सत्यमेव जयते

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

Agenda Id : WL/AGENDA/NBWL/964006/2025
Agenda Creation Date : 18/02/2025
Title of Meeting : 82nd SCNBWL meeting
Meeting Date : 12/03/2025
Meeting Time : 08:00
Meeting Mode : Physical
Meeting Venue : Teesta Conference Hall, Indira Paryvaran Bhavan

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Agenda Item No. - 1

Confirmation of the Minutes of Previous Meeting

Remark :

The 81 st Meeting of the Standing Committee of National Board for Wild Life was held on 21.12.2024. The minutes of the meeting were circulated vide letter F. No. WL-6/134/2024-WL dated 09.01.2025 amongst all the Members.

An proposal no.FP/UP/TRANS/148929/2021 for use of 65.1105 ha of non-forest land within Hastinapur Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of 220 KV Meerut (765 KV)-Amroha Transmission Line in District Hapur, Uttar Pradesh in favour of Uttar Pradesh Power Transmission Corporation Ltd. (UPPTCL), Amroha, Uttar Pradesh was received from the State Government of Uttar Pradesh.

The proposal was considered as part of the Action Taken Report and recommended with certain conditions in the 81st meeting of the Standing Committee of the National Board for Wild Life held on 21.12.2024.

In one of the conditions imposed, instead of 220kV, it got mentioned as 132kV due to typographical error.

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

Agenda Item No. - 2

Action Taken Reports

2.1 Project Proposal

2.1.1. Proposal Name : Proposal for use of 4.0425 ha for Building Stone Mine (Quarry) project at Sy. Nos. 340/1AS/75/6/2, 340/1A/S/75/6/3/2, 340/1A/S/75/6/9, 340/1A/S/75/6/10, Kottappady Village, Kothamangalam Taluk, Ernakulam District, Kerala 8.21 km away from Thattekkad Bird Sanctuary by Mr. Kurian Jose.

Proposal No : WL/KL/MIN/QRY/475208/2024

Description :

The Standing Committee in its 81st meeting decided to defer the project proposal until the State Government submits complete proposal for declaration of Eco-sensitive Zone around Thattekkad Bird Sanctuary.

The proposal for declaration of ESZ around Thattekkad Bird Sanctuary from the State Government was examined in the Ministry. The State Government has been requested for submission of certain essential details vide letters dated 29.05.2024 and 12.07.2024 as follows:

i. Wildlife corridor and connectivity from PA through the proposed ESZ need be marked, since this PA is known for major wildlife species like, Leopard and Elephant and they tend to move across the Periyar landscape.

ii. Legal category of land falling in ESZ.

iii. In the draft notice page No.7, point No. 6 under demographic pattern-it is mentioned that

'There is no human habitation in the proposed Eco-Sensitive Zone', but in the Annexure IV

Containing information on list of villages falling within the proposed ESZ. This needs to be clarified and correct information should be included in the draft notification.

However, the details are awaited from the State Government.

The Standing Committee may like to take a view in the matter.

Upload Document : NA

1. Proposal No: WL/KL/MIN/QRY/475208/2024

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

	Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	
17	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	Proposed New Building Stone (Minor Mineral) Mining project of Mr. Kurian Jose at Sy. Nos. 340/1AS/75/6/2, 340/1A/S/75/6/3/2, 340/1A/S/75/6/9, 340/1A/S/75/6/10, Kottappady Village, Kothamangalam Taluk, Ernakulam District, Kerala for an area of 4.0425 ha. The quarry project is site specific project and within private own land. The proposal is for mineral specific and hence no alternate site was examined.
18	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Thattekkad Bird Sanctuary is home to slender loris, leopard , Indian elephant, Indian pangolin , sloth bear, jungle cat (Felis chaus), small Indian civet, Indian wild dog , Indian giant squirrel and jungle striped squirrel etc.
19	Violation (if any) done by the User Agency in the past?	No
20	Type of forest	The project is proposed on the Non Forest Land.
21	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Attached
22	Recommendation of the state board for wildlife	Proposal was recommended by State Board for Wild life in the 4th meeting held on 23rd October, 2024.
23	Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden	Recommended
24	Conditions imposed by Chief Wild Life Warden	The Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal subject to the following conditions: 1. The working hours of the unit shall be limited between sunrise and sunset. 2. The assistance/ amount agreed by the user agency shall be remitted to the State CAMPA before the commencement of the work.
25	Comments of NTCA	NA
26	Comments of Ministry	The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.
27	Uploaded Document	mitigation plan - kurian jose.pdf

MITIGATION PLAN

FOR AVAILING WILDLIFE CLEARANCE

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

SUBMITTED TO

THE DIVISIONAL FOREST OFFICER,

MALAYATTOOR DIVISION &

WILDLIFE WARDEN IDUKKI

KERALA FORESTS AND WILDLIFE DEPARTMENT

OCTOBER 2024

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INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

Table 1. Project Details

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

MITIGATION PLAN

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

IMMEDIATE REQUIREMENTS

1. **Constructing a Temporary Shed at Vaveli Side;**

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

2. **Computer and Accessories for Monitoring and Analyse Data**

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

3. **Distribute emergency wildlife response materials to staff- Search lights**

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

4. **Camera Trap Deployment (Motion Sensor Camera)**

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

5**. GPS Devices**

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

SAFETY & PROTECTION GEAR

6**. Protective Gears**

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

7**. First Aid Kits**

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

8**. Emergency Sleeping Bags**

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

Table No.2 Mitigation Plan – Cost Estimation

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

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

CONCLUSION

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

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

Kurian Jose

2.1.2. Proposal Name : Proposal for use of 4.7 ha non-forest land for Granite Building Stone Quarry of M/s A-One Sands Private Limited at a distance of approximately 3.96 kms from the Parambikulam Tiger Reserve, Kerala & approximately 1.58 kms from Analamalai Tiger Reserve, Tamil Nadu in Palakkad District, Kerala.

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

Description :

The Standing Committee in the 81st meeting decided to defer the project proposal until the State Government submits complete proposal for declaration of Eco-sensitive Zone around Parambikulam Tiger Reserve.

The proposal for declaration of ESZ around Parambikulam Tiger Reserve was referred to the NTCA and WII who have suggested for revision of proposal. The Ministry has requested the State Government of Kerala for submission of proposal taking into account the comments of the NTCA and WII.

The Standing Committee may like to take a view in the matter.

Upload Document : NA

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

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

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

24	Conditions imposed by Chief Wild Life Warden	The Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal subject to the following conditions: 1. The working hours shall be immediately limited between sunrise and sunset. 2. The vehicle agreed by the user agency shall be procured by the User Agency themselves and deliver the same to Divisional Forest Officer, Nenmara. 3. The balance after the amount for the vehicle as proposed by the user agency shall be remitted to the State CAMPA before the commencement of the work.
25	Comments of NTCA	NTCA vide letter no.7-112/2024-NTCA dated 10thDecember, 2024 has recommended the proposal subject to the following mitigation measures: 1. No existing water passage should be blocked by construction activities. 2. Regular replenishment study needs to be carried out to keep a balance between deposition and extraction. 3. Efforts should be taken to minimize the disturbance from quarrying activities outside the proposed site. 4. The user agency shall ensure safety provisions during construction, operational and post-operational phase in order to avoid accidents/injuries to wild animals. 5. Efforts must be taken with the help of advanced techniques to reduce noise, light, vibration, and dust. Dust suppression systems must be installed and air and water quality should be regularly monitored. 6. Construction work should be permitted during daytime. No labour camps should be established inside the tiger reserve. 7. Construction materials should be procured from outside the Tiger Reserve. Construction debris should be disposed away from the Tiger Reserve by the User Agency. 8. The CWLW should have appropriate mechanism in place for compliance of the conditions laid herein during various phases of project implementation.
26	Comments of Ministry	A proposal for use of 0.6583 ha of forest land from Parambikulam Tiger Reserve for installation of mobile towers (0.06 ha) at three locations and

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

BIODIVERSITY ASSESSESSMENT 2020

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

ELA – Eco Loving Advancement

Kottayam

mswordcoverpages.com

Biodiversity Assessment Report

Project Title	:	**Quarrying and Mining Project** **Muthalamada - I, Chittur, Palakkad**
Area of Extent	:	**4.7000 Ha**
Proponent	:	**MR. KP JOY.** **A-ONE SANDS PRIVATE LIMITED** **MUTHALAMADA-I, CHITTUR, PALAKKAD**
Prepared by	:	**ELA – Eco Loving Advancement** **Kottayam**

BIODIVERSITY ASSESSMENT

INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

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

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

OBJECTIVES OF THE ANALYSIS

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

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

METHODOLOGY

Study Area

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

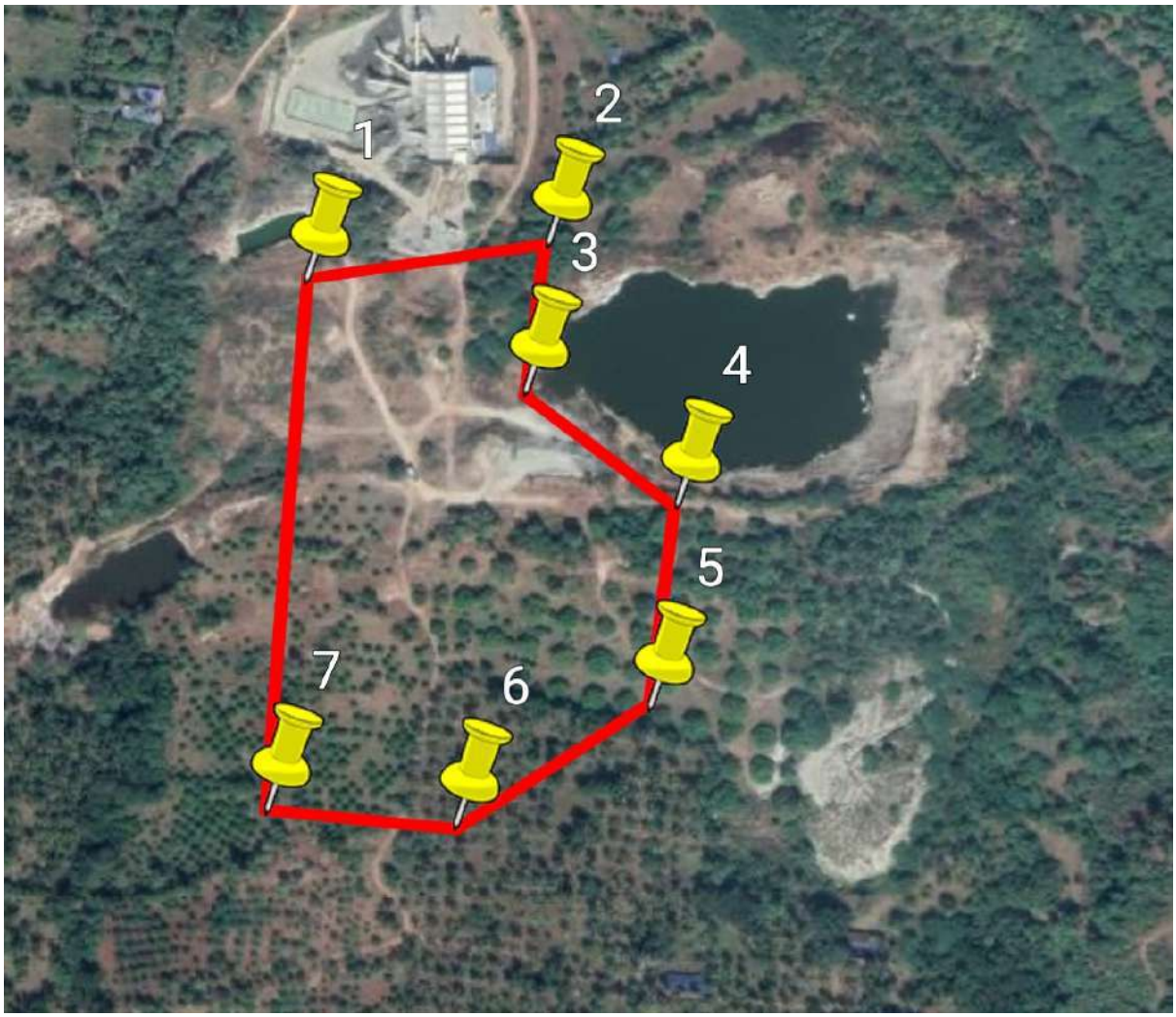

Fig. 1: Google Earth Image showing the proposed site

Study Period

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

Materials used for the field study

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

FLORAL DIVERSITY ESTIMATION

Sampling Strategy

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

Quadrate method

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

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

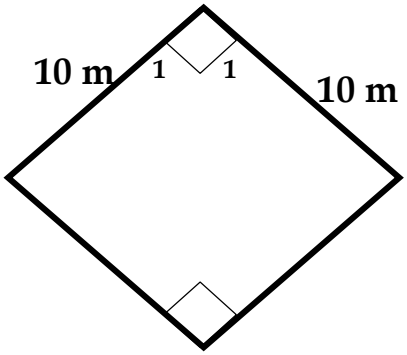

Fig. 2: Schematic representation of quadrates layout in the field

Species Identification

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

Marking Location of Sample Sites

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

Phytosociological analysis:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mean basal cover = Stand basal cover / density

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

BIODIVERSITY INDICES

Shannon-Weiner Index (H)

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

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

Where "pi" the Abundance of individual species identified.

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

Simpson's Diversity Index

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

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

Where

N = the total number of organisms of a particular species

n = the total number of organisms of all species

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

Bray Curtis Cluster Analysis

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

FAUNAL DIVERSITY ESTIMATION

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

Continuous Sampling

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

Belt Transect Method

The belt transect was laydown by setting a line, marked and numbered at 1m intervals, all the way along its length. A rope of 100 m was used for the present study. The position of the transect line was depends on the direction of the environmental gradient of the study. Care was taken for not mixing the various habitats in the line.

The species touching the line may be recorded along the whole length of the line (continuous sampling) and also a width of 10 m was also oberved in both sides of the tarsect line set in the field. Hence an area of 100 x 10 m was observed at each habitat and elevation gradient in the study area (Fig. 3).

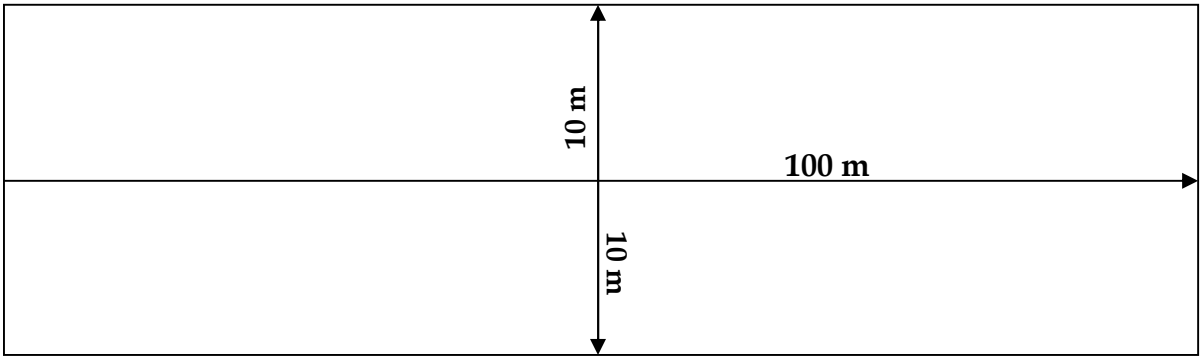

Fig. 3: Schematic representation transects layout in the field

Marking of transects

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

Sampling strategy for various classes

Mammalia

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

Aves (Birds)

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

Herpeto fauna (Reptiles and Amphibians)

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

Insects (Bufferflies and Odonates)

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

BIODIVERSITY ASSESSMENT

FLORAL DIVERSITY

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

PLOT DESCRIPTION

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

Table 1. General Field observations of the quadrates studied

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

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

PHYTOSOCIOLOGY ANALYSIS

Phytosociology is the branch of science which deals with plant communities, their composition and development, and the relationships between the species within them. In the present study also the phytosociological analysis was performed to achieve a sufficient empirical model of vegetation using plant taxa combinations that characterize univocally vegetation units. The result of the present analysis is given below (Table 2).

Table 2.Phytosociology analysis of species

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

SI No	Species name	Frequency	Density	Abundance
10.	*Wrightia tinctoria*	16.667	25.000	150.000

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

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

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

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

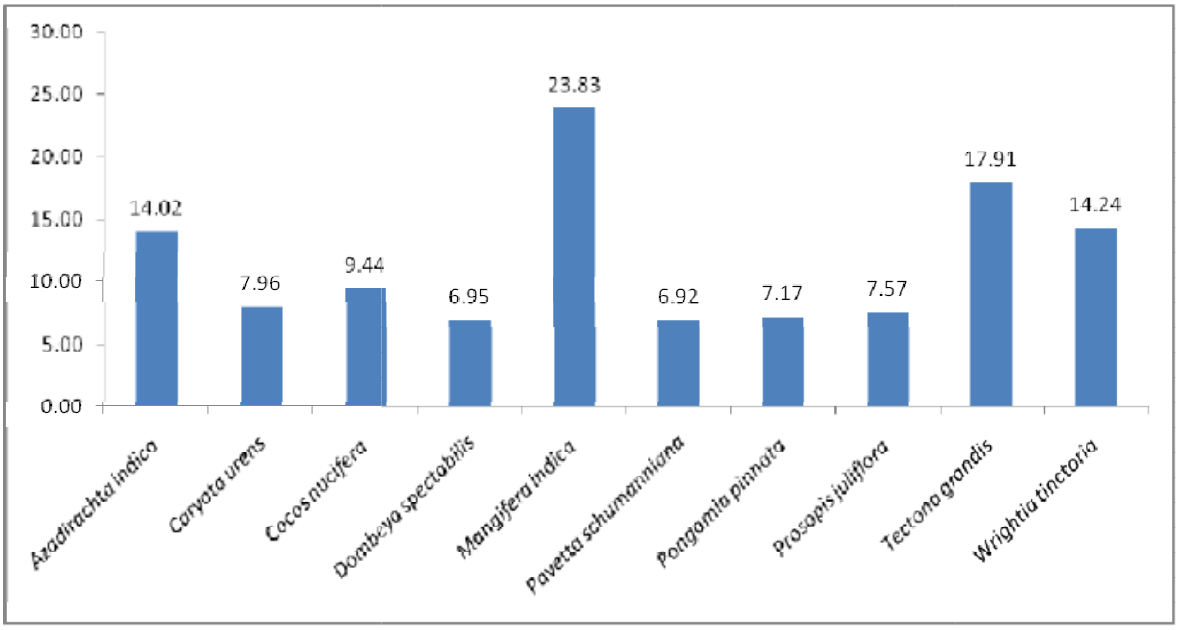

Fig. 4: Comparison of Importance Value Index observed for the tree species in the study area

BIODIVERSITY INDICES

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

Table 3: Biodiversity Indices estimated for the study area

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

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

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

BRAY CURTIS CLUSTER DIAGRAM

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

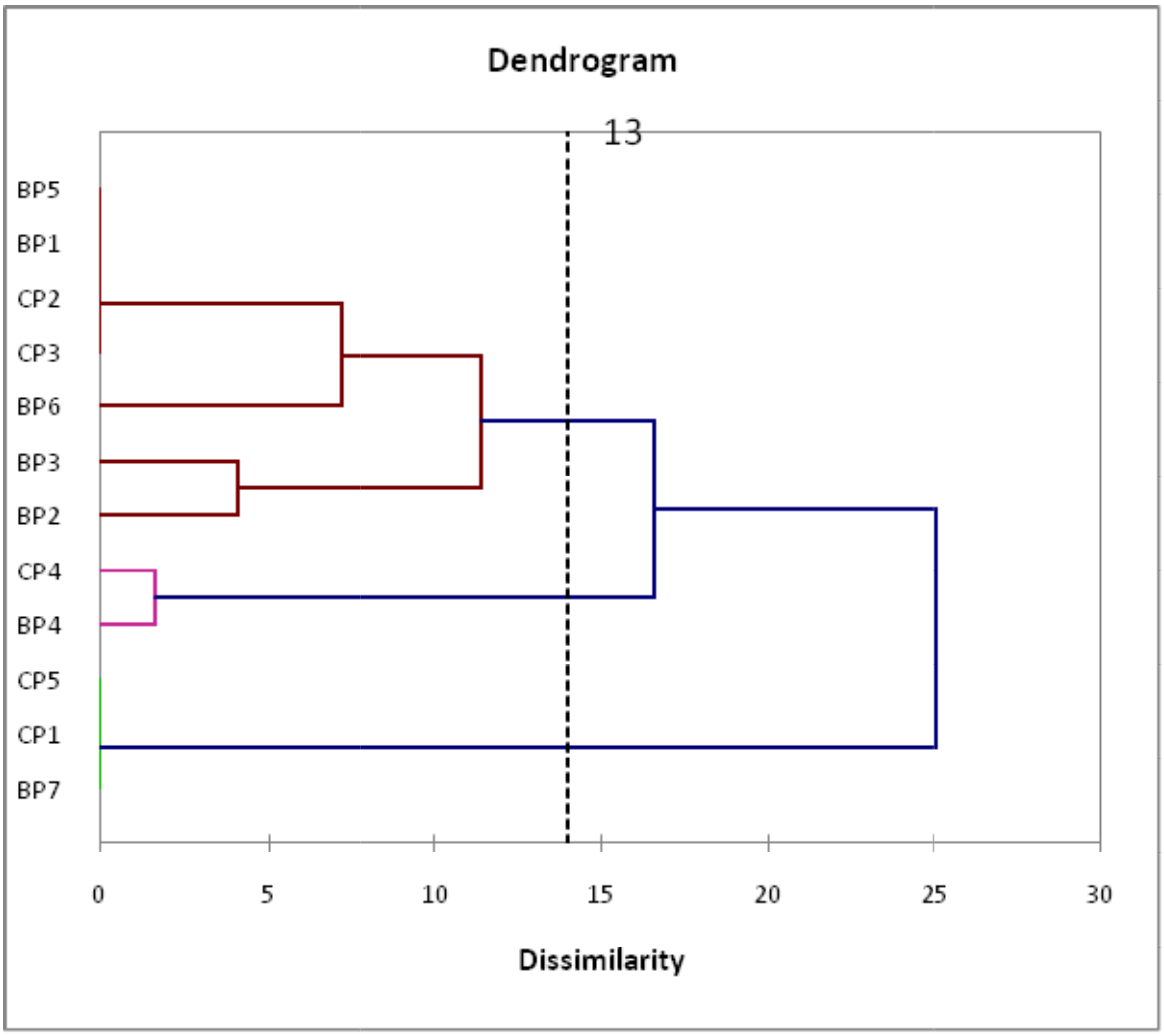

Fig. 5: Bray Curtis Cluster diagram to show the similarity of trees at different sampling locations

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

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

TREES, SHRUBS AND HERBS OBSERVED

List of Trees

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

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

List of Shrubs

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

Sl No.	Scientific Name	Common Name	Family	Habitat	Distribution
6.	*Lantana camara*		Verbenaceae	A weed in almost all terrestrial habitat	Native to Ce America,bec around 60 tr subtropical c wide.
7.	*Hyptiscapitata*	Hyptis	Lamiaceae	Degraded forests and wastelands	Native of Tr naturalised i India and M
8.	*Calotropisgigantea*	Erikku	Apocynaceae	Wastelands	Tropical Asi
9.	*Leonotisnepetifolia*	Lion's ear	Lamiaceae	Deciduous forests	Native to Tr Africa,natur of tropics.
10.	*Hyptis suaveolens*	Nattapoochedi	Lamiaceae	Degraded moist and dry deciduous forests and waste land	India and So
11.	*Desmodium gangaticum*	Orila	Fabaceae	Moist deciduous forests and forest plantations,also in plain	Paleotropics
12.	*Sida cordifolia*	Anakurunthotti	Malvaceae	Sandy localities,waste grounds and fallow fields	Pantropical. India,natura the world
13.	*Sida rhombifolia*.	Vankurunthotti	Malvaceae	Common weed on waste land,fallow	Pantropical

Sl No.	Scientific Name	Common Name	Family	Habitat	Distributio
				fields and disturbed grounds/	
14.	*Anisochilus carnosus*	Kattukoorkka	Lamiaceae	In rocky areas among frasses and sedges	India,Sri La

