sup>nd</sup> January, 1984. Since then the situation has changed at the national level through the enactment of Forest Rights Act 2006 to protect the genuine interests of traditional forest dwellers, amendments to the Wildlife Protection Act in 2006, incorporation of erstwhile buffer zones into core zones of tiger reserves, declaration of new buffer zones, and newer guidelines issued for management of tiger reserves issued by NTCA at various periods (notably in 2008, 2010 and 2012). The Lat group of villages constitutes revenue lands located in the buffer zone of Palamau Tiger Reserve. NTCA agenda is mainly the resettlement of villages from core/critical area of tiger reserves. However, for better ecological integrity of Palamau Tiger Reserve and avoidance of human-wildlife conflicts that may emerge in the future, it is advisable to explore resettlement of at least some of these 13 Lat group of revenue villages outside the tiger reserve through a transparent, voluntary process with a financial and social development package that goes beyond the standard package being offered by NTCA.

The proposed project may have certain positive impacts also. Since the project proposes to maintain dead water level for supply of water to wildlife, the water availability for wildlife will increase, especially during the dry season. Creation of a large water reservoir may result in breeding of fish and congregation of water birds at the site. An important point to mention here that there is no canal associated with this project. The water will be released into the existing river and the regular flow of water in the river will not only recharge ground water and influence riverine habitat but also maintain availability of water in winter and summer seasons in the PTR. This may also attract local people to establish settlements for using resource rich areas. As a result, the reservoir and surrounding area will need intensive surveillance and protection of wildlife habitat. With this in sight, the management of the PTR has proposed for inclusion of all submerged areas, including the reservoir, under the core of the tiger reserve. To give cushion to this added core, the management may consider the extension of buffer area beyond its current limit towards the west. For surveillance and protection of the added core area, necessary

infrastructure and logistic support are needed. Villages situated within 10 km downstream of river need assistance through eco-development projects.

As the construction of the main structure of the dam is completed, the disturbance of the proposed project will be restricted to repairing, minor construction and instalment of sluice gates. The project proponents should ensure that during the remaining construction phases of the dam, there should be least disturbance to the animals and their habitat.

## **6. Recommendations**

The dam's main structure with crest height of 352.28 m was completed in 1993. The original provision to install spillways gates has been dropped. The present project proposal ensures and makes commitment to maintaining the ponding water level at 341.0 m. If the ponding level is maintained as proposed or below it even during the peak rainy season with effective submergence of 1007.29 ha area of the PTR, as proposed and discussed in this report, **the committee recommends the project for approval** under the following conditions.

- (i) The project mentions that the maximum water level exceeding the crest height of the dam is very rare. If water level reaches to the present crest height of the dam during exceptionally high rains, it will be brought down at 341.0 m level within 5 days by allowing the water to pass through the existing sluices and power intakes. However, if water discharge capacity of these sluices and power intake gates is not enough to maintain the ponding level at 341.0 m during very heavy rains, some arrangements should be made so that effective submergence area does not exceed 1007.29 ha.
- (ii) The bed level of the river is about 305 m and Dead Storage Level (DSL) at 330 m. Thus, the discharge of water should be strictly stopped when the water level reaches the DSL.
- (iii) By the time sluice gates are readied for installation, the submergence villages should be shifted out of the tiger reserve. As per the project proponents, all the affected families have been given relief and rehabilitation assistance at the time of construction of the dam. However, many of them still reside in the same villages inside the tiger reserve. Keeping the interests of local people, the observation of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, and to avoid agitation of the people, a comprehensive plan should address grievances of all families in these villages. If necessary, funds from other sources may be made available to settle these people under an attractive settlement plan. If it is not done properly, some of the families

may move into the upper catchment of the PTR after submergence of the villages. In such a situation, the loss of tiger habitat would be multiplied, causing enormous pressure on the PTR in future. The non-forest land in these 15 villages may be notified as forest land.