List of Herbs

Sl No.	Scientific Name	Common Name	Family	Habitat	Distributio
1.	*Ageratum conyzoides*	Kumminnipacha	Asteraceae	Weed in fallow fields and wastelands in the High Ranges	Pantropical
2.	*Achyranthesaspera*	Kadaladi	Amaranthaceae	Dry deciduous forests and forest plantations, also in the plains	Pantropical
3.	*Aervalanata*	Cherula	Amaranthaceae	Deciduous forests and waste lands in the plains	Widespread subtropics
4.	*Axonopus compressus*	Kaalappullu	Poaceae	Dry and moist deciduous forests, waste lands and paddy fields	Tropics and

Sl No.	Scientific Name	Common Name	Family	Habitat	Distributio
5.	*Boerhavia diffusa*	Thamizhama	Nyctaginaceae	Moist and dry deciduous forests and also in the plains	Pantropical
6.	*Commelina benghalensis*	Adukkavettila	Commelinaceae	Wastelands, also in deciduous forests	Africa, India
7.	*Cyanotiscristata*	Nabhali	Commelinaceae	Grasslands, degraded forest areas and wastelands	Paleotropics
8.	*Cyperus rotundus*	Muthanga	Cyperaceae	Marshy areas	Indo-Malesi
9.	*Dactylocteniumaegyptium*	Kavarapullu	Poaceae	Marshy lands and open areas	Native of Sc Paleotropics
10.	*Desmodium triflorum*	Cherupulladi	Fabaceae	Grasslands and moist deciduous forests, also in plains	Indo-Malesi
11.	*Ecliptapro stratum*	Kaithonni	Asteraceae	Paddy fields and moist localities	Pantropical
12.	*Eleutheranthera ruderalis*	Eleutheranthera	Asteraceae	Degraded moist deciduous forests, also in the plains	Native of Tr established
13.	*Emilia sonchifolia*	Muyalchevian	Asteraceae	Dry and moist deciduous	Tropical and

Sl No.	Scientific Name	Common Name	Family	Habitat	Distributio
				forests, also in the plains	Asia
14.	*Eragrostisunioloides*	Karayampullu	Poaceae	Bunds of paddy fields,streams, banks of backwaters and waste places.	South East
15.	*Erigeron sumatrensis*	Erigeron	Asteraceae	Invasive weed in many places	Native to S naturalized subtropical
16.	*Euphorbia hirta*	Asthma plant	Euphorbiaceae	Open grasslands,roadsides. and pathways.	Pantropica
17.	*Evolvulusnummularius*	Musakarni	Convolvulaceae	Short grassland,dry forest and dense,thicket or even waste lands	Native to T America,M Africa. Intr
18.	*Heliotropiumindicum*	Thekkada	Boraginaceae	Common weed in waste places and settled areas	Native to A
19.	*Heteropogoncontor*	Shoolampullu	Poaceae	Grassland and waste	Native to

Sl No.	Scientific Name	Common Name	Family	Habitat	Distributio
	tus			lands	S.Africa,So ralia,Ocear weed in tro regions in t Asia.
20.	*Indigo feraspicata*	Cherru-pulladi	Fabaceae	Moist deciduous to evergreen forests.	Native to A Southeast A Americas i crop
21.	*Indigo feratinctoria*	Neelichedi	Fabaceae	Degraded forest areas and scrub jungles	Naturalize Africa, Sou
22.	*Kyllingane moralis*	Vallimuthanga	Cyperaceae	Waste land,degraded forest areas and grasslands	Pantropica
23.	*Leucas aspera*	Thumba	Lamiaceae	Deciduous forest and waste land	Indo-Mala
24.	*Mitracarpus hirtus*	Thaval	Rubiaceae	Degraded moist deciduous forest and	Tropical Af

Sl No.	Scientific Name	Common Name	Family	Habitat	Distributio
				waste land	common in
25.	*Ocimum filamentosum*	Tulsi	Lamiaceae	Wasteland	Peninsular
26.	*Oldenlan diacorymbosa*	Onathumba	Rubiaceae	Degraded forest areas and plains	Pantropica
27.	*Parthenium hysterophorus*	Congress pacha	Asteraceae	Dry deciduous forest,alongroadsides,rail waytracks and waste lands	Native to t naturalized lands,agric
28.	*Pavoniapraemorsa*	Yellow mallow	Malvaceae	Sandy soils on the edge of inland or coastal bush	Endemic to
29.	*Perotis indica*		Poaceae	Wastelands	Indo-Mal
30.	*Phyllanthus amarus*	Keezharnelli	Phyllantha ceae	Degraded moist deciduous forest,plantations and plains	Tropics

Sl No.	Scientific Name	Common Name	Family	Habitat	Distributio
31.	*Pseudanthistiria umbellate*		Poaceae	Degraded moist deciduous forest and waste places	Peninsular
32.	*Pseudanthis tiriaviscida*				
33.	*Pupalialappacea*	Wella-koduveli	Amaranthaceae	Wet places, cultivated lands,moist deciduous forests	India.Sri La
34.	*Richardiascabra*	Beeliechedi	Rubiaceae	Degraded forest and also in the plains	Native to T America,in Africa
35.	*Scopariadulcis*	Meenanganni	Plantaginaceae	Forest,paddy fields and waste land	Native to T America,no
36.	*Stachytarphetaindica*	Katupunnuttu	Verbenaceae	Thickets,near cultivated places and road sides.	Native to C weed in As
37.	*Synedrellanodiflora*	Mudianpacha	Asteraceae	Deciduous forest and also in the plains	Native to W India,Chi

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

List of Climbers

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

FAUNAL DIVERSITY

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

Mammals

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

Checklist of Mammals

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

Birds

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

Checklist of Birds

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

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

Reptiles

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

Checklist of Reptiles

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

Butterflies

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

Checklist of Butterflies

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

Odonates

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

Checklist of Odonates

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

ANTICIPATED ENVIRONMENT IMPACT AND MITIGATION MEASURES

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

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

IMPACTS ON LAND USE PATTERN

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

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

IMPACTS ON BIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT

Flora and Fauna

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

Wildlife

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

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

Direct and indirect impacts

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

Direct Impacts	Indirect Impacts
➢ Loss of habitat on the quarrying site and surrounding areas ➢ Disturbance to domestic animals due to transportation of mined material ➢ Presence of work force including management and supervisory staff and labours causing an impact on surrounding vegetation and animals	➢ Impact of quarrying activity induced development in the surrounding region ➢ Occupational health impacts ➢ Impact of social problems after closure of quarry

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

PROPOSED BIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION MEASURES

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

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

FLORA AND FAUNA

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

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

Impacts and mitigation measures for biological environment

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

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

GREEN BELT DEVELOPMENT

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

List of native species to be planted in Greenbelt area

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

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

SUMMARY

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

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

DECLARATION OF EXPERTS

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

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

*****

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

The proposed project is at an aerial distance

of 0.22 km in default ESZ of Mangalavanam Bird Sanctuary. The project is proposed to be located in the area outside the proposed ESZ around the sanctuary.

The Standing Committee in the 81st meeting decided to defer the proposal for the next meeting for examination of proposal in light of the decisions taken with regard to the infrastructure development projects around Keoladeo National Park and Sultanpur National Park by the Standing Committee in the past.

The proposal for use of 13.40 ha for proposed Residential Scheme No.13 by Urban Improvement Trust-Bharatpur, District, Bharatpur, Rajasthan in the notified ESZ of Keoladeo National Park was considered by the Standing Committee in its 68th meeting held on 30th May 2022. The ESZ of the National Park has been finally notified on 19th July, 2019. The boundaries of Eco-sensitive Zone extend from 500 m to 1.5 km from the boundary of the Sanctuary. As per the Notification of Eco-sensitive Zone of Keoladeo National Park, new

commercial construction of any kind shall not be permitted within one kilometer from the boundary of the protected area or upto extent of the Eco-sensitive Zone, whichever is nearer. The Standing Committee decided not to recommend the proposal.

Further, three proposals for affordable housing scheme within notified ESZ of Sultanpur National Park, Gurugram, Haryana have been considered by the Standing Committee. A committee was constituted by the Standing Committee which amongst other recommendations also pointed out violations. The Standing Committee had directed the State Government to forward action taken reports on the all the cases of violations. The report from the State Government is awaited.

The User Agency has recently submitted a mitigation plan.

The Standing Committee may like to take a view in the matter.

Upload Document : NA

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

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

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

20	Type of forest	Project is proposed on the Non Forest Land
21	Proposed Mitigation Measures	As in S.No. 24.
22	Recommendation of the state board for wildlife	Proposal was recommended by State Board for Wild Life in the meeting held on 5th October, 2024.
23	Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden	Recommended
24	Conditions imposed by Chief Wild Life Warden	The Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal subject to the following conditions: 1. The project proponent will create sufficient greenery in the project site after the completion of the project. 2. The working hours should be limited between sunrise and sunset period.
25	Comments of NTCA	NA
26	Comments of Ministry	So far 12 proposals over an area of 310.8616 ha in default ESZ of Mangalavanam Bird Sanctuary have been recommended by the Standing Committee. The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.
27	Uploaded Document	list of proposals and dpr and swm plan.pdf

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

S.No	Subject	Status	Area in Ha
1	Proposal for developing a Petrochemical Park at Ambalamugal, Ernakulam district, Kerala in favour of Kerala Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (KINFRA) 9.30 km away from Mangalavanam Bird Sanctuary in default Eco-sensitive Zone- FP/KL/Others/5901/2021	Recommended by SC- NBWL in 77th meeting held on 30.01.2024	198.077
2	Proposal for use of 6.75 ha for proposed Residential Project "Marine View at Marine Drive" at Ernakulam Village, Kanayannur Taluk, Ernakulam District, Kerala of M/s Puravankara Projects Ltd 800 m away from Mangalavanam Bird Sanctuary in default Eco-sensitive Zone- FP/KL/Others/4683/2019.	Recommended by SC- NBWL in 77th meeting held on 30.01.2024	6.75
3	Proposed for use of 1.937 ha for Residential project to be developed by M/s Zanss Projects at Resurvey no. 1/34 & 1/38, Nadama Village, Thripunithura Municipality,Kanayannur Taluk, Ernakulam District, Kerala at a distance of 6.09 kms away from Mangalavanam Bird Sanctuary in its default Eco-sensitive Zone- FP/KL/Others/6127/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 75th meeting held on 17.11.2023	1.937
4	Proposal for use of 0.748 ha for Proposed Residential project to be developed by M/s Noel Villas & Apartments at Survey Nos. 254/13-2, 254/13-3, 254/13-4, 254/13-5, 254/14-2, 255/13-2, Maradu Village, Maradu Municipality,Kanayannur Taluk, Ernakulam District, Kerala 8.30 kms away from Mangalavanam Bird Sanctuary from its default ESZ- FP/KL/Others/6047/2021	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 75th meeting held on 17.11.2023	0.748
5	Proposal for use of 1.899 ha for proposed Housing Project ("Sobha Silver Sand") of M/s Sobha Limited at Nadama Village, Kanayannur Taluk, Ernakulam District, Kerala8 kms away from Mangalavanam Bird Sanctuary in default Eco-sensitive Zone- FP/KL/Others/4870/2020	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 75th meeting held on 17.11.2023	1.899
6	Proposal for use of 15.545 ha for Expansion of Existing Hospital Project with Hotel, Convention Centre, Service Apartment, supporting Services & Infrastructure facilities jointly developed by M/s DM Healthcare Pvt. Ltd., M/s Ambady Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd. and M/s DM Medicity Hospitals India Pvt. at 5.7 Kms away from Mangalavanam Bird Sanctuary in default Eco-sensitive Zone- FP/KL/DISP/1844/2017	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 75th meeting held on 17.11.2023	15.545
7	Proposal for Integrated Urban Regeneration and water Transport System(IURWTS) in Cochin FP/KL/Others/5034/2020	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 67th meeting held on 25.03.2022	44.07
8	Proposal for construction of residential cum	Recommended by	7.3256

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

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

Prepared for

Proposed Residential cum Commercial Building Construction Project

by

KERALA STATE HOUSING BOARD

at

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

Prepared by :-

M/s Environmental Engineers & Consultants Pvt. Ltd.
A1-198, Janak Puri, New Delhi – 110 058.
Branch office :- C-306, Kanchanjunga Apartments,
Civil Line Road, Palarivattom, Kochi.
QCI / NABET Accredited Consultant
Certificate No. NABET/EIA/2326/RA 0285 dt. 01-05-2023
valid upto 18-03-2026

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

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

2.0 BRIEF DETAILS ABOUT THE PROJECT

2.1 Project Specifications

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

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

<table>
<tr><td></td><td>1. Kerala Water Authority (KWA) (to meet Non-Flushing Req.)
2. Stored Rain Water in tanks (to meet Non-Flushing Req.),
3. Treated waste water from STP (MBR Technology) (Flushing, horticulture,)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Daily Sewage generation</td><td>249 KL</td></tr>
<tr><td>Capacity of STP proposed</td><td>250 KL</td></tr>
<tr><td>Project cost (Capital Investment)</td><td>
<table>
<tr><td>1.</td><td>Cost of Land</td><td>Rs. 108.31 Cr</td></tr>
<tr><td>2.</td><td>Construction cost</td><td>Rs. 464 Cr</td></tr>
<tr><td>3.</td><td>Plant and Machinery (DG set - 355 lakh, STP – 82 lakh, OWC – 27 lakh)</td><td>= Rs. 4.64 Cr</td></tr>
<tr><td>A</td><td>Total (1) + (2) + (3) of above</td><td>= Rs. 576.95 Cr</td></tr>
<tr><td>B</td><td>Cost of CER as per O.M. (project cost between Rs.500 Cr. to Rs. 1,000 Cr.) is 1% of project cost i.e.</td><td>= Rs. 5.7695 Cr</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Total Project cost (A) + (B)</td><td>= Rs. 582.7195 Cr</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
</table>

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

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

2.2 Internal Development

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

2.3 External Development

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

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

3.0 VARIOUS IMPORTANT EQUIPMENTS AND INSTALLATIONS CATERED IN THE PROJECT

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

4.0 MAIN SERVICES OF THE BUILDING

✓ The main services of the building is provided in Figure 4.1.

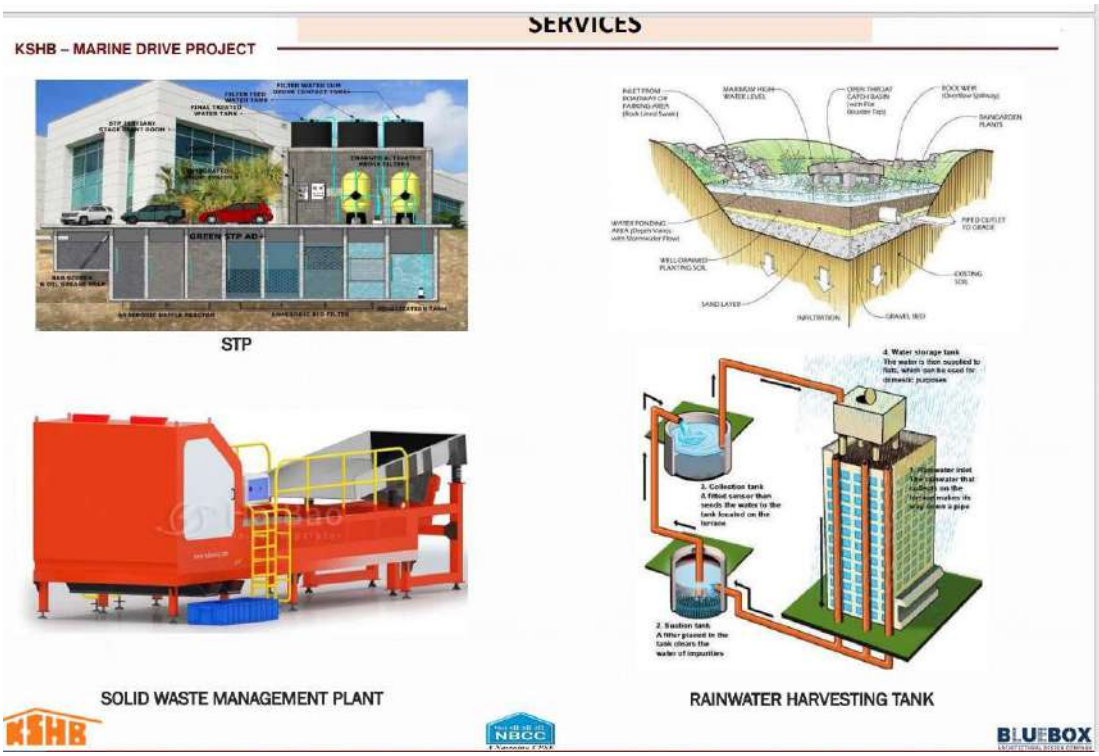


Figure 4.1 – Main Services of the project

5.0 LAND ENVIRONMENT

5.1 CLASSIFICATION OF LAND USE

Based on the nine fold classification of land use published by Ministry of Statistics and Program Implementation, the project site is confirming the land use for residential and commercial building construction project.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

5.2.5 Verification of Earthquake Zonation Map

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

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

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

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

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

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

1	*Mattanchery Palace (Museum) (Dutch Palace)*	*3.8 km (SW)*
2	*St. Francis Church, Fort Kochi*	*4.3 km (SW)*

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

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

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

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

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

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

5.2.8 Verification of "Possession certificate and Land Tax Receipt"

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

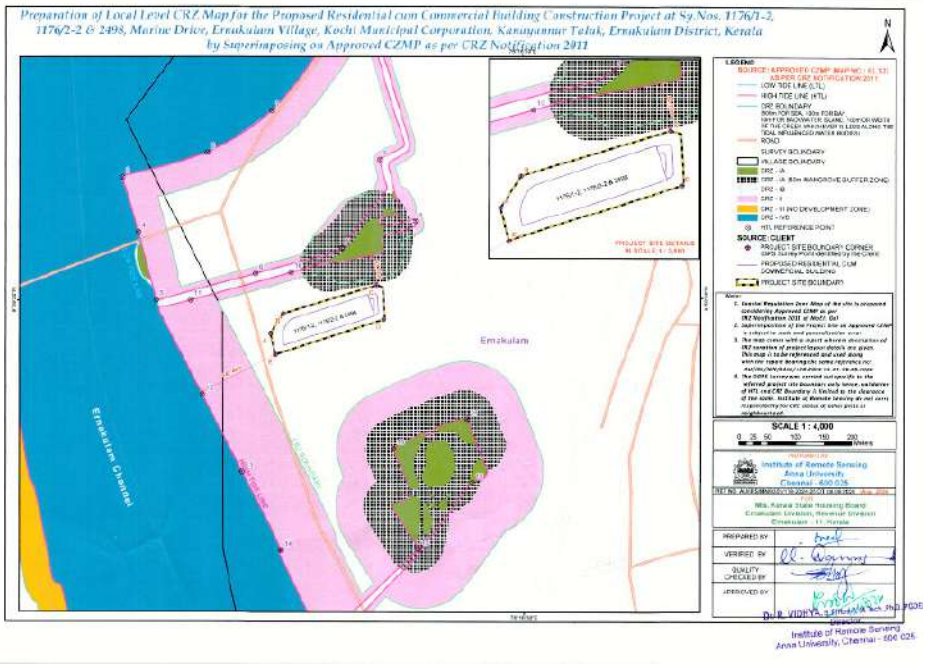
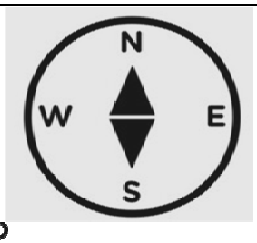


Figure 5.1 –Map showing the CRZ status of the project site



LEGEND

PROPOSED PROJECT SITE

BUFFER BOUNDARY (ESZ)

CORE BOUNDARY of (Mangalavanam)

Distance between Project site and Protected area of Bird Sanctuary

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

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

6.1 Source & Water Requirement :-

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

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

6.2 Recycling & Conservation :

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

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

6.3 Daily Water Consumption Balance Chart

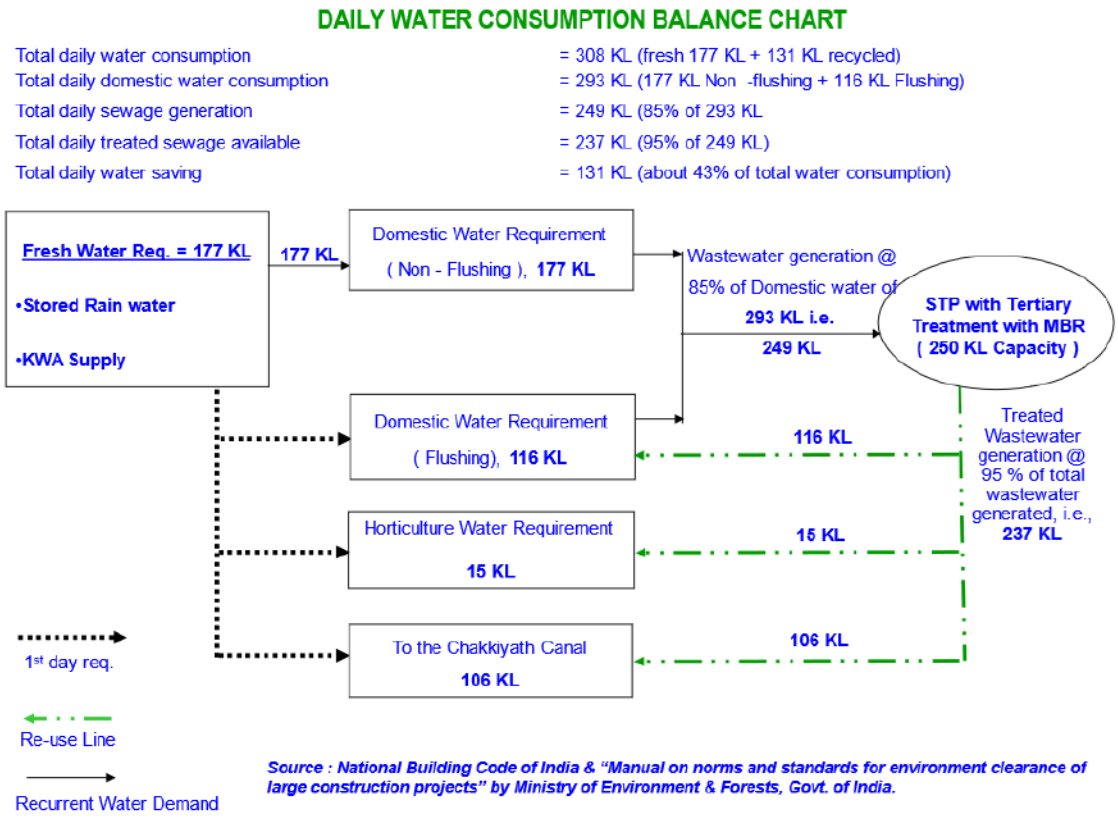


Figure 6.1 – Detailed daily water consumption balance chart

Activity wise daily water consumption calculation details

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

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

6.4 Waste Water Management Plan

6.4.1 Waste Water Generation

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

6.4.2 Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) details

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

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

6.4.3 Storm Water Management Plan

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

7.0 SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

7.1 Domestic Solid Waste

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

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

7.2 Hazardous Waste & E-waste

Hazardous Waste

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

e-Waste :-

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

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

7.3 Construction Waste Management Plan

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

8.0 ENERGY CONSERVATION MEASURES

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

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

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

- ✓ In residential cum commercial project five D.G. sets will be installed, its details are provided below.

  A) 750 kVA x 3 Nos (2W+1S) for Commercial.

  B) 500 KVA x 1 No (1W) for Utilities.

  C) 250 KVA X 1 No (1W) for Apartments.

- ✓ The stack height of D.G. Set from ground to terrace (roof) level will be 106.2 meters. The height of stack from the roof of the building will be 106.2 + 6 meters = 112.2 meters.
- ✓ The required stack height of DG sets in meters is 111.47 as per equation 'h + 0.2(√KVA)' mentioned in SOP published by KSPCB.
- ✓ The fuel of the D.G. sets will be diesel, if DG sets working on NG or LPG or dual fuel is not available in Market.

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

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

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

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

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

10. CONCLUSION

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

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

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

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2.1.4. Proposal Name : Proposal for alteration of boundaries of Periyar Tiger Reserve by excluding 502.723 ha of Pamba Valley Settlement from Buffer Zone of Periyar Tiger Reserve while retaining three forest enclaves at Udumparamala (41 ha), at Ezhukumon (30.6 ha) and near Azhuthamunni (0.2 ha) within the Pampa Valley settlement under the control of the Kerala Forest Department, District - Kottayam, Kerala.

Proposal No : WL/KL/DeReservation/485976/2024

Description :

The Standing Committee in the 80th meeting held on 21.10.2024 had decided that a committee may be constituted for site inspection comprising of the representatives of the Ministry, NTCA, State Forest Department and Dr. Sukumar, Member, NBWL for comprehensive assessment of the area and therefore decided to defer the proposal.

Accordingly, the Ministry constituted the committee which carried out site inspection and following recommendations:

a. The Committee is satisfied to recommend the proposal for altering the boundary of Periyar Tiger Reserve by excluding the Pampa Valley Settlement area (502.723 Ha) from Periyar Tiger Reserve as prescribed in the 'Buffer,' Chapter -B 8, Para 8.5.3 in the Tiger Conservation Plan of Periyar Tiger Reserve, while retaining the three small enclaves (71.62 Ha), as buffer within the Tiger Reserve.

b. The Committee recommends that the State Government shall formulate and implement appropriate guidelines and action plan (in synchronisation with the zonal master plan mandatory for ESZ as per MoEFCC format) for the sustainable development practices to be adopted in Pampa Valley settlement area including the area be de-notified, that shall ultimately ensure peaceful coexistence of the Tiger Reserve and the settlement.

c. In lieu of the denotification of the Pampa Valley region as above, it would be prudent (in terms of mitigation of human wildlife conflict as well as securing the long-term prospect of conservation in the region) that the undisturbed Reserved Forests (approx.. 163 sq. km.) tracts lying contiguous to the southern boundary of the PTR be brought under the same set of management practices of the Tiger Reserve.

The Standing Committee may like to take a view in the matter.

Upload Document : NA

4. Proposal No: WL/KL/DeReservation/485976/2024

1	Proposal Name	Proposal for alteration of boundaries of Periyar Tiger Reserve by excluding 502.723 ha of Pamba Valley Settlement from Buffer Zone of Periyar Tiger Reserve while retaining three forest enclaves at Udumparamala (41 ha), at Ezhukumon (30.6 ha) and near Azhuthamunni (0.2 ha) within the Pampa Valley settlement under the control of the Kerala Forest Department, District - Kottayam, Kerala.
2	Name of the protected area involved	Periyar Tiger Reserve
3	Proposal Number	WL/KL/DeReservation/485976/2024
4	State Name	KERALA
5	Whether the proposal is sub-judice	No
6	Area of the protected area(Ha)	92500
7	Area proposed for diversion / De-notification	502.723
8	Total Diverted Area from Protected Area	0
9	Status of ESZ if any	Proposal is pending with the State Government.
10	Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972	The proposed project will not remove/destruct or damage habitat of any wildlife. Hence there is no impact in Protected Area in terms of Section 29 and Section 35(6) of Wildlife Protection Act, 1972 or any amendments to it.
11	Whether linear/non-linear	Hybrid
12	Whether EC obtained	No

13	Name of the application Agency	KERALA FOREST DEPARTMENT
14	Date of submission	05/07/2024
15	Total number of trees to be felled	00
16	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	Yes
17	Ove Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	The Pampa valley settlement was previously included in Mlappara Village in Idukki district. Vide reference 1 st cited, the aforesaid area was included in Erumeli South Village in Kanjirappally Taluk of Kottayam district. As part of Government of India's Grow More Food programme and rehabilitation of Ex-Service men scheme, State Government started land assignment. Implementation of Grow More Food policy during 1950s resulted in large scale occupation of land on the one side and encroachment of cultivable forest land on the other in various parts of the State. In 1962, an area of 460.50 Ha of land within Annex No. 2 to the wildlife sanctuary (Mount Plateau) at Pampa Valley, at the confluence of River Pampa and Azhutha, was allotted to 692 families under the Grow more food scheme. Later, the Consultative Committee of Parliament on Kerala Legislation on the report of the Sub Committee (the Maniyangadan Committee) recommended that the area called Pampa Valley food production area lying on both sides of the river Pamba need not be included in the Game Sanctuary and its occupants need not be evicted on condition that there is no further encroachments. The recommendation of the Sub Committee was accepted vide reference 3rd cited. Further, vide reference 4th cited, it was ordered that the fact of having prohibited further encroachments in the area does not necessarily mean that the occupations in the area prior to the issue of the order would not be regularized and in respect of occupation prior to the order steps will be pursued for assignment of the area in favour of the occupants. By then, the number of families increased to 1150 and the extent of the occupied area increased to 502.723 Ha. The boundaries of the settlement has been fully demarcated with boundary cairns and trenches. At present the Pampa Valley settlement is having an extent of 502.723 Ha and it is within Buffer zone of the

		Periyar Tiger Reserve. Over the years, the Pampa Valley settlement has transformed into a well developed area having all basic modern amenities which includes a good network of all weather roads, concrete dwellings, schools, shops, hospitals and other establishments. There are 2851 occupants in the settlement at present. 855 pattas were issued to the settlers on 27.02.2016 under Land Assignment Rules 1964 and steps to issue remaining 700 pattas are in the final stage. The people of Pampa Valley are facing difficulties in getting benefits under various rural development schemes on their patta lands because of the fact that land is having the status of a Tiger Reserve. This has resulted in constant disharmony between the settlers and the Forest Department. The settlers do not come within the purview of 'The scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act 2006' and there have been repeated requests and protests from their side to exclude the aforesaid area from the Periyar Tiger Reserve. As per the approved Tiger Conservation Plan (2021-2022 to 2030-2031), Buffer, chapter 8.5.3, it is mentioned that it will be appropriate and in the interest of settlers and management to get the area de-notified. The State Board for Wildlife, Kerala, decided to exclude the Pampa Valley settlement from Periyar Tiger Reserve during the meeting held on 19.01.2023. In the circumstances, the Pampa Valley settlement having an extent of 502.723 Ha is recommended to be excluded from the Periyar Tiger Reserve as decided by the State Board for Wildlife, Kerala. The present extent of the Periyar Tiger Reserve is 925 Km□, as on exclusion of Pampa Valley settlement (502.723 Ha), the extent of the Periyar Tiger Reserve will be reduced to 919.97 Km□. Within the Pampa Valley settlement, there are three small forest enclaves respectively at Udumpara mala with an extent of 0.41 Km□, at Ezhukumon with an extent of 0.306 km□ and near Azhuthamunni with an extent of 50 cents, under the control of Forest Department which are to be excluded from the aforementioned notification. Boundary descriptions of the Pampa Valley settlement which is to be excluded is as described below. Boundary description of the Pampavalley Settlement (502.723 Ha) which is to be excluded from the Periyar Tiger Reserve East : Eastern boundary of the settlement starts from point with coordinates N 9.42359° E 76.9833° at Moolakayam then the boundary proceeds towards north till it meets a point with coordinates N 9.42699° E 76.9836° from where the northern boundary line starts.

		North: Northern boundary line starts from the point where the eastern boundary meets with northern boundary line having coordinates N 9.42699° E 76.9836° and then proceeds westwards to the point having coordinates N 9.43008° E 76.969° and then it proceeds towards in the north east direction to the point having coordinates N 9.43418° E 76.9717° from this point the boundary proceeds towards west to the point with coordinates N 9.43317° E 76.9626°, from where it proceeds towards south to the point with coordinates N 9.42661° E 76.9628°, and then turns right towards west to the point with coordinates N 9.42974° E 76.9551°, and then proceeds towards north direction and reaches the point with coordinates N 9.4373° E 76.953°, and then proceeds towards west till it meets with Azhutha River at N 9.43257° E 76.9422° West: The Western boundary starts from the point where the northern boundary line meets with Azhutha River, at the point with coordinates N 9.43257° E 76.9422°, and it proceeds towards south along the eastern bank of the Azhutha River till the point of confluence or river Azhutha and river Pampa at Azhuthamunni. South: The southern boundary line starts from the point of confluence of river Azhutha & Pampa at Azhuthamunni and from there the boundary proceeds towards east along the north bank of river Pampa till it meets the point with coordinate N 9.423590 E 76.98330 at Moolakayam from where the eastern boundary line starts. The three forest enclaves existing within the boundaries of the Pampavalley settlement which are exempted from de-notification are as follows: 1. 0.41 Km Udumpara Mala: This bit of 0.41 Km area is surrounded by the settlement and it is well demarcated by cairns and trench. 2. 0.306 Km mixed plantation at Ezhukumon: This enclave of 0.306 Km of land surrounded on three sides by the settlement is well demarcated by cairns. 3. 50 cent plot at Azhuthamunni: This small piece of land is demarcated by boundary cairns where there is a small building used as anti poaching camp shed at Azhuthamunni.
18	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Periyar Tiger Reserve is home toGaur, sambar deer, leopard, sloth bear, wild dog, Lion tailed monkey, Nilgiri langur and barking deer etc.
19	Violation (if any) done by the User Agency in the past?	No

20	Type of forest	Tropical Semi-Evergreen Forest
21	Proposed Mitigation Measures	NA
22	Recommendation of the state board for wildlife	Proposal was recommended by State Board for Wild Life in the meeting held on 5th October, 2024.
23	Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden	Recommended
24	Conditions imposed by Chief Wild Life Warden	1. The three forest enclaves existing within the boundaries of the Pampa valley settlement shall be exempted from de-notification are as follows 2. 0.41 Km2 Udumpara Mala: This bit of 0.41 Km2 areas is surrounded by the settlement and it is well demarcated by cairns and trench. 3. 0.306 Km2 mixed plantation at Ezhukumon: This enclave of 0.306 Km2 of land surrounded on three sides by the settlement is well demarcated by cairns. 4. 50 cent plot at Azhuthamunni: This small piece of land is demarcated by boundary cairns where there is a small building used as anti poaching camp shed at Azhuthamunni.
25	Comments of NTCA	The proposal involvesPeriyar Tiger Reserve. As per Section 38-W(1) of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, recommendations of National Tiger Conservation Authority were sought. NTCA vide letter no.7-75/2024-NTCA dated 19th September, 2024 has suggested that a comprehensive assessment through a committee representing all stakeholders, as decided by the Standing committee.
26	Comments of Ministry	The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal
27	Uploaded Document	ntca comments-485976.pdf

भारत सरकार

Government of India

पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय

Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change

राष्ट्रीय व्याघ्र संरक्षण प्राधिकरण

National Tiger Conservation Authority

F. No. 7-75/2024-NTCA **New Delhi, the September 19, 2024**

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Sub: Proposal for Notification to Exclude Pampa Valley Settlement from Periyar Tiger Reserve (WL/KL/De Reservation/485976/2024) -reg.

Reference is invited to the subject cited above. The proposal concerns the denotification of the Pampa Valley settlement from the Periyar Tiger Reserve, Kerala. This initiative is intended to address the growing socio-economic needs of the local community while maintaining the integrity of wildlife conservation efforts in the region. The present extent of the Periyar Tiger Reserve is 925 Km^2, as on exclusion of Pamba Valley settlement (502.723 Ha), the extent of the Periyar Tiger Reserve will be 919.97 Km^2. The State Board of Wildlife (SBWL), Kerala, recommended the proposal during its meeting held on 12/07/2024. Given that the Pampa Valley settlement is currently within the boundaries of the Periyar Tiger Reserve, the National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) was requested to provide comments and recommendations for consideration by the Standing Committee of the National Board for Wildlife (NBWL). The proposal was subsequently evaluated based on the information available on the Parivesh portal and the All India Tiger Estimation data, leading to the following observations.

Observations:

1. The project site is the Pampa Valley settlement, which falls within the boundaries of the Periyar Tiger Reserve, situated in the reserve's buffer zone.
2. Periyar Tiger Reserve, located in the Western Ghats of Kerala, India, is recognized for its exceptional biodiversity and vital ecosystems. The reserve is home to a significant population of tigers, as confirmed by the All-India Tiger Estimation cycles of 2018 and 2022. These findings underscore the importance of Periyar Tiger Reserve as a crucial habitat for tiger conservation, playing a pivotal role in the survival and recovery of the species in this region.
3. Additionally, Periyar Tiger Reserve's diverse landscapes and unique ecological features create an ideal habitat for a wide array of wildlife species. Beyond tigers, the reserve supports populations of leopards, elephants, gaur, wild boar, and various other mammals. This rich

biodiversity highlights the ecological significance of Periyar Tiger Reserve and underscores the need for careful consideration of any development or denotification proposals. Ensuring minimal impact on the diverse wildlife populations that thrive in the reserve is crucial for maintaining the integrity of this important conservation area.

4. Given the ecological significance of Periyar Tiger Reserve and the potential impact of the proposed exclusion, a comprehensive assessment through a committee representing all stakeholders, as decided by the Standing Committee is suggested.

(Hemant Singh)

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To,

The Inspector General of Forests (WL),

(Wildlife) Division, MoEF&CC,

New Delhi.

Copy to:

1. PS to ADG (PT&E) & MS, (NTCA), New Delhi
2. PA to IGF (NTCA), New Delhi.

2.1.5. Proposal Name : Proposal for alteration of the boundaries of Thattekkad Bird Sanctuary by excluding the inhabited area of 897.25 ha and addition of 1016.94 ha forest area from adjoining Munnar Forest Division to the sanctuary, District - Ernakulam, Kerala.

Proposal No : WL/KL/DeReservation/490231/2024

Description :

The Standing Committee in the 80th meeting held on 21.10.2024 had decided that a committee may be constituted for site inspection comprising of the representatives of the Ministry, State Forest Department and Dr.

Sukumar, Member, NBWL for comprehensive assessment of the area and therefore decided to defer the proposal.

Accordingly, the Ministry constituted the committee which carried out site inspection and following recommendations:

a. The Committee is satisfied to recommend the proposal for altering the boundary of Thattekkad Bird Sanctuary by excluding the human habitations to the extent of 897.25 ha

b. (8.9725 km2) and Edamalayar River of 158ha (1.58km2) along the northern boundary and add 1382.94 ha (13.8294 km2) from the Neriyamangalam Range of Munnar Forest Division as prescribed in the Management Plan 2022-23 to 2031-32 Chapter 3.12. (f).

c. A part of the Thattekkad settlement is having the legal status of a notified RF (Malayattoor F-1895). Any projects involving non-forestry activities in this area, will require necessary Forest Clearance as per the provisions of Van (Sanrakshan Evam Samvardhan) Adhiniyam, 1980.

d. The Committee also recommends that the State Government shall formulate and implement appropriate guidelines and action plan for the sustainable development practices to be adopted in Thattekad human settlement (to be excluded from the Thattekkad Bird Sanctuary) that shall ultimately ensure a more peaceful co-existence of the wildlife of the Sanctuary and the settlement.

The Standing Committee may like to take a view in the matter.

Upload Document : NA

5. Proposal No: WL/KL/DeReservation/490231/2024

1	Proposal Name	Proposal for alteration of the boundaries of Thattekkad Bird Sanctuary by excluding the inhabited area of 897.25 ha and addition of 1016.94 ha forest area from adjoining Munnar Forest Division to the sanctuary, District - Ernakulam, Kerala.
2	Name of the protected area involved	Thattekkad Bird Sanctuary
3	Proposal Number	WL/KL/DeReservation/490231/2024
4	State Name	KERALA
5	Whether the proposal is sub-judice	No
6	Area of the protected area(Ha)	2516
7	Area proposed for diversion / De-notification	897.25
8	Total Diverted Area from Protected Area	0
9	Status of ESZ if any	Proposal is pending with the State Government
10	Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972	The proposed project will not remove/destruct or damage habitat of any wildlife. Hence there is no impact on Protected Area in terms of Section 29 and Section 35(6) of Wildlife Protection Act, 1972 or any amendments to it.
11	Whether linear/non-linear	Non - Linear
12	Whether EC obtained	No
13	Name of the application Agency	Asst.Wildlife Warden, Thattekkad Bird Sanctuary
14	Date of submission	02/08/2024
15	Total number of	0

	trees to be felled	
16	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	Yes
17	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	Thattekkad Bird Sanctuary was constituted on 27/08/1983 vide G.O. 35743/FM3/83AD. The total extent of the Sanctuary is 25.16km^2. At the time of Notification of the Sanctuary in 1983, inadvertently, certain heavily human-inhabited areas (8.9725km^2) were also included within the notified boundary of the Sanctuary though this inhabited portion (8.9725km^2) was not part of any Reserve Forests. This is a fully developed and human inhabited area with heavily built-up infrastructure such as houses, government offices, religious institutions, schools, hospitals, business firms etc. This inadvertent inclusion of human use area in to the premises of the Sanctuary has created extreme hardships to the people. As a result of this inclusion, the Sanctuary related provisions of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 became applicable to this human areas as well by default. This has resulted in constant conflict between people and Sanctuary management. There has been constant complaint from the people that as a result of this inadvertent inclusion, even the legitimate developmental aspirations such as construction of dwellings and utility infrastructure, land-use changes, felling of trees from homesteads etc. are restricted by law. On the contrary, from the perspective of the Forest Department, any attempt to enforce law in such cases invariably invite protest from people who consider such attempts of the Forest Department as unfair, and violation of their rights. As a result, there have been repeated requests and protests from the resident community demanding exclusion of this area (8.9725 km^2) from the notified boundary of the Sanctuary. The area proposed to be de-notified is not a Reserve Forests and there is no animal passage or elephant corridor passing through the area and the inhabitants are residing there for several decades even before the Sanctuary was notified. The Management Plan 2012-13 to 2021-22 in Chapter 5.3.1 of Thattekkad Bird Sanctuary has indicated “private area (9km^2) within the PA” as one of the problems / constraints in achieving the objective of protecting and managing the sanctuary as an ideal habitat for birds. Chapter 6 of the aforesaid Plan, Para4.1.5.1 opines that the “Large extent of Human Habitation within the PA” needs to be excluded from the notified boundary.

		The Management Plan 2022-23 to 2031-32 has reiterated the problem in Chapter 3.12(f) and has prescribed to exclude the “large extent of human settlement from the sanctuary’s boundaries and if needed same area of forest may be added to the sanctuary area from adjoining areas of Neriyamangalam Range on the southern side.” While excluding the habitation, the Elenjikkal artificial water body (2.75Ha) that is situated within the habitation and acts as a feeder reservoir to all the ducts and shallow water bodies in the Bird Sanctuary needs to be retained as part of Sanctuary to ensure the health of aquatic eco-system in the Sanctuary. Thus, after deduction of the extent of Elenjikkal water body (0.0275km^2 / 2.75Ha), the effective area of habitation to be excluded shall be reduced to 8.9725km^2. Thus the total area of the Sanctuary shall be reduced to 16.1875km^2. The proposed area for addition is presently part of Malayattoor Reserve Forest coming under the jurisdiction of Inchathotty Forest Station, Neriyamangalam Range and Munnar Forest Division and the extent of the area is 10.70km^2. Out of this 10.70km^2, 10.1694km^2 has to be added to the Thattekkad Bird Sanctuary after excluding three private enclosures within the area namely, the Valiya Knacheri settlement (extent–0.34km^2), Kochuknacheri settlement (extent–0.19km^2) and Knacheri temple (extent–0.0006km^2) – altogether having an extent of 0.5306km^2. By adding this area of 10.1694km^2, the extent of the Thattekkad Bird Sanctuary shall be increased to 26.3569km^2 (16.1875km^2 + 10.1694km^2). Moreover, protection of diverse species of birds and their habitats shall be ensured.
18	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Thattekkad Bird Sanctuary is home to slender loris , tiger , leopard , Indian elephant , mouse deer , Indian pangolin , sloth bear , bonnet macaque , jungle cat , small Indian civet , Indian wild dog , Indian giant squirrel and jungle striped squirrel etc.
19	Violation (if any) done by the User Agency in the past?	No
20	Type of forest	Species found in moist deciduous/semi-evergreen/evergreen forests of Western Ghats are found here.
21	Proposed Mitigation Measures	NA
22	Recommendation of the state board for wildlife	Proposal was recommended by State Board for Wild life in the meeting held on 5th October, 2024.

23	Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden	Recommended
24	Conditions imposed by Chief Wild Life Warden	The Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal subject to the following conditions: 1. While excluding the habitation, from the Thattekkad Bird Sanctuary Elenjikkal artificial water body (2.75 Ha) that is situated within the habitation and acts as a feeder reservoir to all the ducts and shallow water bodies in the Bird Sanctuary needs to be retained as part of Sanctuary to ensure the health of aquatic eco-system in the Sanctuary. 2. The proposed area for addition is presently part of Malayattoor Reserve Forest coming under the jurisdiction of Inchathotty Forest Station, Neriyamangalam Range and Munnar Forest Division and the extent of the area is 10.70 km2. Out of this 10.70 km2, 10.1694 km2 has to be added to the Thattekkad Bird Sanctuary after excluding three private enclosures within the area namely, the Valiya Knacheri settlement (extent – 0.34 km2), Kochuknacheri settlement (extent – 0.19 km2) and Knacheri temple (extent – 0.0006 km2) – altogether having an extent of 0.5306 km2. By adding this area of 10.1694 km2, the extent of the Thattekkad Bird Sanctuary shall be increased to 26.3569 km2 (16.1875 km2 + 10.1694 km2).
25	Comments of Ministry	The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.

2.1.6. Proposal Name : Proposal for use of 134.1 ha (9.526 ha forest land and 124.574 ha non-forest land) for construction of 4/6 Lanning of Palakkad - Kozhikode of NH-966(Greenfield) from Km.0.000 to Km.121.006 (Total length 121.006Km) at an aerial distance of minimum 5.70 km and maximum 7.30 km from nearest boundary of Silent Valley National Park in its default 10 km Eco-sensitive Zone in Palakkad, Kerala under Bharatmala Parajoya in favour of NHAI.

Proposal No : WL/KL/ROAD/401933/2022

Description :

The Standing Committee in the 81st meeting decided to defer the proposal till the submission of complete proposal for declaration of Eco-sensitive Zone around Silent Valley National Park by the State Government.

The information was received from the State Government and the proposal was referred to the WII for comments. Based on the comments received from the WII, the State Government was requested to provide clarification/additional information. The State Government has provided the information on 07.03.2025 which is under examination.

The Standing Committee may like to take a view in the matter.

Upload Document : NA

6. Proposal No: WL/KL/ROAD/401933/2022

1	Proposal Name	Proposal for use of 134.1 ha (9.526 ha forest land and 124.574 ha non-forest land) for construction of 4/6 Lanning of Palakkad - Kozhikode of NH-966(Greenfield) from Km.0.000 to Km.121.006 (Total length 121.006Km) at an aerial distance of minimum 5.70 km and maximum 7.30 km from nearest boundary of Silent Valley National Park in its default 10 km Eco-sensitive Zone in Palakkad, Kerala under Bharatmala Parajoya in favour of NHAI.
2	Name of the protected area involved	Silent Valley National Park
3	Proposal Number	WL/KL/ROAD/401933/2022
4	State Name	KERALA
5	Whether the proposal is sub-judice	No
6	Area of the protected area(Ha)	8952
7	Area proposed for diversion / De-notification	134.1
8	Total Diverted Area from Protected Area	0
9	Status of ESZ if any	ESZ proposal is pending with the State Government.
10	Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972	The project will not cause any removal of any forest produce from the Protected Area, also the proposal will not remove/destruct or damage habitat of any wildlife. Hence there is no impact in the Protected Area in terms of Section 29 & Section 35 (6) of Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 or any amendment to it.
11	Whether linear/non-linear	Linear
12	Whether EC obtained	No
13	Name of the	National Highways Authority of India

	application Agency	
14	Date of submission	01/10/2022
15	Total number of trees to be felled	0
16	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	Yes
17	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	The proposed alignment is outside the draft ESZ of Silent Valley National Park and no endangered species of flora or fauna is found along the proposed alignment.
18	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Silent Valley National Park is home to Indian elephants, lion-tailed macaque, tiger, gaur, leopard, wild boar, panther, Indian Civer and Sambhar etc.
19	Violation (if any) done by the User Agency in the past?	No
20	Type of forest	Moist deciduous/Semi-evergreen/Evergreen forests of Western Ghats
21	Proposed Mitigation Measures	The amount proposed by the user agency to implement biodiversity conservation and to mitigate human-wildlife conflict (both recurring & non-recurring) of Rs.88.880 crores as envisaged in the recommendation shall be remitted under State CAMPA account before the commencement of work. The animal passage plan submitted by the User Agency is attached.
22	Recommendation of the state board for wildlife	Proposal was recommended by State Board for Wild Life in the 4th meeting held on 23rd October, 2024.
23	Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden	Recommended
24	Conditions imposed by Chief Wild Life Warden	The Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal subject to the following conditions: 1. Animal passage plan submitted by the user agency shall be implemented in totality.