- (iv) After ponding at 341.0 m, the linear water lake will partly fragment the PTR. This may compel elephants, tiger and other wildlife species to shift their movement/dispersal routes through other villages (such as the 13 Lat group of villages). As a good elephant population would continue to survive in the PTR after completion of the project, the conflicts between local people and elephant may turn serious in future. Hence, for better ecological integrity of the tiger reserve and minimising human-wildlife conflicts, it is advisable to explore the resettlement of at least some of these 13 Lat group of revenue villages outside the tiger reserve after obtaining their willingness. Villages willing for resettlement should be provided special financial and social development packages that go beyond the standard NTCA package for tiger reserves. In addition, sufficient funds should be provided to Palamau Tiger Reserve for dealing with human-wildlife conflicts including handling problematic animals and providing ex-gratia payments to the affected families.
- (v) After completion of the project, the tiger may lose substantial resource rich habitat. To compensate loss of the habitat, adjoining government wasteland (GM land/Raiyati land) in the landscape should be transferred to PTR and its management should be integrated with the existing tiger habitat.
- (vi) The core area should be expanded suitably to cover adjoining uninhabited buffer zone or other forest areas to strengthen conservation measures, as proposed by the state wildlife board in its site-specific wildlife management plan for mitigation of impacts due to Mandal dam.
- (vii) Extent of Protected Areas in Jharkhand is only 2.7% of its geographical area against the national average of 4.9%, although Jharkhand is a forest rich state. There is logic and reasons for improving the size of the PTR by extending its boundary to cover suitable forests and the government wasteland.
- (viii) Betala area is loosely connected with the main area of the PTR through narrow width of forest. This corridor should be strengthened through transferring adjoining forest and government wastelands. This issue should be examined and if possible, the families from a few villages such as Kerh and Garhi, fully or partly, should be settled outside the PTR

under a very attractive settlement package. The population of wild animals in Betla Range is isolated from the rest of the forest area due to swelling of size of these two villages and occupying the erstwhile thin corridors for wildlife management.

- (ix) Hunting by local people is one of the main reasons for depletion of wildlife. The management of PTR should increase their control and surveillance over the tiger reserve. The remnant population of herbivores should be intensively protected to build up population again. At same time, the rapport between the staff of the PTR and villagers should be strengthened through establishing Biodiversity Management Committees (BMCs) and engaging them in conservation activities through implementation of eco-development programmes. A comprehensive education campaign through effective groups or institution may be done in all villages in and around the PTR. The youth from these villages may be recruited as forest guards, foresters and RFOs to establish a strong management system to achieve standards prevailing in some of the outstanding Protected Areas in the country. Although the existing Naxalite activities are a hurdle to achieving the goal, it is possible over a period to change the management environment. If problems in wildlife protection arise due to local people, the solutions also lie in involving them. The BMCs or *Vanyaprani Mitra*, as practiced in Gir National Park, in the villages may establish a strong link between people and the management. The existing organization - Palamau Tiger Conservation Foundation - may be strengthened for more effective communication, education and eco-development activities in the villages within and around the PTR. Funds for eco-development as provided in the site-specific wildlife management plan may be transferred to Palamau Tiger Conservation Foundation for such activities.
- (x) A large number of trees will be submerged in the dam waters. Ten times the number of submerged trees should be raised at suitable areas in the PTR landscape to compensate the loss in accordance with a scientific landscape-scale management plan. However, such plantation areas should be largely outside the tiger reserve, particularly outside the core area, as the tiger reserve needs grasslands along with woodland for augmenting the herbivore population.
- (xi) The project proponents and the management of PTR should ensure that during pre-construction and construction phases of the dam, there should be least disturbance to the animals and their habitat. As suggested by the tiger reserve management itself, only

temporary structures should be created near the dam site by the project proponents. Permanent structures, godowns, etc., should be at Bawardih, outside the tiger reserve. During nights, no construction activity should take place at the dam site.

- (xii) Other suggestions and recommendations in the Site Specific Wildlife Management Plan of North Koel Reservoir Project (Mandala Dam) and accepted by the State Board for Wild Life should be put into operation.

### **Annexure 1**

List of officials and experts who participated in the field visit and discussions during 31<sup>st</sup> May – 1<sup>st</sup> June 2017

1. Dr. H. S. Singh, Member, NBWL
2. Dr. L. R. Singh, IFS, PCCF and Chief Wildlife Warden, Jharkhand State
3. Mr. D. P. Bankhwal, Inspector General of Forest (WL), NTCA, Guwahaty
4. Dr. Pratap Singh, Scientist G, WII, Dehradun
5. Dr. M. P. Singh, Field Director, PTR, Palamau, Jharkhand
6. Dr. Kausik Banerjee, Scientist D, WII, Dehradun
7. Mr. Aftab Alam, Executive Engineer, Planning & Monitoring Division, Medninagar
8. Mr. M. Mahaling, DFO Buffer Zone, PTR
9. Mr. A. K. Mishra, DFO, Core Zone, PTR
10. Dr. D. S. Srivastava, Secretary, Nature Conservation Society
11. Mr Manoj Kumar Singh
12. Mr. Ravi Kumar Singh
13. Mr. S. S. Suman, A. E., P& M Division
14. Field Staff of the PTR

Dr. R. Sukumar (Member, NBWL Standing Committee) visited the site independently on 10<sup>th</sup> May 2017 along with Field Director, Palamau TR and DFO, Buffer Zone, PTR.