		2. The proposed area for diversion from the territorial Division shall be utilized only for the purpose for which the User Agency sought the same but not for any other commercial purpose. 3. The User Agency shall obtain necessary Forest Clearance in pursuance with the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. 4. The amount proposed by the user agency to implement biodiversity conservation and to mitigate human-wildlife conflict (both recurring & non-recurring) - Rs.88.880 crore as included in the table in the recommendation letter uploaded in 10.1 shall be remitted into the State CAMPA account before the commencement of work. 5. The user agency should inform the commencement of the work. The diversion work shall be executed under the supervision of Kerala Forest Department. 6. The user agency should invariably demarcate the proposed land for diversion with any suitable permanent stones/pillars. After demarcation only, the works should be commenced. 7. The user agency should not resort to the excavation of the surrounding forest land for collection of the earth to be used. If such excavation is found during the work period or later, the user agency will be charged with suitable provisions of relevant Acts. 8. The user agency shall ensure that no fire-wood collection, fishing and hunting take place during the construction phase. 9. The user agency shall obey any other conditions stipulated by Kerala Forest Department as per the prevailing Acts & Rules. 10. The user agency will be solely responsible for every violation of which attract the provisions of the Kerala Forest Act, 1961; the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 and the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. 11. The working hours shall be limited between sunrise and sunset. 12. As part of road construction, no permission will be allowed for construction of temporary shed, cooking food or labour camps etc. inside the forest. 13. No construction material should be procured from the forest for construction. The debris should be disposed outside the forest area. 14. Care should be taken to ensure that no incident of fire occurs in the forests. 15. No explosives/chemicals shall be used in the forests.

		16. Any other conditions specified by the Circle Heads/Divisional Forest Officer/Wildlife Warden concerned shall be compiled with.
25	Comments of NTCA	NA
26	Comments of Ministry	The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.
27	Uploaded Document	animal_passage_plan_final_210224_compressed.pdf

Animal Passage Plan for Palakkad-Kozhikode NH-966 (Greenfield) Highway

FINAL REPORT SUBMITTED TO

NATIONAL HIGHWAYS
AUTHORITY OF INDIA
CHANDRA NAGAR, PALAKKAD-678 028

ZOOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA
SOUTHERN REGIONAL CENTRE
CHENNAI-600 091

FEBRUARY, 2024

Animal Passage Plan for Palakkad-Kozhikode NH-966 (Greenfield) Highway

Submitted to

National Highways Authority of India

Chandranagar, Palakkad

Kerala-678 007

By

Zoological Survey of India

Southern Regional Centre

Chennai, Tamil Nadu-600 028

February, 2024

Acknowledgments: Zoological Survey of India sincerely acknowledge the Kerala Forest Department for the field support and providing other valuable information especially on human-wildlife conflict. We also thank Officers and staff of National Highways Authority of India, Palakkad Project Office for providing all the necessary maps and documents for conducting this study.

Study Team

1. Dr. Dhriti Banerjee, Director, ZSI, Kolkata, Principal Investigator.
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ANIMAL PASSAGE PLAN

1. Introduction

A greenfield highway from Palakkad to Kozhikode with a total length of 121.006Km under Bharat Mala programme is proposed by NHAI, Govt. of India. The proposed greenfield highway aims for a rapid road connectivity between Palakkad and Kozhikode districts, Kerala. Government of India's 'Green Highways Policy 2015' and The National Green Highways Mission under the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) aims to develop green corridors along the National Highways for sustainable environment and inclusive growth. These proposed green corridors not only aim to improve the environment of the highways but also contribute towards conservation of local biodiversity and contribute towards achieving the national goals of afforestation as per the National Forest Policy, 1988.

The proposed highway in Palakkad, Malapuram and Kozhikode districts in Kerala state. The proposed 4/6 lane greenfield highway is under Bharatmla Pariyojana has a total length of 121.006 Km. The highway starts from 10°46'30.53"N, 76°42'6.25"E at NH-544 at Marutharod Village, Palakkad and end at 11°14'16.19"N, 75°50'30.19"E of NH-66 Olavanna Village, Kozhikode. The proposed alignment passes through paddy fields, homesteads, plantations of various types, forests, default 10km ecosensitve zone and close to the buffer zones Silent Valley National Park. The alignment also crosses the rivers Kalpathypuzha (a tributary of Bharatapuzha) Kunthipuzha and Chaliyar (Map-1). The Chainage 0.000 Km to about 65.000 Km is along the foot hills of the Western Ghats.

The Western Ghats running parallel to the west coast of India is one of the global biodiversity hotspots with unique assembly of flora and fauna. When the

highways pass through biodiversity rich areas such as forested landscape, they threaten the population and even survival of many species of flora and fauna. Linear developmental projects such as highways has been overlooked and often under evaluated for their role in depleting biodiversity and local populations of threatened species.

Studies have also shown that the highways play a significant role in spreading of invasive alien species of plants and animals. Further, several species of wild animals get killed due to road accidents in highways which traverse through forested aeras. Globally, roads are significant contributors to landscape fragmentation leading to habitat and population depletion. They also form major barrier to natural movement of animals. Road also brings wild animals close to human habitation thereby increasing the human wildlife conflicts.

Detailed studies on biodiversity and wildlife by Southern Regional Centre, Zoological Survey of India has shown that:

1. There are 256 species of flowering plants in the alignment region and 520 species in the buffer zone of Silent Valley National Park.
2. Animal diversity is represented by 45 species of mammals, 269 species of birds, 57 species of reptiles, 43 species of amphibians, 136 species of butterflies and several invertebrate species.
3. Many species of fauna reported from the landscape are endemic to the Western Ghats, protected under different Schedules of Wildlife (Protection) Amendment Act, 2022 and listed as threatened under IUCN Redlist.
4. There is high incidence of elephant and other wildlife movement in the proposed road chainage from 8 to 62 Km (Akathethara to Kottappadam)

and there are several incidences of human-elephant and human-wildlife conflict.

5. The proposed alignment may temporarily impact biodiversity of the project area, increase human-elephant interaction and disturb movement of animals due to construction activities.

To minimize impact on biodiversity and wildlife, and facilitate passage of animals and wildlife, a wildlife/animal passage plan is prepared with following objectives.

Objective

1.To prepare a wildlife/animal passage plan for the landscape along the highway alignment.

2. Project Location and Technical Details

The project location and technical details are provided in table-1.

Table-1. Details of the project

Project Name	4/6 Lanning of Palakkad - Kozhikode of NH-966(Greenfield) from Km.0.000 to Km.121.006 (Total length 121.006Km) in the state of Kerala
Proposal No.	**Forest Proposal:** FP/KL/ROAD/402212/2022 Wildlife Clearance for ESA: WL/KL/ROAD/401933/2022 **Environmental Clearance:** IA/KL/NCP/261224/2022
Project Proponent	NHAI

Project Cost	INR10,814.40 Crores
Project area inside PA	NIL
Project area inside forest land	9.5290ha

3. Details of forest area

The details of the 9.5290 ha of forest area for diversion are provided in table-2. The project area is not in any sanctuary and national park. However, the road alignment pass through default 10km ecosensitive zone of Silent Valley National Park.

Table-2. Details of forest land diversion.

Project Name :- Construction of 4/6 lanning of Palakkad to Kozhikode of NH-966 (Greenfield Highway) from Km.0.00 to Km.121.006 (Total Length 121.006 Km.) in the state of Kerala under Bharatmala Pariyojana on HAM mode

Forest Land Diversion Area Statement

S.No	Village Name	Name of the Taluka	Name of the District	Name Of Forest Division	Design Chainage		Length		Details of Forest Diversion land		
					From	To	Mtr.	Km.	Survey No./ Gat No.	Area in Sqm.	Area in Ha.
1	Malampuza I	Pallakad	Pallakad	Palakkad	7150	7300	150	0.150	36	5373	0.5373
									Total	5373	0.5373
2	Akaterthara				7620	8060	440	0.440	187	16846	1.6846
					8060	8080	20	0.020	165	20844	2.0844
					8150	8580	430	0.430			
					8750	8800	50	0.050			
					9018	9150	132	0.132	156	3535	0.3535
									Total	**41225**	**4.1225**
3	Puthuppariyaram -I				11950	12050	100	0.100	86	3224	0.3224
									Total	**3224**	**0.3224**
4	Mundar II				17400	17500	100	0.100	231	2369	0.2369
					17500	17625	125	0.125	229	4001	0.4001
					17620	17715	95	0.095	232	4031	0.4031
					17715	17760	45	0.045	233	1021	0.1021
					17800	17913	113	0.113	36	2186	0.2186
					17913	18115	202	0.202	35	3550	0.3550
					18115	18120	5	0.005	34	10	0.0010
									Total	**17168**	**1.7168**
					Total Package I			**2.007**		**66990**	**6.699**
5	Kottopadam I	Mannarkad	Pallakad	Mannarkad	51960	52640	680	0.680	71	28300	2.8300
					Total Package II			**0.680**	**Total**	**28300**	**2.8300**
					Grand Total I & II			**2.687**		**95290**	**9.5290**

Date: 20-04-2023
Place: Pallakad

NHAI PIU PALAKKAD भा.रा.रा.प्रा.

परियोजना निदेशक / Project Director
भारतीय राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग प्राधिकरण
National Highways Authority of India
पालक्कड / Palakkad

4. Major activities in the execution of the project

Major activities in the construction of the highway is provided in table-3.

Table-3. Major activities in the construction of highway

A.	Main Carriageway construction : Earthwork ,Flexible pavement layer
B,	Service road construction : earthwork , Flexible pavement layer
C.	Construction of Major/Minor Bridges ,culverts ,Flyover, Viaduct, Underpass, Overpass
D.	Soil retaining structures like retaining wall , RE wall , Toe wall
E.	Soil Nailing , breast wall retaining wall at cut section
e.	Construction of lined drain and un-lined drain
f.	Road side furniture like kilometre stone , hectometre stone , crash barrier, road studs, sign boards, road marking, Boundary wall etc.
g.	Project facilities like Toll plaza ,Truck lay-bye .
g.	Noise barrier at Forest diversion location

5. Potential impacts on wildlife

Forty-five species of mammals are reported in the landscape. Among these 19 species are terrestrial, highly mobile and frequently found outside forest areas. has Major terrestrial mammals observed in the landscape which may be impacted by the highway.

Table-4: Major terrestrial mammal species in the landscape.

Sl.No.	Species	Common English name	IUCN Status	WPA Schedules
1.	*Elephas maximus* Linnaeus, 1758	Asian Elephant	EN	I
2.	*Manis crassicaudata* Geoffiroy, 1803	Indian Pangolin	EN	I
3.	*Cuon alpinus* (Pallas, 1811)	Indian Wild Dog	EN	I
4.	*Semnopithecus hypoleucos* Blyth, 1841	Black-footed Gray Langur	VU	I

5.	*Macaca radiata* (Geoffroy, 1812)	Bonnet Macaque	LC	I
6.	*Bos gaurus* Smith, 1827	Gaur	VU	I
7.	*Lepus nigricollis* Cuvier, 1823	Black Napped Hare	LC	I
8.	*Rusa unicolor* (Kerr, 1792)	Sambar Deer	VU	I
9.	*Melursus ursinus* (Shaw, 1791)	Sloth Bear	VU	I
10.	*Viverricula indica* (Geoffiroy Saint-Hilaire, 1818)	Small Indian Civet	LC	I
11.	*Paradoxurus hermaphroditus* (Pallas, 1777)	Common Palm Civet	LC	I
12.	*Herpestes edwardsii* (Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1818)	Indian Grey Mongoose	LC	I
13.	*Felis chaus* Schreber, 1777	Jungle Cat	LC	I
14.	*Prionailurus bengalensis* Kerr, 1792	Leopard Cat	LC	I
15.	*Panthera pardus* (Linnaeus, 1758)	Leopard	NT	I
16.	*Sus scrofa* Linnaeus, 1758	Wild Boar	LC	II
17.	*Moschiola indica* Gray,1852	Indian Chevrotain	LC	I
18.	*Axis axis* (Erxleben, 1777)	Spotted Deer	LC	II
19.	*Muntiacus malabaricus* Lydekkar, 1915	Barking Deer	LC	I

Table-5: Impact on Wildlife and mitigation measures

Causes for Impacts	Nature of impact	Severity of impact	Impact on Human wildlife conflict	Mitigation Measures	Mitigation time frame	Implementation
The highway once constructed may act as a barrier to the movement of fauna in the landscape and may	Long term	High	High	Construction of under passes, via ducts and elevated road. Installation of sound and light barriers. Active monitoring	More than 10 years	KFD with support of NHAI

also increase road kills.				by forest department through proposed RRT camps. Erection of electric fences and watch towers. Rescue and rehabilitation of strayed wild animals by RRT. Road signages on wildlife movement.		

6. Proposed safe guards for wildlife/animal passage

Biodiversity and wildlife studies in the landscape highlight that the landscape is frequently used by animals especially the mega fauna like elephants. The road alignment may create a physical barrier in the landscape and hinder the movement of wide-ranging species. Further, it may form as barrier to gene flow in the population. Hence the highway design needs to incorporate structural features to facilitate movement of wildlife including small vertebrates and invertebrates in the landscape and to minimize road kills.

6.1. Highway design in the wildlife areas:

In the wildlife areas, considering the frequent movement of animals, it is suggested to have elevated roads, viaducts, culverts and underground tunnels as much as possible considering the topography and geology of the landscape. Elevated sections are especially recommended for stretches of the alignment passing through reserve and vested forests. The height and gradient of the viaduct should be considered to minimize vehicle engine sound and pollution. Currently, the design has 42 via ducts, 175 culverts and one dedicated wildlife

passage. The details of viaducts and under passes is provided in the tables-6 &7, figures 1-5 and maps 1-3.

Table-6: Structures along the highway alignment for facilitating movement of wildlife and domestic animals.

Structure	0-70Km	71-121Km	Total
Culvert	113	62	175
Minor Bridge	29	5	34
Major Bridge	7	4	11
Via Duct	17	25	42
Animal Over Pass	1	0	1

Table-7. Viaducts and Wildlife Passage in Forest Areas

Sl. No	Forest diversion		Village Name	Structure	Structure Chainage (Km)		Length (m)	Specification
	From	To			From	To		
1	7+150	7+300	Malampuzha I	MIB	6+947		20	1Nos X 20m (width)
2	7+620	9+150	Akathethara	VIADUCT	8+020	8+170	150	5Nos X30m (width)
				VIADUCT	8+520	8+760	240	8Nos X30m (width)
				CULVERT	9+100		2	1No X2m (width)X2m (height)
3	11+950	12+050	Puthuppariyaram-I	VIADUCT	11+685	11+895	210	7Nos X30m (width)
4	17+400	18+120	Mundur-II	VIADUCT	17+730	17+820	90	3NosX30m (width)
				VIADUCT	17+930	18+290	360	12NosX30m (width)
5	51+960	52+640	Kottapadam-I	WILDLFIFE OVER PASS	52+040	52+090	50	1nos x 50m (width)

The via ducts and culverts incorporated in the existing design are proposed to increase landscape connectivity for unhindered movement of small wildlife (small mammals, reptiles, amphibians, ground dwelling birds and

invertebrates). The culverts 34 minor and 34 major bridges will ensure natural hydrological flow and movement of aquatic animals in the landscape.

6.2. Prevention of vehicular noise and light:

Wild animals are very sensitive to vehicular noise and light. Hence, NHAI should install light and sound barriers (noise barrier) through the segment passing through the forested habitats of the alignment. The proposed highway also needs to be barricaded on either side to prevent crossing of cattle, domestic animals, and small wild animals.

6.3. Installation of Road Signs and speed limit:

Road signs and road studs should be installed alerting movement of wildlife. Speed limit in forest areas may be restricted to prevent wildlife accidents.

Fig.1. Design of box culvert

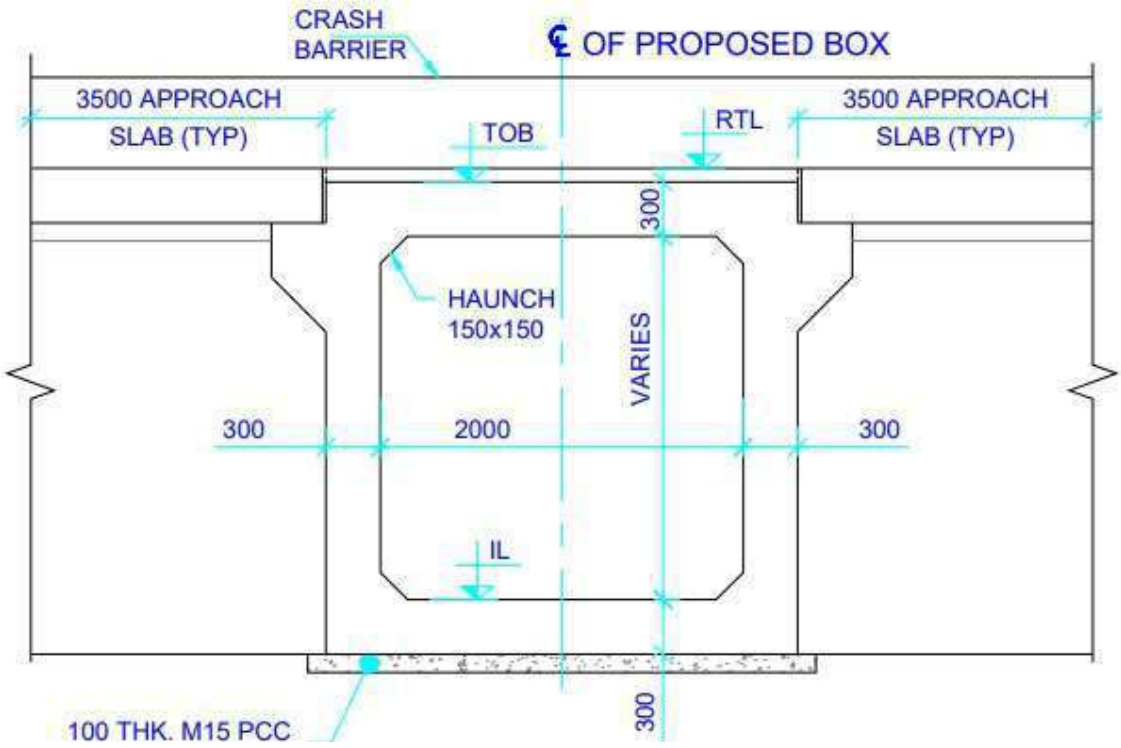


Fig.2. Design of Minor Bridge

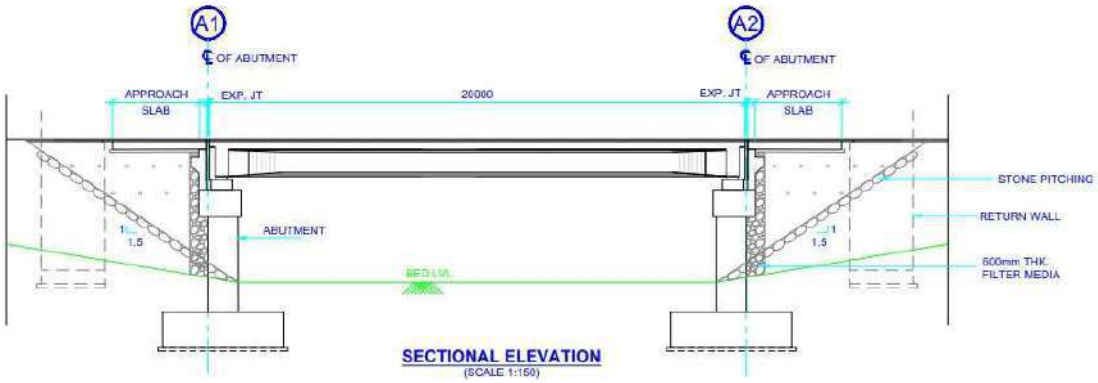


Fig.3. Design of Major Bridge

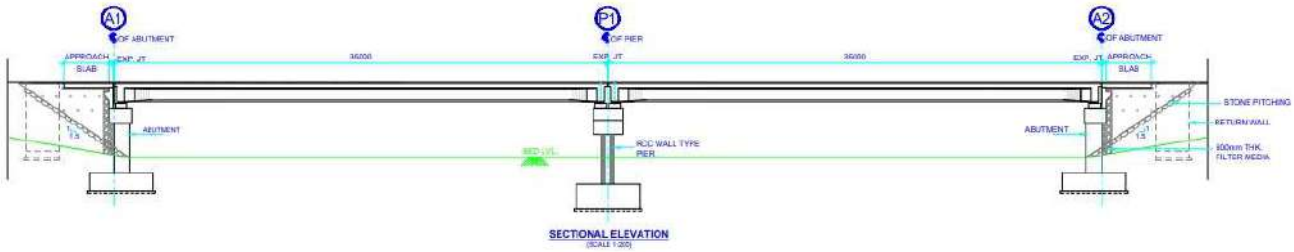


Fig-4. Design of Viaduct

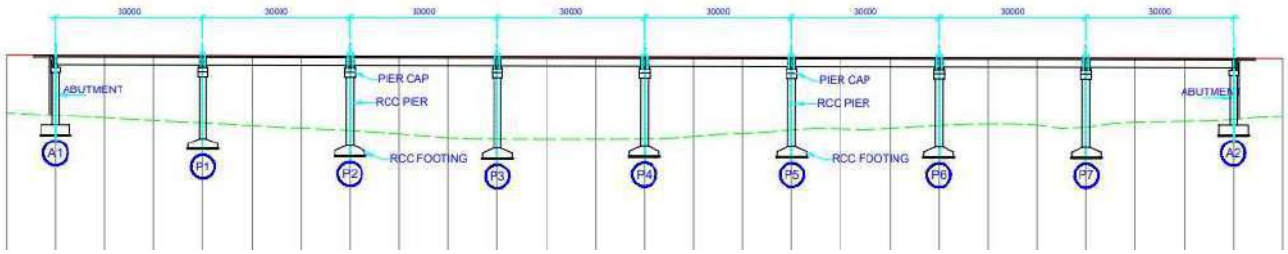
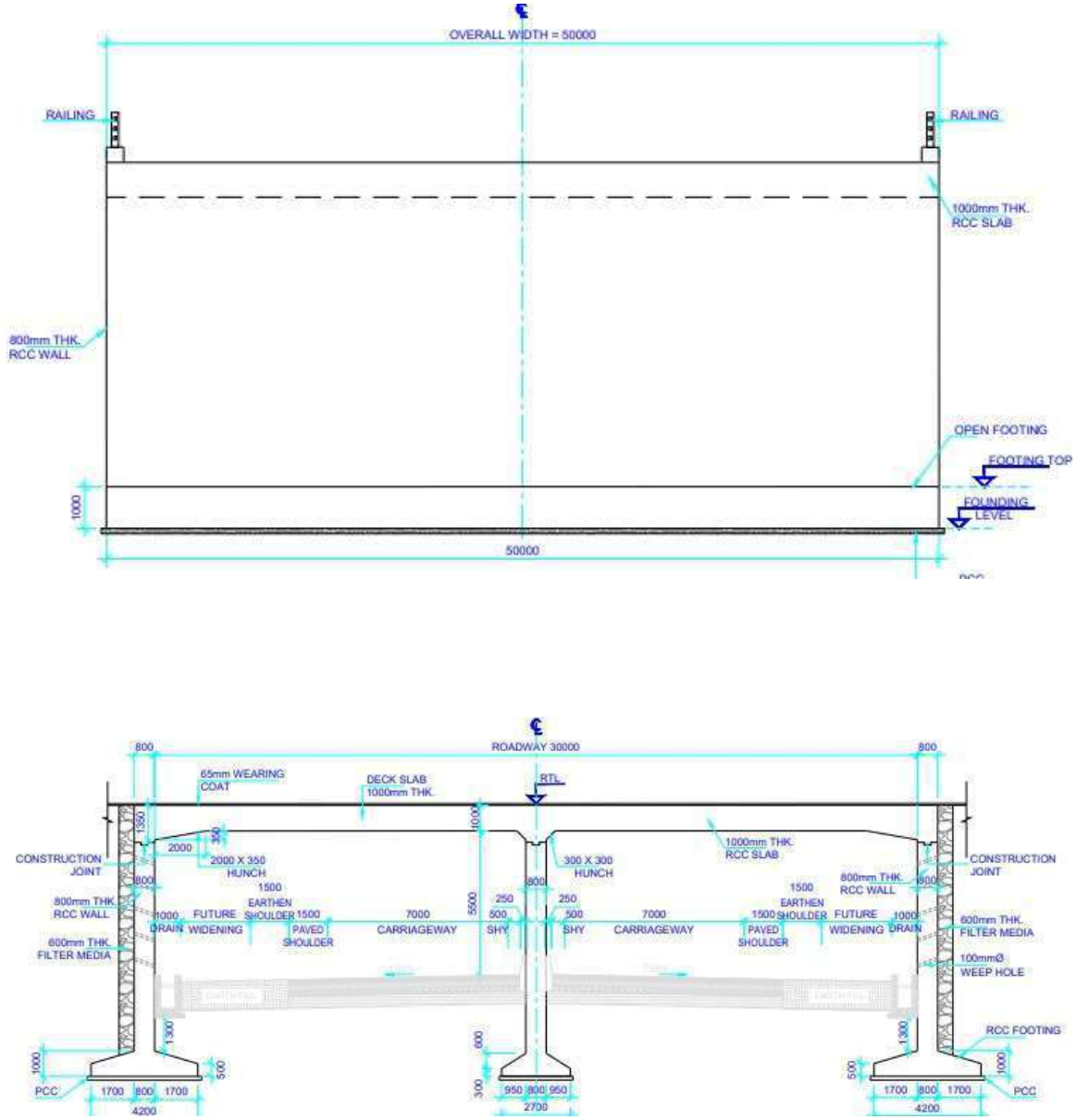


Fig.5. Animal Overpass



Map-1: ANIMAL PASSAGE STRUCTURES

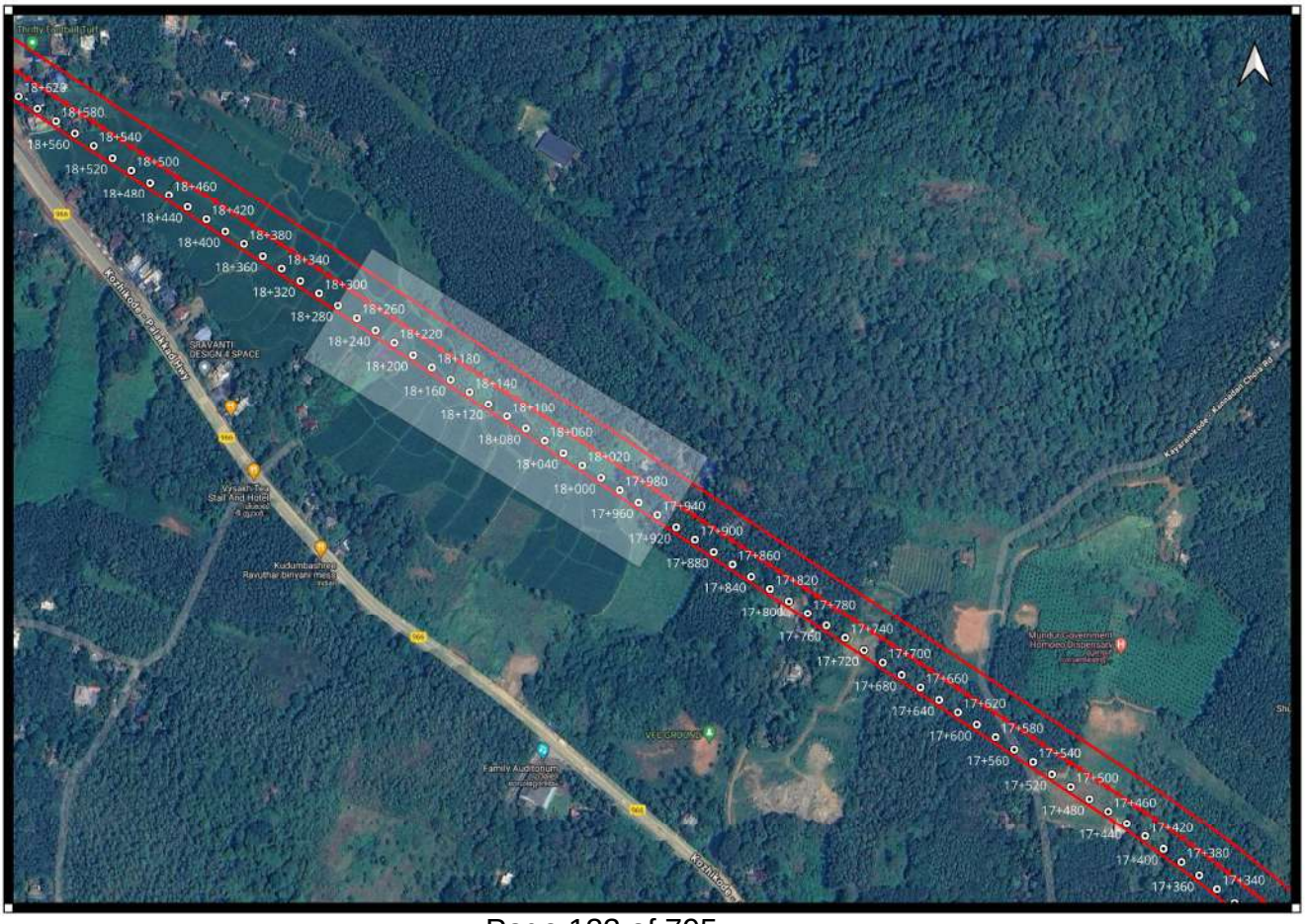
Viaducts: Chainage 8+020-8+170 & 8+520-8+760

Culvert: Chainage 9+100

Map-2: ANIMAL PASSAGE STRUCTURES

Viaducts: Chainage 17+730-17+820

Viaducts: Chainage 17+930-18+290



Map-3: ANIMAL OVER PASS

Animal Over Pass: Chainage 52+040-52+090

ZOOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA
SOUTHERN REGIONAL CENTRE
CHENNAI-600 091

2.1.7. Proposal Name : Proposal for use of 3.269 ha of forest land within buffer zone of the Panna tiger reserve for construction of Gudalha to Madiyan road, District - Panna, Madhya Pradesh.
Proposal No : WL/MP/ROAD/414113/2023
Description :

In case of the proposal for use of 3.269 ha of forest land from buffer zone of the Panna tiger reserve for construction of Gudalha to Madiyan road, District - Panna, Madhya Pradesh (WL/MP/ROAD/414113/2023), a site inspection committee was constituted as decided by the Standing Committee in the 80th meeting. Based on its observations and the

availability of alternatives, the site inspection committee, while recommending that the villages of Madiyan and Nayapura be connected

to Itwakalan through an appropriate road, does not endorse the proposal.

Consequently, the site inspection committee did not recommend the proposal for approval by the Standing Committee.

The Standing Committee may like to take a view in the matter.

Upload Document : NA

7. Proposal No: WL/MP/ROAD/414113/2023 (WL/MP/ROAD/414113/2023)

1	Proposal Name	Proposal for use of 3.269 ha of forest land within buffer zone of the Panna tiger reserve for construction of Gudalha to Madiyan road, District - Panna, Madhya Pradesh.
2	Name of the protected area involved	Panna Tiger Reserve
3	Proposal Number	WL/MP/ROAD/414113/2023
4	State Name	MADHYA PRADESH
5	Whether the proposal is sub-judice	No
6	Area of the protected area(Ha)	57613
7	Area proposed for diversion / De-notification	3.269
8	Total Diverted Area from Protected Area	0
9	Status of ESZ if any	Drat notification on 11th September, 2023. The extent of Eco-Sensitive Zone shall be 250 meters to 2 kilometers around the boundary of Panna Tiger Reserve
10	Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972	The proposed project is inside the Protected Area. There is no proposal for stopping or diverting the flow of water into or outside the protected area. Hence, section 29 of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 is not attracted.
11	Whether linear/non-linear	Linear
12	Whether EC obtained	No
13	Name of the application Agency	EE PWD PANNA
14	Date of submission	13/01/2023
15	Total number of trees to be felled	0
16	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	No

17	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	This road is very damage in present condition, so the local people have been very problems in travelling to district Head Quarter Panna for many basic facilities. There is no alternative options for this road.
18	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Panna Tiger Reserve is home to Tiger, Leopard, Hyena, Wild dog, Jackal and Wild cat etc.
19	Violation (if any) done by the User Agency in the past?	No
20	Type of forest	Protected Forest
21	Proposed Mitigation Measures	The User Agency has provided animal passage plan for construction of three underpasses, two of 150 m span and 5 m height and one of 100 m span and 5 m height.
22	Recommendation of the state board for wildlife	Proposal was recommended by State Board for Wild Life in its 25th meeting held on 11th March, 2024
23	Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden	Recommended
24	Conditions imposed by Chief Wild Life Warden	The Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal subject to the following conditions: 1. All the construction material will be brought from outside the PA. 2. No labour camp will be established inside forest area and construction work will not be carried out after sun set and before sun rise
25	Comments of NTCA	NTCA has recommended the proposal vide letter no.7-47/2024-NTCA dated 11thJune, 2024 subject to the following mitigation measures. 1. User agency in consultation with the Forest Department, should construct speed breakers/rumble strips and install warnings sign boards at areas sensitive for Wildlife crossings. 2. Construction work should be permitted during day time, no labour camps should be established inside the tiger reserve. 3. No tree felling inside tiger reserve is permitted for the up gradation/construction of road.

		4. Construction material should be procured from outside the Tiger reserve, and the debris should be disposed away from the reserve by the User agency. 5. The alignment of the road and construction activities should not disturb any natural water channel. 6. CWLW, Madhya Pradesh should monitor the compliance of the conditions stipulated in this report at various phases of the project implementation.
26	Comments of Ministry	The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.
27	Uploaded Document	414113.pdf

भारत सरकार

Government of India

पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय

Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change

राष्ट्रीय व्याघ्र संरक्षण प्राधिकरण

National Tiger Conservation Authority

F. No. 7-47/2024-NTCA **New Delhi, the June 11, 2024**

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Sub: Assessment of a proposal for construction of Gudalha to Madiyan road inside Panna tiger reserve, Madhya Pradesh. (Online proposal: WL/MP/ROAD/ 414113 / 2023) – reg.

Reference is invited to the subject cited above. Executive Engineer, PWD Panna, State government, Madhya Pradesh has submitted a proposal for the Construction / Widening of Road including approach road to roadside establishments including bridges from Gudalha to Madiyan inside Panna tiger reserve. The project construction is linear, the total length of the road is 3.40 km approx., in 3.269 ha of total area. The project is inside the buffer area of the Panna tiger reserve, and therefore comments of the National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) have been solicited for consideration by the Standing Committee of NBWL. The proposal was recommended by the State Board for Wildlife, Madhya Pradesh during its 25th meeting held on 11.03.2024.

Observations and Recommendations:

1. The project location lies inside the buffer area of the park, the total length of the road is 3.40 km approx. The construction requires an area of 3.269 ha of forested land**.**
2. The site has recorded presence of tigers from AITE 2018, and from 2022 cycle and of leopards.
3. The site is also a crucial habitat for other species such as jackal and wolf. As per information from All India Tiger Estimation-2022, the site is recorded with the signs of wolf and jackals in this area**.**
4. The site has also recorded with signs of Sambar and of chital around the landscape**.**
5. As per AITE, 2022 the project site is also recorded with bear signs**.**

6. As the project site lies within the Panna tiger reserve, the proposal is recommended for approval under section 38O (1) (b) & (g) of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 in adherence to the suggested mitigation measures below.

Suggested Mitigation measures:

1. User agency in consultation with the Forest Department, should construct speed breakers/rumble strips and install warnings sign boards at areas sensitive for Wildlife crossings.
2. Construction work should be permitted during day time, no labour camps should be established inside the tiger reserve.
3. No tree felling inside tiger reserve is permitted for the up gradation/construction of road.
4. Construction material should be procured from outside the Tiger reserve, and the debris should be disposed away from the reserve by the User agency.
5. The alignment of the road and construction activities should not disturb any natural water channel.
6. CWLW, Madhya Pradesh should monitor the compliance of the conditions stipulated in this report at various phases of the project implementation.

(Hemant Singh)
Assistant Inspector General of Forests (NTCA)
E-mail: aig3-ntca@nic.in
Tel. No. +91 11 2436 7837-39
Fax: +91 11 2436 7836

To,

The Inspector General of Forests (WL),
(Wildlife) Division, MoEF&CC,
New Delhi.

Copy to:
1. PS to ADG (PT&E) & MS, (NTCA), New Delhi
2. PA to IGF (NTCA), New Delhi

2.1.8. Proposal Name : Proposal for use of 31.82 ha. Forest land and 16.08 ha. revenue land from buffer area of Panna Tiger Reserve for reconstruction & widening of 2-lane with paved shoulder section KM 43.00 to KM 77.00 on Gulganj-Amanganj- Pawai-Katni road (NH-43 extension),District – Panna, Madhya Pradesh.

FP/MP/ROAD/121709/2021

Proposal No : WL/MP/ROAD/447955/2023
Description :
Reconstruction & Widening of 2-lane with paved shoulder section KM 43.00 to KM 77.00 on Gulganj - Amanganj - Pawai - Katni Road(NH-43Ext.)
Upload Document : NA

8. Proposal No: WL/MP/ROAD/447955/2023 (FP/MP/ROAD/121709/2021)

1	Proposal Name	Proposal for use of 31.82 ha. Forest land and 16.08 ha. revenue land from buffer area of Panna Tiger Reserve for reconstruction & widening of 2-lane with paved shoulder section KM 43.00 to KM 77.00 on Gulganj-Amanganj- Pawai-Katni road (NH-43 extension),District – Panna, Madhya Pradesh. FP/MP/ROAD/121709/2021
2	Name of the protected area involved	Panna Tiger Reserve
3	Proposal Number	WL/MP/ROAD/447955/2023
4	State Name	MADHYA PRADESH
5	Whether the proposal is sub-judice	No
6	Area of the protected area(Ha)	NA
7	Area proposed for diversion / De-notification	31.82
8	Total Diverted Area from Protected Area	NA
9	Status of ESZ if any	Final notification on 5th June, 2024.
10	Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972	No removal of wildlife and forest produce except 8066 trees are involved. Also, there is no proposal for stopping or diverting the flow of water into or outside the protected area. Hence it attracts Section 29 of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.
11	Whether linear/non-linear	NA
12	Whether EC obtained	No
13	Name of the application Agency	K C JAIN
14	Date of submission	06/10/2023

15	Total number of trees to be felled	0
16	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	No
17	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	Gulganj-AmanganjPowaiKatri National Highway No.43, widening and upgradation of the existing road is to be done in the project. Since the traffic in the project is continuously increasing and the number of vehicles is also increasing day by day, it is necessary to widen the road. Along with the widening of the route, care is also being taken to straighten the sharp turns on the route to some extent so that accidents on the route, care is also being taken.
18	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Panna Tiger Reserve is home to tiger, leopard, chinkara, chousinga, chital, rusty spotted cat, porcupine, and sambhar, Gharials and muggers etc.
19	Violation (if any) done by the User Agency in the past?	No
20	Type of forest	NA
21	Proposed Mitigation Measures	User Agency has been submitted passage plan for wildlife. 08 underpasses, 01 overpass and 08 Major Bridges, 24 culverts and 27 Hume pipe culverts and Signboards are proposed as mitigation measures for wildlife in the passage plan. A total of 8066 trees are to be felled. The construction and widening of the road is necessary for providing better facility for transportations.
22	Recommendation of the state board for wildlife	The Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal
23	Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden	The Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal.
24	Conditions imposed by Chief Wild Life Warden	The Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal subject to the following conditions: 1. All the construction material will be brought from outside of the tiger reserve.

		2. No labour camp will be established inside tiger reserve area. 3. Construction work will not be carried out in the night. 3. Construction work will not be carried out in the night.
25	Comments of NTCA	NTCA vide letter no.7-59/2024-NTCA dated 25th July, 2024 has mentioned that as the road is passing across through a significant amount of area of buffer of the Panna tigerreserve and this region contribute to the reserve's biodiversity and provide various habitats forplants and animals. After experiencing local extinction, tigers were successfully reintroduced tothe reserve. In addition to tigers, other endangered species are also present in area. Thelandscape holds good potential habitat for a number of important endangered species, thereforeit is essential to conduct a thorough site assessment to understand the probable impacts of theproposed construction. Therefore, it is recommended that theNBWL may constitute a team to conduct a comprehensive site appraisal. The team could perform the ecological evaluation of the landscape, provide recommendation for addressing any adverse impacts on the local wildlife
26	Comments of Ministry	The Standing Committee may like to take a look at the proposal.

2.1.9. Proposal Name : Proposal for use of 30.089 ha (11.156 ha forest land and 18.933 ha non-forest land) falling under Tiger Corridor identified under Atlas Eastern Vidarbha Land Scape for up-gradation of existing National Highway no. 353 C to two/four lane with paved shoulders configuration of Gadchiroli – Allaplli- Sironcha of NH 353 C from Gitali – Mosam –Zamela Nallha in Gadchiroli District, Maharashtra.

Proposal No : WL/MH/ROAD/472824/2024

Description :

The two proposals are for upgradation of existing National Highway no. 353 C to two/four lane with paved shoulders configuration through Tadoba- Indravati Tiger Corridor and Eastern Vidharbha Landscape in Gadchiroli District of Maharashtra.

As decided by the Standing Committee in its 80th meeting, a site inspection committee was constituted comprising of representatives from

the Ministry, Forest Department of Madhya Pradesh, the NTCA, WII and the User Agency for carrying out for site inspection and examination of the animal passage plan and therefore decided to defer the proposal.

The site inspection committee has carried out site inspection on 14.12.2024. The site inspection committee has found the animal passage structures proposed by the User Agency as inadequate.

As working permission after grant of clearance under the Van (Sanrakshan and Samvardhan) Adhiniyam, 1980 was already given, the User Agency has already initiated the construction works. Now, the User Agency has informed that since works have already been initiated it is

not possible for them to incorporate the changes suggested by the site inspection committee.

A meeting was held under the Chairmanship of Inspector General of Forest (Wildlife).

The Standing Committee may like to take a view in the matter.

Upload Document : NA

9. Proposal No: WL/MH/ROAD/472824/2024

1	Proposal Name	Proposal for use of 30.089 ha (11.156 ha forest land and 18.933 ha non-forest land) falling under Tiger Corridor identified under Atlas Eastern Vidarbha Land Scape for up-gradation of existing National Highway no. 353 C to two/four lane with paved shoulders configuration of Gadchiroli – Allaplli- Sironcha of NH 353 C from Gitali – Mosam –Zamela Nallha in Gadchiroli District, Maharashtra.
2	Name of the protected area involved	Tadoba Andhari Tiger Reserve
3	Proposal Number	WL/MH/ROAD/472824/2024
4	State Name	MAHARASHTRA
5	Whether the proposal is sub-judice	No
6	Area of the protected area(Ha)	625.4
7	Area proposed for diversion / De-notification	30.089
8	Total Diverted Area from Protected Area	0
9	Status of ESZ if any	Final notified on 11th September, 2019 which extends from 3 km to 16 km from the boundary of the tiger reserve over total area of 1346.61 sq.km.
10	Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972	As the area does not fall within Wildlife Sanctuary or National Park, there will not be any impact in relation to Sec.29 and Sec.35(6) of Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972.
11	Whether linear/non-linear	Linear
12	Whether EC obtained	No
13	Name of the application Agency	NATIONAL HIGHWAY DIVISION GADCHIROLI

14	Date of submission	14/05/2024
15	Total number of trees to be felled	4541
16	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	No
17	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	Employment opportunities created due to this project would reduce the pressure on forests resources in the vicinity. There is no scope of other industries except agriculture and forest as most of the area is covered with forest and therefore increasing the tourism in the area for which road network is mandatory and hence up gradation of the road is vital for increasing the potential for development in these areas.
18	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Tadoba Andhari Tiger Reserve is home to Tiger, Indian leopards, sloth bears, gaur, small Indian civet, jungle cats, sambar, barking deer, chital, chausingha and honey badger etc.
19	Violation (if any) done by the User Agency in the past?	No
20	Type of forest	Eco Class III-Southern Dry Deciduous Forest Highly dense.
21	Proposed Mitigation Measures	As the area does not fall within Wildlife Sanctuary or National Park, there will not be any impact in relation to Sec.29 and Sec.35(6) of Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972.
22	Recommendation of the state board for wildlife	Proposal was recommended by State Board for Wild Life in the meeting held on 30-09-2024
23	Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden	Recommended
24	Conditions imposed by Chief Wild Life Warden	The Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal subject to the following conditions: 1. User agency should deposit 2 % of amount of project cost falling TCP of Tadoba- Andhari Tiger Reserve with Conservator of Forests & Field Director, Tadoba- Andhari Tiger Conservation Foundation, Chandrapur

		for wildlife conservation and management purpose in the state. 2. No construction work will be done in night hours. 3. Tree cutting should be in strict direction of State Forest Department and minimum numbers of trees will be felled. 4. The user agency will carry out mitigation measures suggested and approved by WII. 5. User agency has to submit separate Animal Passage Plan in consultant with local forest officials 6. Crash barrier systems shall be installed on both sides of the road to prevent wild animals from crossing the road. 7. Signages on the movement of animals shall be installed along the highway in consultation with local officials. 8. Toll charges shall be exempted to forest personal on duty. 9. According to Government of India letter dated 27/10/2023, the project proponent should inform / use "Call Before u Dig" (CBuD) Mobile Application of Government of India, prior to undertaking any type of digging/ excavation. Otherwise the digging/ excavation will be turned unauthorized. In the State of Maharashtra the Director (IT) of Directorate of Information Technology is State Nodal for CBuD.
25	Comments of NTCA	NTCA vide letter dated 08.10.2024 mentioned the following: 1. The proposed road construction site is present between the corridors connecting Kanha-Nagzira-Tadoba-Indravati lying in the State of Maharashtra. Of the total road length, approximately 11.56 hectare is forest, while around 18.93 hectare is non forest. 2. The Kanha-Nagzira-Tadoba-Indravati corridor, located in central India, is a vital landscape that connects some of the most prominent tiger reserves in the region, including Kanha, Nagzira, Tadoba, and Indravati. The proposed road lies between very important corridor for tiger movement in the Central Indian Tiger Landscape. Tadoba-Andhari Tiger Reserve has one of the highest tiger density and the proposed area passes through the corridor connecting it to an important sink population in Indravati Tiger Reserve. This area is also a part of Eastern Vidarbha Landscape which is of high conservation significance because of its high faunal diversity. 3. The Kanha-Nagzira-Tadoba-Indravati corridor features a diverse array of

		landscapes and ecological characteristics that provide a crucial habitat for a wide range of wildlife species. In addition to tigers, this corridor supports other key mammals, including leopards, dhole, sambar, chital, and wild boar. The presence of these species highlights the ecological importance of the region, emphasizing the need for careful consideration and evaluation of any development projects in the area. Ensuring minimal disruption to this critical wildlife corridor is essential for maintaining the biodiversity and ecological balance of the region, which plays a pivotal role in the conservation of central India's wildlife. 4. The landscape holds good potential habitat for a number of important endangered species; therefore, it is essential to conduct a thorough site assessment to understand the probable impacts of the proposed construction. Therefore, it is recommended that NBWL may constitute a committee to conduct a comprehensive site appraisal. The committee could perform the ecological evaluation of the landscape, provide recommendation for addressing any adverse impacts on the local wildlife and ecosystem. Any decision to the proposal may be taken based on the report submitted by the committee.
26	Comments of Ministry	The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.

2.1.10. Proposal Name : Proposal for use of 55.187 ha (10.23 ha forest area in Pranahita Wildlife Sanctuary and 16.858 ha forest area in its ESZ and 22.569 ha forest area and 5.503 ha non-forest area outside protected area) for upgradation of existing National Highway no. 353 C to two/four lane with paved shoulders configuration in wildlife passing of Tadoba-Indravati Tiger Corridor and Eastern Vidharbha Landscape from Zamela Nalha to Sironcha in Gadchiroli District of Maharashtra.

Proposal No : WL/MH/ROAD/463717/2024

Description :

The two proposals are for upgradation of existing National Highway no. 353 C to two/four lane with paved shoulders configuration through Tadoba- Indravati Tiger Corridor and Eastern Vidharbha Landscape in Gadchiroli District of Maharashtra.

As decided by the Standing Committee in its 80th meeting, a site inspection committee was constituted comprising of representatives from

the Ministry, Forest Department of Madhya Pradesh, the NTCA, WII and the User Agency for carrying out for site inspection and examination of the animal passage plan and therefore decided to defer the proposal.

The site inspection committee has carried out site inspection on 14.12.2024. The site inspection committee has found the animal passage structures proposed by the User Agency as inadequate.

As working permission after grant of clearance under the Van (Sanrakshan and Samvardhan) Adhiniyam, 1980 was already given, the User Agency has already initiated the construction works. Now, the User Agency has informed that since works have already been initiated it is

not possible for them to incorporate the changes suggested by the site inspection committee.

A meeting was held under the Chairmanship of Inspector General of Forest (Wildlife).

The Standing Committee may like to take a view in the matter.

Upload Document : NA

10. Proposal No: WL/MH/ROAD/463717/2024

1	Proposal Name	Proposal for use of 55.187 ha (10.23 ha forest area in Pranahita Wildlife Sanctuary and 16.858 ha forest area in its ESZ and 22.569 ha forest area and 5.503 ha non-forest area outside protected area) for upgradation of existing National Highway no. 353 C to two/four lane with paved shoulders configuration in wildlife passing of Tadoba-Indravati Tiger Corridor and Eastern Vidharbha Landscape from Zamela Nalha to Sironcha in Gadchiroli District of Maharashtra.
2	Name of the protected area involved	Pranhita Wildlife Sanctuary, Tadoba- Andhari Tiger Reserve
3	Proposal Number	WL/MH/ROAD/463717/2024
4	State Name	MAHARASHTRA
5	Whether the proposal is sub-judice	No
6	Area of the protected area(Ha)	62538
7	Area proposed for diversion / De-notification	55.187
8	Total Diverted Area from Protected Area	0
9	Status of ESZ if any	Tadoba- Andhari Tiger Reserve-Final notified on 11th September, 2019 which extends from 3 km to 16 km from the boundary of the tiger reserve over total area of 1346.61 sq.km
10	Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972	As the area does not fall within Wildlife Sanctuary or National Park, there will not be any impact in relation to Sec.29 and Sec.35(6) of Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972.
11	Whether linear/non-linear	Linear
12	Whether EC obtained	No
13	Name of the application Agency	NATIONAL HIGHWAY DIVISION GADCHIROLI

14	Date of submission	22/02/2024
15	Total number of trees to be felled	1642
16	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	Yes
17	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	Employment opportunities created due to this project would certainly reduce the pressure on forests resources in the vicinity. There is no scope of other industries except agriculture and forest as most of the area is covered with forest and therefore increasing the tourism in the area for which road network is mandatory and hence up gradation of the road is vital for increasing the potential for jobs in these areas.
18	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Tadoba Andhari Tiger Reserve is home to Tiger, Indian leopards, sloth bears, gaur, small Indian civet, jungle cats, sambar, barking deer, chital, chausingha and honey badger etc.
19	Violation (if any) done by the User Agency in the past?	No
20	Type of forest	Eco Class III-Southern Dry Deciduous Forest Highly dense.
21	Proposed Mitigation Measures	As the area does not fall within Wildlife Sanctuary or National Park, there will not be any impact in relation to Sec.29 and Sec.35(6) of Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972.
22	Recommendation of the state board for wildlife	Proposal was recommended by State Board for Wild life in the meeting held on 30-09-2024
23	Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden	Recommended
24	Conditions imposed by Chief Wild Life Warden	The Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal subject to the following conditions: 1. User agency should deposit 2 % of amount of project cost falling TCP of Tadoba- Andhari Tiger Reserve with Conservator of Forests & Field Director, Tadoba- Andhari Tiger Conservation Foundation for wildlife

		conservation and management purpose in the state. 2. No construction work will be done in night hours. 3. Tree cutting should be in strict direction of State Forest Department and minimum numbers of trees will be felled. 4. The user agency will carry out mitigation measures approved by WII. 5. User agency has to submit separate Animal Passage Plan in consultant with local forest officials. 6. Crash barrier systems shall be installed on both sides of the road to prevent wild animals from crossing the road. 7. Signages on the movement of animals shall be installed along the highway in consultation with local officials. 8. Toll charges will be exempted to forest personal on duty. 9. The project proponent should inform / use "Call Before u Dig" (CBuD) Mobile Application of the Government of India prior to undertaking any type of digging/excavation. Otherwise the digging/ excavation will be turned unauthorized. In the State of Maharashtra the Director (IT) of Directorate of Information Technology is State Nodal for CBuD. Suggested.
25	Comments of NTCA	National Tiger Conservation Authority vide their letter dated 8.10.2024 have made following observations and recommendations: 1. The proposed road passes through the Tadoba-Indravati Corridor. 2. The project site had presence of tigers in its vicinity as per 2018 and 2022 cycles of all India tiger estimation. 3. The project site had presence of large mammals such as leopard, dhole, jackal, wolf, sambar and elephant in its vicinity as per the 2022 cycle of All India Tiger Estimation. 4. The proposed road passes through a very important corridor for tiger movement in the Central Indian Tiger Landscape. Tadoba-Andhari Tiger Reserve has one of the highest tiger density and the proposed area passes through the corridor connecting it to an important sink population in Indravati Tiger Reserve. This area is also a part of Eastern Vidarbha Landscape which is of high conservation significance because of its high faunal diversity. 5. The landscape holds good potential habitat for a number of important endangered species, therefore it is essential to conduct a thorough site

		assessment to understand the probable impacts of the proposed construction. Therefore, it is recommended that NBWL may constitute a committee to conduct a comprehensive site appraisal. The committee could perform the ecological evaluation of the landscape, provide recommendation for addressing any adverse impacts on the local wildlife and ecosystem. Any decision to the proposal may be taken based on the report submitted by the committee.
26	Comments of Ministry	The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.

2.1.11. Proposal Name : Proposal for use of 4.004 ha of forest land from buffer and core zones of Similipal Tiger Reserve for Installation of 4G Mobile Tower & laying of OFC in Mayurbhanj District, Odisha in favour of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited.

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

Description :

The proposal is for use of 4.004 ha of forest land from buffer and core zones of Similipal Tiger Reserve for Installation of 4G Mobile Tower & laying of OFC in Mayurbhanj District, Odisha in favour of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited.

As the mobile towers are proposed to be installed in the tiger reserve, advice of NTCA

was sought as per section 38-O(1)(g) of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972. NTCA has not recommended installation of mobile towers in

respect of one village lying in the core zone and 25 villages lying close to the core zone of tiger reserve. The NTCA has recommended installation of mobile towers in respect of 8 villages in the buffer zone of the tiger reserve.

After discussions in the 81st meeting, the Standing Committee decided not to approve the proposal for installation of mobile tower and laying of OFC in the Core Zone of Simlipal Tiger Reserve, namely, Bakua. In case of the installation of mobile towers and laying of OFC proposed in villages surrounded by critical tiger habitat/ core zone of Simlipal Tiger Reserve, the Standing Committee decided to seek detailed site-specific information from the NTCA.

The Standing Committee decided to approve the eight proposals in for installation of mobile towers and laying of OFC in respect of villages

namely, Jharjhari, Satabedi, Alapani, Jerkani, Baula, Jambani, Charabandh and Dhadipani in the Buffer Zone of the Simlipal Tiger Reserve subject to certain conditions.

NTCA was requested to re-examine the proposal in case of those towers proposed to be located in villages surrounded by critical tiger habitat/ core zone of Simlipal Tiger Reserve. A committee was constituted by NTCA (vide O.M. F. No. 7-100/ 2024- NTCA dated February 06, 2025) with the following members:

i. AIG, (NTCA), Regional Office, Nagpur

ii. Representative of the Director, Wildlife Institute of India, Dehradun

iii. Representative of the Chief Wildlife Warden, Odisha

iv. Representative of the User Agency.

The committee recommended the following:

1. Considering the larger benefits associated with the project, the committee recommends for installation of BSNL towers at four strategic locations namely Astakuanr (tower station no. 388632) and Naana (tower station no. 388634) of Astakuanr Gram Panchayat, Barsia (tower station no. 388545) of Berehipani Gram Panchayat and Gudgudia (tower station no. 388610)-Gudgudia Panchayat based on the following grounds:

i. Location of the tower from the core /critical tiger habitat area of the Simlipal tiger reserve.

ii. Being situated at the headquarters of all three Gram Panchayats and beneficial to the tiger reserve management with respect to the location of Range headquarters at Gudgudia, Berehipani and Nawana (Naana).

iii. With respect to coverage, wherein all four towers are located strategically in the valley and which ensures wider coverage and wherein the location of public facilities like schools and primary health care centers falling within the coverage limits provides an added advantage.

2. The committee recommends that the user agency shall explore V-SAT technology based mobile towers at all the four recommended tower stations since the laying of OFC involves nearly 65.65 KMs length inside the protected area including 5.2 KMs inside the core area and 60.45 KMs inside the buffer area of the Simlipal Tiger Reserve. Also, at this point of time, the tiger reserve is relatively free of invasive species all along the forested area / road. Laying of OFC by digging trenches to a depth of 1.6 Mtrs in an undulating hilly terrain may result in spread of invasive species.

The Standing Committee may like to take a view in the matter.

Upload Document : NA

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

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

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

18	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Similipal Tiger Reserve is home toTigers, leopards, Asian elephants, sambar, barking deer, gaur, jungle cats, wild boars, chausingha, giant squirrels, and common langurs etc.
19	Violation (if any) done by the User Agency in the past?	No
20	Type of forest	Tropical Mixed Dry Deciduous Forest
21	Proposed Mitigation Measures	As in S.No. 24.
22	Recommendation of the state board for wildlife	Proposal was recommended by Standing Committee of the State Board for Wild Life in 9th meeting held on 28th December, 2023.
23	Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden	Recommended
24	Conditions imposed by Chief Wild Life Warden	The Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal subject to the following conditions: 1. No work will be undertaken after sunset and before sunrise. 2. The User Agency should take prior permission from local forest officials before commencement of work. 3. The User Agency should follow simultaneous cutting & filling of trench at the time of laying of OFC & electrical conductors and maintain the forest road to facilitate unhindered movement of wildlife. 4. Regulation of the Central Electrical Authority & Guidelines of the Wildlife Institute of India, Dehradun on Mitigative Measures for Linear Infrastructure Projects shall be strictly adhered to prevent disturbance to wildlife. 5. There should not be any damage to existing flora and fauna.
25	Comments of NTCA	NTCA vide letter no.7-100/2024-NTCA dated 5th November, 2024 has not recommended installation of mobile towers in respect of villages lying in Core Zone of Simlipal Tiger Reserve, namely,Bakua and villages surrounded by critical

		tiger habitat/ core zone of Simlipal Tiger Reserve, namely, Budhabalanga, Bandirabasa, Gopinathpur, Chandikhaman, Khejuria, Kolha, Kukurbhuka, Makabadi, Naana, Netraghosra, Nikhirda, Jajadihi, Rautala, Kolkjhari, Kuanribil, Saruda, Lembujharan, Saharpat, Sankasira, Asanabani, Bareipani, Barsia, Bhradachua, Bilapaka, and Gudgudia. NTCA has recommendedinstallation of mobile towers in respect of villages lying in Buffer Zone of the Simlipal Tiger Reserve, namely, Jharjhari, Satabedi, Alapani, Jerkani, Baula, Jambani, Charabandh and Dhadipani subject to the following mitigation measures: 1. No construction material should be procured from within the Tiger Reserve and/or its ESZ. Construction debris should be disposed of away from the Tiger Reserve and/or its ESZ by the cost of the user agency. 2. The construction work should be done during daytime and no labor camp should be allowed inside the Tiger Reserve at nights. The user agency shall ensure that no labor trespasses inside the forests apart from the construction site. 3. While installing the mobile tower, the work should be executed in a timely manner to minimize the disturbance to wildlife. 4. The Network range of mobile tower network should be limited to human habitations and not be extended inside boundaries of the tiger reserve. 5. Any future maintenance of the mobile tower would be subject to prior approval of the competent authority of Odisha Forest Department. 6. CWLW, Odisha should develop appropriate mechanism to monitor compliance of the conditions stipulated herein at various phases of project implementation.
26	Comments of Ministry	The list of proposals recommended by the Standing Committee in and around Similipal Tiger Reserve is attached. The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.
27	Uploaded Document	similipal tr list-2.pdf

Sl. No.	Subject	Inside/ Outside	Status as WL	Area (in ha)
1	Proposal for use of 32.225 ha of forest land from buffer zone of Similipal Tiger Reserve for rehabilitation and upgradation of two lane to Four lanning of 7.2 km stretch (km 229.00 to km 236.600) of Baharaghoda to Singara Section (km 199.200 to km 310.806) of NH-6 in the State of Odisha under NHDP Phase IV, on EPC FP/OR/ROAD/148087/2021	Inside	Recommended in 74th SC NBWL meeting held on29th August,2023	32.225
2	Proposal for Suleipat Iron Mines over 618.00 ha of Sri BC Dagar in Myyuribanj District at distance 7.354 km from theboundary of Similapal Wildlife Sanctuary	Outside	Recommended in 44th SC NBWL meeting held on29th July,2017	618.00 ha
3	Proposal for widening of NH-6 (Package-I) from Bahargora to Singara section (199.200 to km 310.806) from existing 2- lane carriageway to 4-lane carriageway, Odisha.	Inside	Recommended in 40th SC NBWL meeting held on 3rd January,2017	85.104 ha
4	Proposal for Badampahar Iron Ore Mines in Rairangpur Forest Division, Odisha. The proposed site is 6.10 km away from Similipal Tiger Reserve/Similipal Sanctuary.	Outside	Recommended in 37th SC NBWL meeting held on 26th Feb, 2016	10.99 ha

2.1.12. Proposal Name : Proposal for use of 7.887 ha (revised from 6.3099 ha) of forest land from Buffer Zone of Kawal Tiger Reserve for upgradation and Improvement of existing road to BT standards R/F Muthnoor to FakeernaikThanda of Sirikonda Mandal of Adilabad district, Telangana under PMGSY. FP/TG/ROAD/49729/2020

Proposal No : WL/TG/ROAD/448023/2023
Description :
Diversion of 6.3099 Ha of forest land in Utnoor FDPT division for Upgradation and Improvement of existing road to BT standards R/F Muthnoor to Fakeernaik Thanda of Sirikonda Mandal of Adilabad district in favour of PR department
Upload Document : NA

12. Proposal No: WL/TG/ROAD/448023/2023 (FP/TG/ROAD/49729/2020)

1	Proposal Name	Proposal for use of 7.887 ha (revised from 6.3099 ha) of forest land from Buffer Zone of Kawal Tiger Reserve for upgradation and Improvement of existing road to BT standards R/F Muthnoor to FakeernaikThanda of Sirikonda Mandal of Adilabad district, Telangana under PMGSY. FP/TG/ROAD/49729/2020
2	Name of the protected area involved	Kawal Tiger Reserve
3	Proposal Number	WL/TG/ROAD/448023/2023
4	State Name	TELANGANA
5	Whether the proposal is sub-judice	No
6	Area of the protected area(Ha)	NA
7	Area proposed for diversion / De-notification	NA
8	Total Diverted Area from Protected Area	8.96
9	Status of ESZ if any	Draft notified on 12th March, 2018. The extent of Eco- sensitive Zone varies from 0.25 kilometres to 1 kilometre around the Kawal Tiger Reserve.
10	Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972	This proposal was earlier recommended for a length of 10516 m with a width of 6.00 m. However, a revised proposal was furnished with a length of 10516 m and width of 7.5 m. The area required for diversion has been increased to 7.887 ha instead of 6.3099 ha. No felling of trees is involved in the proposed project. This proposal might lead to fragmentation of the habitat and hence, a wildlife mitigation plan along with animal passage plan have been proposed.
11	Whether linear/non-linear	NA
12	Whether EC obtained	No
13	Name of the	Shankariah G G

	application Agency	
14	Date of submission	06/10/2023
15	Total number of trees to be felled	NA
16	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	No
17	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	The road work "R/F Muthnoor to Fakeernaikthanda of Sirikonda (MP" has been approved by Ministry of Rural Development under PMGSY grant PMGSY XII-Batch III for Rs.659.5 lakhs. The existing surface is earthen road. The road serves the total population of 2920 (Waipet, Fakeernaikthanda, rimma, Lachimpur B Bheempur). As there are no proper transportation facilities the school going children's were becoming Agriculture labour. The basic occupation of the people in this area is agriculture and the agriculture is totally rain fed. The main food crops are Paddy, Jowar, Cotton and vegetables, other commercial crops are, Black gram, Regram, Chillies. The crop yielding is generally very good and needs to be transported to the nearest marketing center i.e. Adilabad so as the farmers shall get the better benefits and true value.
18	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Kawal Tiger Reserve is home to Tiger, leopard, gaur, cheetal, sambar, barking deer, chowsingha and sloth bear etc.
19	Violation (if any) done by the User Agency in the past?	Yes
20	Action taken by State Govt.	The User Agency has already carried out the works to an extent of 7.887 ha over a length of 10516 mtrs with a width of 7.5 mtrs apart from that, (15) Nos culverts and (05) Nos bridges were also constructed without obtaining any permission from the competent authority and thus violated the FC Act, 1980 and WLP Act, 1972. Names of the officers responsible for violation As per the details of the violation submitted by the User Agency, the following staff of Forest Department are responsible for violation: 1. Sri M.a, Haque, Forest Section Officer, Sirkonda (Retired). 2. Sri K.Bhumanna, Forest Beat Officer, Sirkonda,

<table>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>3. Sri C. Yeshwanth Rao, Forest Beat Officer, Waipet.
Action initiated against concerned-Forest Department staff responsible for the violation, it is submitted that, an explanation Memo has been issued to the concerned staff vide Forest
Divisional Officer, Utnoor FDPT Rc.No.2288/2020 UTR,Dt.19.02.2024.</td></tr>
<tr><td>21</td><td>Type of forest</td><td>Based on the revised classification of forest by Champion and Seth, the following two types of forest are found in these areas: i. 5A/C1b-Southern Tropical Dry Deciduous Forest-Dry Teak Forest. ii. 5A/C3-Southern Tropical Dry Deciduous forest-Southern Dry Mixed Deciduous Forest.</td></tr>
<tr><td>22</td><td>Proposed Mitigation Measures</td><td>NA</td></tr>
<tr><td>23</td><td>Recommendation of the state board for wildlife</td><td>NA</td></tr>
<tr><td>24</td><td>Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden</td><td>The State CWLW has recommended the proposal</td></tr>
<tr><td>25</td><td>Conditions imposed by Chief Wild Life Warden</td><td>
<table>
<tr><td>20</td><td>Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden
The State CWLW has recommended the proposal subject to User Agency complying with the following conditions:
1. User Agency as a part of the wild animal passage plan shall construct 20 underpasses at the locations indicated in the Animal Passage Plan prepared by the Forest Divisional Officer/District Forest Officer concerned following the specifications issued by the Wildlife Institute of India, Dehradun.
2. The underpasses shall have bell-mouth opening with splayed wing walls at both ends with grasses, herbs and shrubs to paralysed movement of wild animals.
3. The User Agency shall install speed control devices with proper caution sign boards at animal crossing points identified by the DFO.
4. The following mitigation plan is approved for Rs.68.60 lakhs.</td></tr>
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<tr><td></td><td>Sl. No</td><td>Name of the item</td><td>Unit Cost</td><td>Qty.</td><td>Amt.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>1</td><td>Integrated camping site-Creation of water sources by constructing major percolation tank (cost Rs.5.00 lakh) along with two solar powered borewells (Cost Rs.3.50 lakh each) to fill the pumps along with a watch tower</td><td>20.00</td><td>1</td><td>20.00</td><td></td></tr>
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	cum camping site			
2	Installation of Solar borewells connected PTs.	6.00	2	12.00
3	Management of Grasslands by uprooting obnoxious weeds and sowing locally collected grass seeds (including maintenance for 3 years) near the Integrated camping site at SL.No.1	0.40	30 Ha	12.00
4	Creation of salt pits by digging shallow saucers of 1 meter dia and filling partially with black silt and rock salt (3:1 ration) with minimum of 200 kg of salt around the PT constructed at SL.No.1	20.00	0.05	0.10
5	Development of approach path to the Integrated camping facility	LS	LS	0.50
6	Engaging a team of two trackers at each major PT site for monitoring wildlife movement, collection of data from camera traps fixing and safeguarding camera traps for 3 years	0.15 per month	2	10.80
7	Procurement of camera traps	20 Nos.	0.25	5.00
8	Procurement of Binoculars to be used by the trackers stationed at the integrated camping facility to monitor movement of wildlife	2 Nos	0.10	0.20
9	Creation and maintenance of firelines	4 km	0.5	2.00
10	Installation of large hoarding and sign boards for creation of Publicity and awareness	1.00	2	2.00
11	Conducting of Nature camps to school children	0.1	10	1.00
12	Administrative cost	As per actuals	LS	3.00
	Total			68.60

5. The mitigation amount of Rs.68.60 lakh shall be deposited in the Telangana State Adhoc CAMPA account being maintained in Lodhi branch, New Delhi on the Parivesh portal.

6. The material for carrying out the proposed works shall be kept outside the Tiger Reserve. As and when required they should be carried to the site during execution only.

7. The work shall be carried out only between 9.00 AM to 5.00 PM without disturbing/damaging the flora and fauna of the area.

8. No labour camp shall be set up during the execution of work.

9. Care shall be taken to ensure no incidents of fire occur in the forest area. No

		explosives to be used. 10. There shall be no violation of Forest Act, Forest conservation Act or Wildlife (Protection) Act during the execution of work. 11. Any other condition specified by the circle head/DFO/FDO shall be complied with.
26	Comments of NTCA	NTCA vide letter no.7-63/2024-NTCA dated 25th July, 2024 has recommended the proposal subject to the following mitigation measures: 1. The user Agency, in consultation with the Forest Department, should construct speed breakers /rumble strips and install warning signboards at areas sensitive for wildlife crossings. Signs warning of wildlife should put up along stretches of roads where animals are known to occur or use local habitat. 2. The road should facilitate the safe movement of animals in the landscape. To achieve this, measures such as speed control, traffic volume management, and noise reduction should be clearly indicated with appropriate signage. 3. No felling of trees is allowed during the road construction. 4. Construction activities should be permitted during daytime. No labour camps should be established inside the Tiger Reserve. 5. All construction materials should be acquired from outside the Tiger Reserve. Construction debris should be disposed of outside the Tiger Reserve by the User. 6. The road alignment and construction activities should not disrupt any natural water channel and natural habitat of the landscape. CWLW, Telangana should put monitoring mechanism for the compliance of the conditions outlined herein at various phases of project implementation
27	Comments of Ministry	The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal

2.1.13. Proposal Name : Proposal for use of 1.764 Ha of forest land in Echoda division for upgradation and improvement of existing road to BT standards from L026 - NH7 to Boregoan village of Neradigonda Madal of Adilabad District in favour of PR department

Proposal No : WL/TG/ROAD/427485/2023

Description :

Three proposals for road projected namely, FP/TG/ROAD/49729/2020, FP/TG/ROAD/50104/2020 and FP/TG/ROAD/53281/2020 forwarded by the State Government of Telangana were discussed in the 79th meeting of the Standing Committee which directed that a meeting may be held between Director General of Forests and Chief Secretary of Telangana to discuss issues related to violations of forest and wildlife laws in the state of Telangana.

Further another proposal for road construction, namely WL/TG/ROAD/427485/2023 was discussed by the Standing Committee in its 77th, 79th and 80th meetings. The Standing Committee decided to defer the proposal till the submission of a proper action taken report against the offenders and also against the officials responsible for the violations.

A meeting was held between the DGF & SS and the CS, Telangana on 07.01.2025 at the Indira Paryavaran Bhawan, New Delhi.

Following action points emerged from the meeting:

a. The State Government of Telangana would ensure strict compliance of forest and wildlife laws by the Forest Department and all concerned departments in the State Government.

b. The four proposals of road constructions in Telangana namely,

FP/TG/ROAD/49729/2020, FP/TG/ROAD/50104/2020,

FP/TG/ROAD/53281/2020 and WL/TG/ROAD/427485/2023 would be placed

before the SCNBWL for its consideration.

The Standing Committee may like to take a view in the matter.

Upload Document : NA

13. Proposal No: WL/TG/ROAD/427485/2023

1	Proposal Name	Proposal for use of 1.764 Ha of forest land in Echoda division for upgradation and improvement of existing road to BT standards from L026 - NH7 to Boregoan village of Neradigonda Madal of Adilabad District in favour of PR department
2	Name of the protected area involved	Eco-Sensitive Zone of Kawal Tiger reserve
3	Proposal Number	WL/TG/ROAD/427485/2023
4	State Name	TELANGANA
5	Whether the proposal is sub-judice	No
6	Area of the protected area(Ha)	892.23
7	Area proposed for diversion / De-notification	1.764
8	Total Diverted Area from Protected Area	0
9	Status of ESZ if any	Draft notified on 12th March, 2018. The extent of Eco-sensitive Zone varies from 0.25 kilometre to 1 kilometre around the Kawal Tiger Reserve.
10	Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972	This is an existing earthen road which is proposed to be black topped. The length of the road is 2940.00 meters with a width of 6.00 meters No felling of trees is involved in the proposed project area for Diversion. There might be certain impact of the proposed project on wildlife habitat of the area and hence, mitigative measure along with Animal Passage Plan are suggested.
11	Whether linear/non-linear	Linear
12	Whether EC obtained	No
13	Name of the application Agency	PANCHAYAT RAJ ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT
14	Date of submission	28/04/2023

15	Total number of trees to be felled	0
16	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	Yes
17	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	This road very essential to make Black topping,. The people of above villages deprived of essential needs such as medical. educational. marketing facilities etc., due to unconnectivity to mandai headquarters and important villages. Improvement of these roads provides connectivity to mandai headquarters • district headquarters by which people get access to medical. educational, cultural, marketing facilities etc. lt is very useful to the Forest Department to transport their needs in the season.
18	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Kawal Tiger Reserve is home to tiger, leopard, gaur, cheetal, sambar, barking deer, chowsingha and sloth bear etc.
19	Violation (if any) done by the User Agency in the past?	Yes
20	Action taken by State Govt.	The User Agency has laid black top on the existing metal road for a length of 2.94 Km and width 6.00 Mt (Area 1.764 Ha). Notice issued earlier to the user agency vide this office Rc. No. 20/2020/E/FCA, Dated.06.05.2020. For this a case has been booked vide POR No.2802/87/2017 Dated. 24.06.2020 by Dy Range Officer, I/c Boregaon Section. Thus the User agency violated the rule 2 of FC Act, 1980. Action taken report requested to UA on Violation on Concerned.
21	Type of forest	Based on the revised classification of forest by Champion and Seth, the following types of forest are found in these areas:- (i) 5A/C1b-Southern Tropical Dry Deciduous Forest-Dry teak forest. (ii) 5A/C3-Southern Tropical Dry Deciduous-southern Dry Mixed Deciduous Forest
22	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Recommended Subject to conditions imposed in Part-IV by CWLW, UA to comply
23	Recommendation of the state board for	Proposal was recommended by State Board for Wild life in 3rd meeting held on 07-09-2021

<table>
<tr><td></td><td>wildlife</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>24</td><td>Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden</td><td>The Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal subject to User Agency complying with certain conditions.</td></tr>
<tr><td>25</td><td>Conditions imposed by Chief Wild Life Warden</td><td>The Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal subject to User Agency complying with the following conditions:

1. As per specifications, a minimum of two passage ways with a minimum of 30.00 m width and 3.00 m height per km length of the infrastructure shall be incorporated in animal passage plan.
2. Therefore the user agency as a part of the wild animal passage plan shall construct under passes at the locations indicated in the Animal Passage Plan prepared by the Forest Divisional Officer/District Forest Officer concerned following the specifications issued by the Wildlife Institute of India, Dehradun.
3. The underpasses shall have bell-mouth opening with splayed wing walls at both ends with grasses, herbs and shrubs to attract movement of wild animals.
4. The user agency shall install speed control devices with proper sign boards at animal crossing points identified by the FDO.
5. The work shall be carried out only between 8.00 AM to 4.00 PM without disturbing/damaging the flora and fauna of the area.
6. No labour camp shall be set up during the execution of work.
7. All the debris at the site of construction of under passes shall be removed after construction.
8. Care shall be taken to ensure no incidents of fire occur in the forest area. No explosives to be used.
9. There shall be no violation of Forest Act, Forest Conservation Act or Wildlife (Protection) Act during the execution of work.
10. Any other conditions specified by the circle head/DFO/FDO shall be complied with.
11. The mitigation amount of Rs.21.00 lakh shall be deposited in the BIOSOT account of Chief Wildlife Warden in Union Bank, Secretariat Branch, Hyderabad bearing A/C No.110310100030284, IFSC Code UBIN0811033. The following mitigation plan as recommended by CCF/CF, Adilabad is approved for Rs.21.00 lakhs.

<table>
<tr><td>S.No</td><td>Name of the item</td><td>Unit Cost</td><td>Qty</td><td>Amt.</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
</table>

		1.	Animal trackers(3 No. for 3 years @9,000 per month per person)	9.72	1	9.72
		2	Erection of check gates to control wildlife entering to road	0.12	2	0.24
		3	Installation of Borewell connected with PT	6.00	1	6.00
		4	Formation of Percolation tanks	0.50	1	0.50
		5	Procurement of camera traps for monitoring wild animals	0.25	4	1.00
		6	Supply of field kit to the staff containing measurement tape, torch, bill hook, bag, water bottle, plaster of paris, mug, glass, compass etc for wildlife monitoring	0.05	5	0.25
		7	Installation of large hoarding/sign boards/entry gate to propagate the needs for the conservation of flora and fauna of the area	1.00	1	1.00
		8	Conducting of awareness programme for wildlife	0.25	1	0.25
		9	Procurement of fire blowers @Rs.0.60	0.60	1	0.60
		10	Procurement of fire fighting equipments like shoes, glows, helmets, spades, crowbars, fire beaters etc	LS	LS	0.25
		11	Administrative cost	LS	LS	1.19
		Total				21.00
26	Comments of NTCA	National Tiger Conservation Authority has recommended the proposal with the following mitigation measures 1. Telangana Forest Department has proposed construction of 4 animal underpasses (each of 30 m length and 3 m height) for the upgraded road. Since the landscape has presence of gaur and other large mammals and future colonization by tigers may not be overruled, the minimum height of the underpasses should be 4 – 5 m as per WII Guidelines. 2. No existing water passage should be blocked by construction activities. 3. Construction materials (including top soil) should be procured from outside the forest area. The debris should be appropriately dumped outside the forest by user agency taking due care of air/dust pollution.				

		4. User Agency should place wildlife crossing signage boards at appropriate places in consultation with Forest Department. 5. CWLW, Telangana should have appropriate monitoring mechanism in place for compliance of the conditions stipulated herein during various phases of project implementation.
27	Comments of Ministry	The Standing Committee may like to take a view.
28	Uploaded Document	Animal Passage Plan 1.pdf

2.1.14. Proposal Name : Proposal for use of 7.363 Ha (revised from 5.890 ha) of forest land from Buffer Zone of Kawal Tiger Reserve for upgradation of road from L039-Kuntala K to Mathurathanda of Neradigonda Mandal Nagamalia and Kuntala RFs of Adilabad district in favour of Panchayat Raj Engineer under PMGSY.
FP/TG/ROAD/50104/2020

Proposal No : WL/TG/ROAD/448024/2023
Description :
Diversion of 5.89 ha of forest land in Ichoda and Utnoor FDPT division for Upgradation and Improvement of existing road to BT standards L039 Kuntala K to Mathurathanda of M Neredigonda Mandal of Adilabad district in favour of PR department
Upload Document : NA

14. Proposal No: WL/TG/ROAD/448024/2023 (FP/TG/ROAD/50104/2020)

1	Proposal Name	Proposal for use of 7.363 Ha (revised from 5.890 ha) of forest land from Buffer Zone of Kawal Tiger Reserve for upgradation of road from L039-Kuntala K to Mathurathanda of Neradigonda Mandal Nagamalia and Kuntala RFs of Adilabad district in favour of Panchayat Raj Engineer under PMGSY. FP/TG/ROAD/50104/2020
2	Name of the protected area involved	Kawal Tiger Reserve
3	Proposal Number	WL/TG/ROAD/448024/2023
4	State Name	TELANGANA
5	Whether the proposal is sub-judice	No
6	Area of the protected area(Ha)	NA
7	Area proposed for diversion / De-notification	7.363
8	Total Diverted Area from Protected Area	8.96
9	Status of ESZ if any	Draft notified on 12th March, 2018. The extent of Eco- sensitive Zone varies from 0.25 kilometres to 1 kilometre around the Kawal Tiger Reserve.
10	Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972	The proposal was earlier recommended for a length of 9816.739 m. (Echoda-4230.69 m, Utnoor, FDPT- 5586.049 m) with a width of 6.00 m. Howerver, a revised proposal was furnished with a lengthof 9816.74 m and width 7.5 m. The area required for diversion has been increased to 7.363 ha instead of 5.89 ha. Division wise break up of area as under: Sl. No Name of the Division Length(m) Width (m) Area (ha) 1 Echoda 6156.74 7.5 4.618 2. Utnoor FDPT 3660.00 7.5 2.745 Total 9816.74 7.363 No felling of trees is involved in the proposed project. The proposed road is a smuggling route of high value timber and more than 100 PORs have been issued in this

		route. Hence, to protect the high value teak timber trees of more than 200 cms, girth, a protection strategy has been formulated and included in the mitigation plan. Further, this proposal might lead to fragmentation of the habitat and hence, a wildlife mitigation plan along with animal passage plan have been proposed.
11	Whether linear/non-linear	NA
12	Whether EC obtained	No
13	Name of the application Agency	Shankariah G G
14	Date of submission	06/10/2023
15	Total number of trees to be felled	NA
16	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	Yes
17	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	The road work “L039-Kuntala K to Mathurathanda of Neradigonda Mandal” has been approved by Ministry of Rural Development under PMGSY grant PMGSY XII-Batch III for Rs.443.32 lakhs. The existing surface is earthen road. The road serves the total population of 1604 (Kuntala K MarloddiLachimpourGovindpurNagamalyalPOecheraAddalatimmapur). As there are no proper transportation facilities the school going children’s were becoming Agriculture labour. The basic occupation of the people in this area is agriculture and the agriculture is totally rain fed. The main food crops are Paddy, Jowar, Cotton and vegetables, other commercial crops are, Black gram, Regram, Chillies. The crop yielding is generally very good and needs to be transported to the nearest marketing center i.e. Adilabad so as the farmers shall get the better benefits and true value.
18	Rare and	Kawal Tiger Reserve is home to Tiger, Leopard, gaur, cheetal, sambar, barking

	endangered species found in the area	deer, chowsingha and sloth bear etc.
19	Violation (if any) done by the User Agency in the past?	Yes
20	Action taken by State Govt.	The User Agency has already carried out works in the proposed sites over an extent of 7.363 ha over a length of 9816.74 mtrs with a width of 7.5 mtrs. However, work of the laying black top is not started and completed yet. Further, it is noticed that, the User Agency has also constructed (09) Nos, culverts and (06) Nos causeways along the proposed alignment.
21	Type of forest	Based on the revised classification of forest by Champion and Seth, the following two types of forest are found in these areas: i. 5A/C1b-Southern Tropical Dry Deciduous Forest-Dry Teak Forest. ii. 5A/C3-Southern Tropical Dry Deciduous forest-Southern Dry Mixed Deciduous Forest
22	Proposed Mitigation Measures	NA
23	Recommendation of the state board for wildlife	The State Board for Wildlife recommended the proposal in 4th meeting held on 6th February, 2024.
24	Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden	The State CWLW has recommended the proposal
25	Conditions imposed by Chief Wild Life Warden	20 The State CWLW has recommended the proposal subject to User Agency complying with the following conditions: 1. No tree felling shall be carried out in the forest area proposed for diversion. 2. As per the specifications issued by WII a minimum of two passage ways with a minimum of 30.00 mts width and 3.00 m height per km length of the Infrastructure shall be incorporated in animal passage plan. 3. User Agency as a part of the wild animal passage plan shall construct (13) underpasses at the locations indicated in the Animal Passage Plan prepared by the Forest Divisional Officer/District Forest Officer concerned following the

specifications issued by the Wildlife Institute of India, Dehradun.

4. The underpasses shall have bell-mouth opening with splayed wing walls at both ends with grasses, herbs and shrubs to paralysed movement of wild animals.

5. The User Agency shall install speed control devices with proper caution sign boards at animal crossing points identified by the DFO.

6. The following mitigation plan is being recommended for an amount of Rs.68.00 lakhs.

7. (in Lakhs)

Sl. No	Name of the item	Unit Cost	Echoda Division		Utnoor FDPT Division	
			Qty.	Financial	Qty	Financial
1	Installation of Solar Borewell with pump set	6.00	1 No	6.00	2 No	12.00
2	Management of Grasslands by uprooting obnoxious weeds and sowing locally collected grass seeds (including maintenance for 3 years)	0.4	5 ha	2.00	10 ha	4.00
3	Procurement of camera traps for monitoring wild animals	0.3	0	0.00	10 No	3.00
4	Conducting of awareness programme for wildlife	0.25	2 No	0.50	2 No	0.50
5	Mitigation Man-Animal conflict issues	LS	LS	0.00	LS	1.00
6	Administrative cost	LS	LS	1.00	LS	1.00
				9.50		21.50
	Name of the Work	Unit cost	Qty.	Financial		
7	Erection and maintenance of check posts	5.00	3 No.	15.00		
8	Procurement & Installation of Solar CC cameras	0.2	10 No	2.00		
9	Procurement of patrolling vehicle	10.0	1 No	10.00		

		<table><tr><td></td><td>10</td><td>Control cum inspection</td><td>10.0</td><td>1 No</td><td>10.00</td><td></td></tr></table> <table><tr><td></td><td>room at Kuntala</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td rowspan="2"></td></tr><tr><td></td><td colspan="3">Grand Total</td><td>68.00</td></tr></table> 8. The mitigation amount of Rs.68.00 lakh shall be deposited in the Telangana State Adhoc CAMPA account being maintained in Lodhi Branch, New Delhi on the PARIVESH portal. 9. The material for carrying out the proposed works shall be kept outside the Tiger Reserve. As and when required they should be carried to the site during execution only. 10. The work shall be carried out only between 9.00 AM to 5.00 PM without disturbing/damaging the Flora and Fauna of the area. 11. No labour camp shall be set up during the execution of work. 12. Care shall be taken to ensure no incidents of fire occur in the forest area. No explosives to be used. 13. There shall be no violation of Forest Act, Forest Conservation Act or Wildlife (Protection) Act during the execution of work. 14. Any other condition specified by the circle head/DFO/FDO shall be complied with.
26	Comments of NTCA	NTCA vide letter no.7-60/2024-NTCA dated 25th July 2024 has recommended the proposal subject to the following mitigation measures: 1. The user Agency, in consultation with the Forest Department, should construct speed breakers / rumble strips and install warning signboards at areas sensitive for wildlife crossings. Signs warning of wildlife should put up along stretches of roads where animals are known to occur or use local habitat. 2. The road should facilitate the safe movement of animals in the landscape. To achieve this, measures such as speed control, traffic volume management, and noise reduction should be clearly indicated with appropriate signage. 3. No tree felling is permitted during the construction. 4. Construction activities should be permitted during daytime. No labour camps should be established inside the Tiger Reserve. 5. All construction materials should be acquired from outside the Tiger Reserve. Construction debris should be disposed of outside the Tiger Reserve by the User. 6. The road alignment and construction activities should not disrupt any natural water channel and natural habitat of the landscape. CWLW, Telangana should develop a monitoring mechanism for the compliance of the conditions outlined herein at various phases of project implementation.
27	Comments of Ministry	The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.

2.1.15. Proposal Name : Proposal for use of 3.2411 ha of forest land from Pakhal Wildlife Sanctuary for formation of BT Road from PWD Road to Neelavancha (km 9/550 to 13/120) at Gudur Mandal of Mahabubabad District, Telangana.
FP/TG/ROAD/53281/2020

Proposal No : WL/TG/ROAD/448076/2023
Description :
Diversion of 3.2411 ha of forest land in Gudur WLM division for Formation of BT Road from PWD Road to Neelavancha (km 9/550 to 13/120) at Gudur Mandal of Mahabubabad District in favour of PR department, Mahabubabad District
Upload Document : NA

15. Proposal No: WL/TG/ROAD/448076/2023 (FP/TG/ROAD/53281/2020)

1	Proposal Name	Proposal for use of 3.2411 ha of forest land from Pakhal Wildlife Sanctuary for formation of BT Road from PWD Road to Neelavancha (km 9/550 to 13/120) at Gudur Mandal of Mahabubabad District, Telangana. FP/TG/ROAD/53281/2020
2	Name of the protected area involved	Pakhal Wildlife Sanctuary
3	Proposal Number	WL/TG/ROAD/448076/2023
4	State Name	TELANGANA
5	Whether the proposal is sub-judice	No
6	Area of the protected area(Ha)	86000
7	Area proposed for diversion / De-notification	3.2411
8	Total Diverted Area from Protected Area	40.56
9	Status of ESZ if any	Final notified on 30th November, 2016. The extent of Eco-sensitive Zone ranges from zero kilometer to ten kilometers.
10	Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972	The proposed project is for laying of black top road from PWD road to Neelavancha of Gudur (M) from km9/550 to 13/120 of Mahabubabad district. The area of 3.2411 ha proposed for diversion is falling in Pakhal Wildlife Sanctuary. The length of the road proposed for black topping is 2700.93 meters and a width of 12 meters. It is reported by the Forest Divisional Officer that the width of the road is restricted such that there is no tree cutting required in the area. Hence, there will be no significant adverse impact on the wildlife habitat.
11	Whether linear/non-linear	NA
12	Whether EC obtained	No

13	Name of the application Agency	K Suresh
14	Date of submission	06/10/2023
15	Total number of trees to be felled	NA
16	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	Yes
17	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	The Government of Telangana State has decided for PWD road to Neelavanchal (km 9/550 to 13/120) at Gudur Mandal of Mahabubabad district under PMGSY. The Government vide GO Rt.No.362, Panchayati Raj and Rural Development, under PMGSY proposals of 2012-13, dated 09.11.2012 has approved administrative sanction and GO.Rt.No.28, Dt:30.01.2019 for revised administrative sanction for laying of BT and maintenance of Roads. The proposed project is one among them. The existing surface is from km 9/550 to 10/900 is track portion and from 10/900 to 12/500 hillock portion and from 12/500 to 13/150 is track portion. The project is for new connectivity of the existing road from track to BT standards. The road passes through the reserve forest km 9/550 to 12/250 and from 12/250 to 13/120 is village portion. Hence forest clearance is needed in the reach 9/550 to 12/250 i.e, 2700 mts for formation & upgradation of road to BT standards. It is also an important road connecting these villages to the Gudur Mandal Headquarter enrouting number of interior villages, and also vehicular movement for transportation of goods. For the people of Neelavancha, no other transport is available except the proposed road which leads to Mandalhead quarters Gudur via Matwad Gram Panchayath. As per Govt. policy all habitations to be connected. There is no alternate land or route available to connect the habitation, hence the road is proposed through forest. As per the DGPS survey authentication report, the extent of area passing in the Reserve Forest Area is 3.2411 ha (Length-2700.93 mts, width-12.00 mts). As there is no alternative to that for formation of BT Road, proposal is being furnished for diversion of forestland. The details of forest area required are as follows:

<table>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>
<table>
<tr><td>Block Name</td><td>Length in Mts</td><td>Width in Mts</td><td>Area in Ha</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Gudur RF</td><td>2700.93</td><td>12</td><td>3.2411</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>2700.93</td><td></td><td>3.2411</td><td></td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td>18</td><td>Rare and endangered species found in the area</td><td>Pakhal Wildlife Sanctuary is home to Tiger, Indian Gaur, Leopard, Leopard cat, Sloth Bear, Hyeana, Wild Dog, Wolf, Jackal, Fox, Sambar, Cheetal, Four-horned Antelope, Chinkara, Giant Squirrel and Flying Squirrel etc.</td></tr>
<tr><td>19</td><td>Violation (if any) done by the User Agency in the past?</td><td>Yes</td></tr>
<tr><td>20</td><td>Action taken by State Govt.</td><td>
POR has issued vide POR No.9959/200, dt:15.10.2018 to a value of Rs.9,992/- POR No.9962/200, dt:13.01.2019 to a value of Rs.2,981/-
(1 No.) of pipe culvert with a width of 12.00 Mtrs. and length of 12.00 Mtrs. (1 No.) of cause way with a width of 12.00 Mtrs. and length of 12.00 Mtrs.
Action against Forest Department Officials-Disciplinary action has been initiated against the following Forest Department Officials.
<table>
<tr><td>Name of the officer responsible</td><td>Designation</td><td>Action taken</td></tr>
<tr><td>Sri M.Narender</td><td>FBO</td><td>Disciplinary action has been initiated vide DFO, Mahabubabad RC.No.1509/2020/TO, dt.15.5.2023.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Sri B.Laxman</td><td>FSO</td><td>Disciplinary action has been initiated vide DFO, Mahabubabad Rc.No.1509/202/TO, dt.15.5.2023.</td></tr>
</table>
User Agency-The Panchyath Raj Department Mahabubabad District has been requested to furnish the details of Officers responsible for the violation vide DFO, Mahabubabad Rc.No.1509/2020/TO, dt.30-5-2023. However, the report in this regard is still awaited.
Action taken u/s 29 of WLPA, 1972-An offense case has been registered against the User Agency vide POR No.9959/200, dt.15-10-2018 & POR No.9962/200 dt.13-01-2019 u/s 20(1) (c)(ii) (vii) of TS Forest Act, 1967; sec.29 of WLPA, 1972 and sec.2 of F(C) Act, 1980.
</td></tr>
<tr><td>21</td><td>Type of forest</td><td>Dense Forests</td></tr>
<tr><td>22</td><td>Proposed Mitigation</td><td>The State Board for Wild Life has proposed 5 Passage each with a minimum</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><td></td><td>Measures</td><td>length of 30.00 m and 2.75 m height over a road length of 2.7009 km.</td></tr>
<tr><td>23</td><td>Recommendation of the state board for wildlife</td><td>NA</td></tr>
<tr><td>24</td><td>Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden</td><td>The State CWLW has recommended the proposal.</td></tr>
<tr><td>25</td><td>Conditions imposed by Chief Wild Life Warden</td><td>
<table>
<tr><td>20</td><td>The State CWLW has recommended the proposal subject to the following conditions:
1. The user agency constructing under passes as per the guidelines and technical specifications prescribed by the Wildlife Institute of India Dehradun at locations shown by the FDO WLM Guduru. The number of underpasses and their dimensions shall be as prescribed by WII.
2. In addition to this, the user agency shall provide budget for implementing the following wildlife mitigation measures.
(Rs.in lakh)
The above amount shall be deposited by the User Agency in the BIOSOT account of Chief Wildlife Warden, Telangana in Union Bank of India, Secretariat Branch, Hyderabad A/C No.110310100030284, IFS Code UBIN0811033.
3. The User Agency shall not fell any tree while executing the work.</td></tr>
</table>
<table>
<tr><td>Sl. No</td><td>Name of the item</td><td>Financial target</td></tr>
<tr><td>1.</td><td>Habitat Management:
a) Installation of solar bore wells and connected them to percolation tanks.4 units @Rs.6.00 lakh each.</td><td>24.00</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>b) Creation and management of natural grasslands 100 ha @ 0.20 lakh per ha</td><td>20.00</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>Water Management.
a. Construction of large percolation tanks 4 Nos. for facilitating use by Gaur which is a flagship species in the area @2.5 lakh each</td><td>10.00</td></tr>
<tr><td>3</td><td>Providing of Infrastructure for improvement of protection of wildlife habitat</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Construction of integrated base camp for protection staff with solar bore well facility and storage pond. 2 units @Rs.10.00 lakh each</td><td>20.00</td></tr>
<tr><td>4.</td><td>Publicity & Awareness
Hoardings & publicity to propagate the need for conservation of flora and fauna of the area. 5 large hoardings and 10 smaller hoardings.</td><td>10.00</td></tr>
<tr><td>5.</td><td>Mitigating man animal conflict including payment of compensation, procuring trap cages etc</td><td>10.00</td></tr>
<tr><td>6.</td><td>Admin and Monitoring cost</td><td>6.00</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Total</td><td>100.00</td></tr>
</table>
464
</td></tr>
</table>

		4. The works shall be carried out without disturbing or damaging flora, Fauna or habitat of the area. 5. Work shall be carried out from 8.00 am to 6.00 pm only. 6. The material for carrying out the proposed works shall be kept outside the sanctuary area. As and when required they should be carried to the site during execution of work. 7. No labour camp should be established inside the Tiger Reserve during the execution of the work. The user agency shall ensure that no forest fires occur in the area during the execution of works. 8. The debris formed due to the execution of the works shall be taken away from the Tiger Reserve on day-to-day basis. 9. The User Agency shall construct masonry pillars to demarcate the proposed project area at every 20 meter interval.
26	Comments of Ministry	The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.

2.1.16. Proposal Name : Proposal for use of 1.42 ha private land for Stone crusher unit of M/S Shri Sidhbali Stone Crusher in Khasra No- 8,19,21,70,71,72,73,16/123,19/124-Village-Bhupdevpur, Patti-Haldukhta, Tehsil-kotdwara ,District -pauri Garhwal , Uttarakhand 25 meters from the boundary of Buffer Zone of Rajaji Tiger Reserve in default Eco-sensitive Zone.

Proposal No : WL/UK/IND/434575/2023

Description :

The proposal has been placed for consideration of the Standing Committee based on judgement of Hon'ble High Court of Uttarakhand dated 02.01.2023 in WP PIL 168 of 2019 wherein User Agency (Shri Sidhbali Stones) is the respondent.

The Standing Committee in the 81st meeting decided that a review meeting may be convened to deliberate on the matter in greater detail along with court case. It was emphasized that all relevant legal perspectives and inputs are required to be examined and therefore, the proposal was deferred for the next meeting.

A meeting was held with the Chief Wild Life Warden on 07.03.2025 under the Chairmanship of Inspector General of Forests (Wildlife).

The Chief Wild Life Warden has forwarded the list of conditions proposed along with his recommendations. A similar case was adjudicated in Review Application No. 54 of 2018 (O.A. No. 367/2016/PB).

The Tribunal directed that all mining and stone crusher cases within 10 km of Nandhaur Wildlife Sanctuary and its Eco-Sensitive Zone be referred to NBWL.

This proposal for crusher unit within 10 km of Nandhaur Wildlife Sanctuary was considered and recommended in the 60th meeting of the Standing Committee.

The Standing Committee may like to take a view in the matter.

Upload Document : NA

16. Proposal No: WL/UK/IND/434575/2023

1	Proposal Name	Proposal for use of 1.42 ha private land for Stone crusher unit of M/S Shri Sidhbali Stone Crusher in Khasra No- 8,19,21,70,71,72,73,16/123,19/124- Village-Bhupdevpur, Patti-Haldukhta, Tehsil-kotdwara ,District -pauri Garhwal , Uttarakhand 25 meters from the boundary of Buffer Zone of Rajaji Tiger Reserve in default Eco-sensitive Zone.
2	Name of the protected area involved	Rajaji Tiger Reserve
3	Proposal Number	WL/UK/IND/434575/2023
4	State Name	UTTARAKHAND
5	Whether the proposal is sub-judice	No
6	Area of the protected area(Ha)	107517
7	Area proposed for diversion / De-notification	1.42
8	Total Diverted Area from Protected Area	NA
9	Status of ESZ if any	Draft notified on 25.05.2018 now expired. Revised proposal is awaited from the State Govt.
10	Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972	Agree with w.r.t section 29 to the wild life (Point Numebr 4) given by in Part III
11	Whether linear/non-linear	Non - Linear
12	Whether EC obtained	No
13	Name of the	SHRI SIDDHBALI STONES

	application Agency	
14	Date of submission	04/09/2023
15	Total number of trees to be felled	0
16	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	Yes
17	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	This project will provide employment opportunities to the area residents and permanent residents will get materials for building construction at concessional rates.
18	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Rajaji National Park is an ideal tiger and leopard habitat. It the most important part of Shivalik Elephant Reserve. This area provide habitat for wild boar, sambar, barking deer, spotted deer, goral, king kobra,, etc. It is also home for more than 300 species of birds.
19	Violation (if any) done by the User Agency in the past?	No
20	Type of forest	Private land.
21	Proposed Mitigation Measures	As in S.No. 24.
22	Recommendation of the state board for wildlife	Proposal was recommended by State Board for Wild Life in 20th meeting held on 19th July, 2024.
23	Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden	Recommended
24	Conditions imposed by Chief Wild Life Warden	The Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal subject to the following conditions: 1. No damage to the flora and fauna around surrounding area shall be caused. 2. Denotified area should be clearly demarcated on the ground by erecting

		boundary pillars and geo-tagging. 3. Green belt has to be developed around the stone crusher. Sprinklers needs to be installed at dusty places. 4. It is mandatory to monitor mined minerals, and ifs CCTV, weighbridges, transportation and storage by User Agency and all the information shall be captured at centralized database so that easy tracking of illegal material can be done. 5. The concerned territorial Divisional Forest Officer shall monitor the implementation ofthe project regularly and report forthe violations, if any. 6. The user agency shall comply all the provisions of The Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 & Wildlife (Protection) amended Act in 2022 and all other Acts, Rules, Regulations, Guidelines, Hon'ble Court Order (s) and Hon'ble NGT Order (s) pertaining to this project, if any, for the time being in force, as applicable to the project.
25	Comments of NTCA	NTCA vide letter no.7-78/2024-NTCA dated 8th October, 2024 has recommended the proposal subject to the following mitigation measures: 1. Restrict the operating hours of the crusher to daylight hours only. This will reduce night time disturbances when nocturnal animals are most active. 2. Ensure that waste generated from the crusher, including waste rocks and debris, is managed properly. Prevent runoff into water bodies nearby that wildlife and human may depend on for drinking water and other activities. 3. Limit sound pollution and artificial lighting around the crusher site. If lighting is necessary, use downward-facing, low-intensity lights to minimize its impact on nocturnal wildlife. 4. Control human access to the area around the crusher to minimize potential conflicts with wildlife. Any human activity near wildlife corridors should be strictly regulated. 5. Regular consultation with the Forest Department to monitor the ecological impact and ensure that the crusher’s operation aligns with conservation efforts. 6. Chief Wildlife Warden Uttarakhand will develop a monitoring mechanism for compliance of the conditions stipulated above.

26	Comments of Ministry	Hon'ble High Court in the judgement dated 02.01.2023 in WP PIL 168 of 2019 wherein User Agency (Shri Sidhbali Stones) is the respondent no. 5 has directed as follows: Accordingly, we allow the petition and direct Respondent Nos. 5 and 6 to stop the operation of the stone crusher forthwith. Respondent Nos. 5 & 6 shall apply to the NBWL to obtain its clearance for running its stoner crusher plant. The NBWL shall examine the case threadbare, and shall also examine, amongst others, the aspects taken note of in paragraph 97 hereinabove, and by a speaking order shall either grant, or refuse, its approval for the running of the stone crusher plant of Respondent Nos. 5 & 6. The NBWL shall take its decision, and communicate the same within three months from the date of this judgment. In the event of the NBWL granting approval to the stone crusher plant of the Respondent Nos. 5 & 6, it may resume operation. On the other hand, if the NBWL refuses to grant its approval, the Respondent Nos. 5 & 6 shall proceed to dismantle its stone crusher plant, and remove all its equipments and machinery from the site within two months of the order being passed by the NBWL. The list of proposals recommended by the Standing Committee in and around Rajaji Tiger Reserve is attached. The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.
27	Uploaded Document	rajaji tr-1-1.pdf

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

S.No	Name of the proposal	Outside/ Inside	Status	Area in Ha
1	Proposal for collection of Minor Minerals from Song 1, 2, 3 and Jakhan 1, 2 of Dehradun Forest division, Uttarakhand. FP/UK/MIN/38285/2020	Outside	Recommended in79th SC NBWL meeting held on 31.07.2024	435.35
2	Proposal for extraction of RBM over an area of 9.878 ha by Windlass RBM Mining Project FP/UK/MIN/5059/2020	Outside	Recommended in79th SC NBWL meeting held on 31.07.2024	9.878
3	Proposal for extraction of RBM over an area of 13.161 ha by Windlass RBM Mining Project FP/UK/MIN/5052/2020	Outside	Recommended in79th SC NBWL meeting held on 31.07.2024	13.161
4	Proposal for use of 1.8675 ha of forest land from buffer zone of Rajaji Tiger Reserve for construction of Pulinda Tachhali Syalinga motor road in Constituency Yamkeshwar, Block Dugadda. (District Pauri Garhwal) under CM Ghoshna 1196/2016, Uttarakhand. FP/UK/ROAD/152108/2022	Inside	Recommended in77th SC NBWL meeting held on 30.01.2024.	1.8675
5	Proposal for use of 1.72 ha of forest land from core zone of Rajaji Tiger Reserve for renewal of lease for Mansa Devi Ropeway in Haridwar, Uttarakhand. FP/UK/Others/146615/1981	Inside	Recommended in75th SC NBWL meeting held on 30.01.2024.	1.72
6	Proposal for use of 0.8712 ha of land from core zone of Rajaji Tiger Reserve for flood Protection Scheme along left bank of Ganga River for Protection of Ganga Bhogpur village of Yamkeshwar Block in Distt. Pauri Garhwal, Uttarakhand.	Inside	Recommended in75th SC NBWL meeting held on 30.01.2024	0.8712

7	Proposal for lease renewal of Swami Shukdevanand Trust-Parmarth Ganga Ghat, Tehsil Yamkeshwar, District Pauri Garhwal, Utta rakhand. FP/UK/Others/42571/2019	Inside	Recommended in67th SC NBWL meeting held on 25.03.2022.	0.97
8	Proposal for strengthening and black topping of old existing road from Chillarkhal to Laldhnag in 3 m of width passing through buffer zone of Rajaji National Park, Uttarakhand State	Inside	Recommended in 56th SC NBWL meeting held on 17th December 2019	7.70
9	Proposal for collection river bed materialsfrom an area 10.350 ha located at Suman Nagar Village falls at distance of 6.0 km away from the boundary of Rajaji National Park	Outside	Recommended by SC-NBWL in53rd Meeting held on 25th February 2019	10.350
10	Proposal for collection river bed materialsfrom an area 74.208 ha located at Misserpur Village falls at distance of 3.50 km away from the boundary of Rajaji National Park	Outside	Recommended by SC-NBWL in53rd Meeti ng held on 25th February 2019	74.208
11	Proposal for collection river bed materials from an area 2.00 ha located at Jwalapur Baharhadud Village falls at distance of 6.0 km away from the boundary of Rajaji National Park	Outside	Recommended by SC-NBWL in53rd Meeti ng held on 25th February 2019	2.00
12	Proposal for collection river bed materialsfrom an area 137.45 ha located at Bishanpur Village falls at distance of 8.00km away from the boundary of Rajaji National Park	Outside	Recommended by SC-NBWL in53rd Meeting held on 25th February 2019	137.45
13	Proposal for collection river bed materials from an area 7.702 ha located at Salempur Mehdood Village falls at distance of 2.00 km away from the boundary of Rajaji National Park	Outside	Recommended by SC-NBWL in53rd Meeti ng held on 25th February 2019	7.702

14	Proposal for collection of Sand /Bajri /boulder from river Banjarewala area 51.02 ha falls at a distance of 2 km from Rajaji National Park, District-Haridwar, Uttarakhand by M/s Garhwal Mandal Vikas Nigam Ltd., Dehradun, Uttarakhand.	Outside	Recommended by SC NBWL in42nd meeti ngheld on 15th May2017	51.02
15	Diversion of 0.36 ha of forest land from Rajaji National Park for laying of underground Optical Fibre Cable to provide communication facilities to Indian Army from Haripur Kalan to Nepali Farm (Milestone 212 to 218) along the National Highway-58, Uttarakhand.	Inside	Recommended by SC NBWL in36th meeting heldon 4th November2015	0.36
16	Proposal for residential cum commercial complex Haridwar Greens at Village Aneki Hetampur, Haridwar, Uttarakhand.	Outside	Recommended by SC NBWL in34th meeting held on 2nd June 2015	-
17	Electrification of Railway Track through Rajaji National Park between Haridwar and Dehradun in Uttarakhand.	Inside	Recommended by SC NBWL in34th meeting heldon 2nd June 2015	-
18	Establishment of Solid Waste Management Unit in the area of SIDCUL, Haridwar, Uttarakhand by Bharat Oil and Waste Management Ltd. (The proposed site is 3.5 km away from Rajaji National Park)	Outside	Recommended by SC-NBWL in31st meeting heldon 12th-13thAugust 2014	-

2.1.17. Proposal Name : Proposal for use of 1.1 ha of forestland from buffer zone of Rajaji Tiger Reserve and Shivalik Elephant Reserve for 4-laning of Kotdwar bypass of NH-119 connecting Najibabad-Kotdwar to Kotdwar-Pauri road under Bharatmala Pariyojana Lot-4/Pakage-2 in District - Pauri Garhwal, Uttarakhand.

Proposal No : WL/UK/ROAD/466764/2024

Description :

Construction of 4 – laning of Kotdwar Bypass of NH – 119 connecting Najibabad-kotdwar to Kotdwar-Pauri road passing through Greenfield and Built-up area in the state of Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand. Alignment passing through Villages Kouriya, Telipara, Kashi Rampur-Sukhro, Nathupur, Vishanpur-Saneh, Jeetpur-Saneh Ratanpur, Grashtin Ganj-Saneh, Kotdwar Gaon-Saneh. Latitude and longitude of the project corridor lies between 28°47'39.02"N to 78°58'4.36"E and 28°49'20.57"N to 79° 4'21.63"E.

Upload Document : NA

17. Proposal No: WL/UK/ROAD/466764/2024

1	Proposal Name	Proposal for use of 1.1 ha of forestland from buffer zone of Rajaji Tiger Reserve and Shivalik Elephant Reserve for 4-laning of Kotdwar bypass of NH-119 connecting Najibabad-Kotdwar to Kotdwar-Pauri road under Bharatmala Pariyojana Lot-4/Pakage-2 in District - Pauri Garhwal, Uttarakhand.
2	Name of the protected area involved	Rajaji Tiger Reserve
3	Proposal Number	WL/UK/ROAD/466764/2024
4	State Name	UTTARAKHAND
5	Whether the proposal is sub-judice	No
6	Area of the protected area(Ha)	107517
7	Area proposed for diversion / De-notification	1.1
8	Total Diverted Area from Protected Area	0
9	Status of ESZ if any	Draft notified on 25.05.2018. ESZ extends from 0.0 to 10.0 km around the Rajaji National Park and Rajaji Tiger Reserve has been expired. Revise proposal is awaited from the State Govt.
10	Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972	The Proposed project does not involve any felling of trees and does not stop or enhance the flow of water into or outside the sanctuary. And hence, there is likely to be no Violation of Section 29 and Section 35 (6) of the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972.
11	Whether linear/non-linear	Linear
12	Whether EC obtained	No
13	Name of the application Agency	NHAI PIU MEERUT
14	Date of submission	21/03/2024
15	Total number of trees	98

	to be felled	
16	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	Yes
17	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	There will be no negative impact on habital management. The proposal is recommended for Forest land transfer of 1.1 ha as the land of the proposal is for Construction of 4-laning of kotdwar bypass of NH-119 connecting Najibabad- kotdwar to kotdwar-Pauri road in the state of Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand under bharat mala Pariyoujana.
18	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Rajaji National Park is an ideal tiger and leopard habitat. It the most important part of Shivalik Elephant Reserve. This area provide habitat for wild boar, sambar, barking deer, spotted deer, goral, king kobra,, etc. It is also home for more than 300 species of birds.
19	Violation (if any) done by the User Agency in the past?	No
20	Type of forest	Protected Area.
21	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Attached
22	Recommendation of the state board for wildlife	Proposal was recommended by State Board for Wild Life in 20th meeting held on 19th July, 2024.
23	Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden	Recommended
24	Conditions imposed by Chief Wild Life Warden	The Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal subject to the following conditions: 1. Legal status of the diverted forest land shall remain unchanged. 2. The cutting of minimum identified trees will be done under the strict monitoring of the State Forest Department. 3. Protection and mitigation measures for wildlife shall be ensured as per standard practices in such cases. 4. The forest land shall not be used for any purpose other than specified in the proposal.

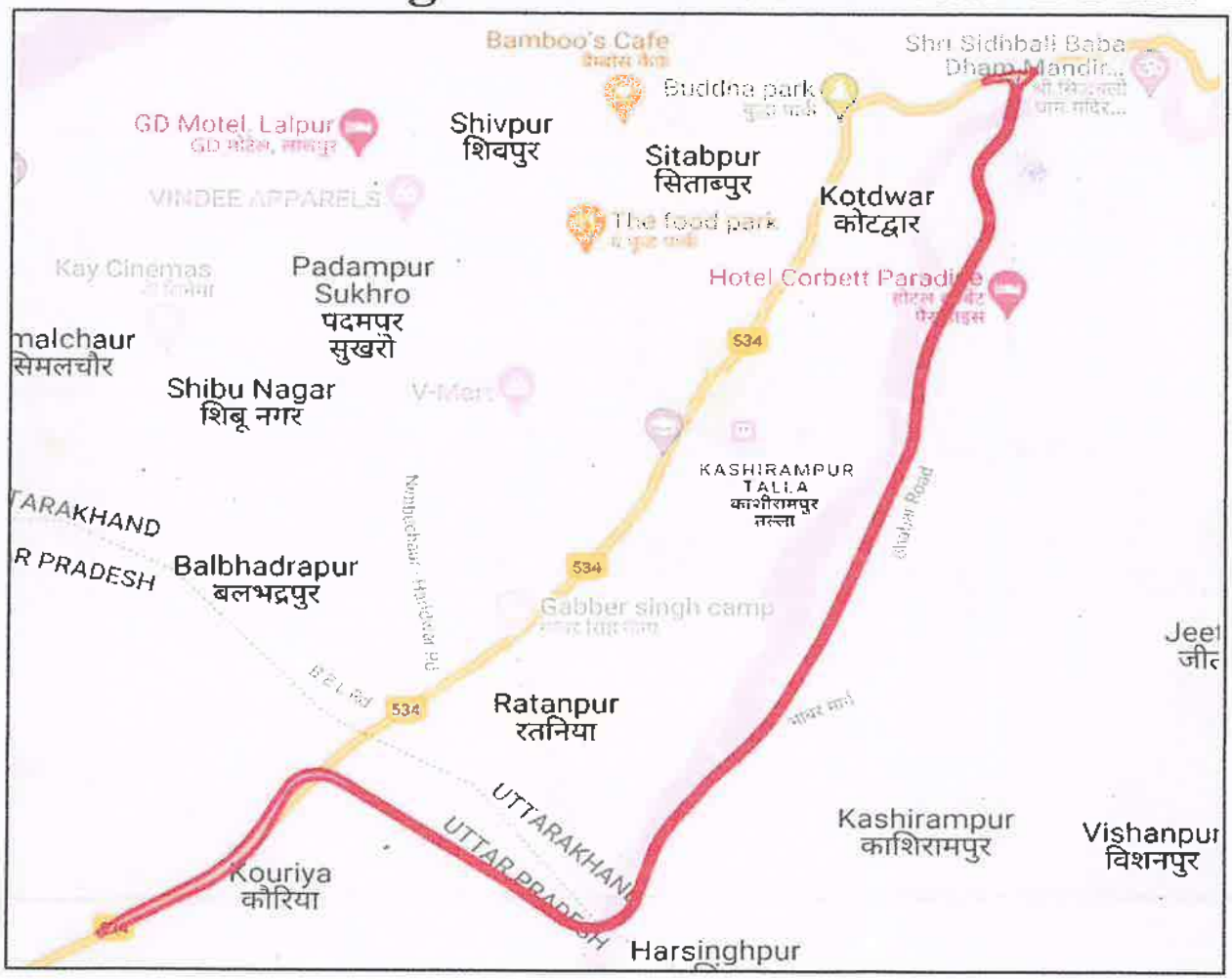
		5. The concerned territorial Divisional Forest Officer/Director shall monitor the implementation of the project regularly and report for the violations, if any. 6. It shall be ensured that no labourer camp will be set up inside the forest area. 7. The user agency shall comply all the provisions of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 (as amended 2022) and all other Acts, Rules, Regulations, Guidelines, Hon'ble Court Order(s) and Hon'ble NGT Order(s) pertaining to this project, if any, for the time being in force, for the time being in force, as applicable to the project.
25	Comments of NTCA	NTCA vide letter no.7-77/2024-NTCA dated 27th September,2024 has suggested that a Committee be constituted by the NBWL, comprising of representatives from the MoEF&CC, NTCA, WII, Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh Forest Department and the User Agency. This Committee should carry out a comprehensive site appraisal to assess the habitat quality, verify that adequate conservation measures are in place, and provide recommendations for mitigating any negative effects on wildlife and the ecosystem. Any decision on the proposal should be based on the findings and recommendations of the committee.
26	Comments of Ministry	The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.
27	Uploaded Document	39 wildlife management and conservation plan.pdf

Construction of Kotdwar Bypass of NH-119 Connecting Najibabad–Kotdwar to Kotdwar-Pauri Road in the state of Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand under Bharatmala Pariyojana Lot-4/PKG-2 (Length-5.90 Km)

(Forest Area Proposed for Diversion-1.1 Hectare)

Name of Block/Compartment-Giwai under Kotdwar Forest Range of Lansdowne Forest Division, Kotdwar in the state of Uttarakhand

Wildlife Management and Conservation Plan



User Agency:

National Highways Authority of India

Project Implementation Unit, Najibabad, District-Bijnor (Uttar Pradesh)

DPR Consultant:

SA Infrastructure Consultants Pvt. Ltd.

1101 A, Tower A-II, Corporate Park, Sec. 142, Noida (Uttar Pradesh)

Wildlife Management and Conservation Plan for Construction of Kotdwar Bypass of NH-119 Connecting Najibabad –Kotdwar to Kotdwar-Pauri Road in the state of Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand under Bharatmala Pariyojana Lot-4/PKG-2

Length of the project – 5.90 Km

Check List

S. No.	Description	Page No.
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2.	Details of the forest land and details of trees	11-12
3.	Cost Estimate	13
4.	Impacts of the project	14
5.	Details of proposed works under the scheme	15-16
6.	Budget and type of work proposed under the scheme	17-18

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National Highways Authority of India
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PIU- Najibabad, Distt.-Bijnor (U.P.)

Wildlife Management and Conservation Plan for Construction of Kotdwar Bypass of NH-119 Connecting Najibabad –Kotdwar to Kotdwar-Pauri Road in the state of Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand under Bharatmala Pariyojana Lot-4/PKG-2

Length of the project – 5.90 Km

List of concerned officials

S. No.	Name	Designation	Signature
1.	Naveen Chandra Pant	Divisional Forest Officer, Lansdowne Forest Division, Kotdwar (Uttarakhand)	प्रभागीय वनाधिकारी लैन्सडौन वन प्रभाग कोटद्वार (गढ़वाल)
2.	Pooja Payal	Sub-Divisional Forest Officer, Lansdowne Forest Division (Uttarakhand)	प्रभागीय वनाधिकारी (कोटद्वार)
3.	Devendra Kala	Range Forest Officer, Kotdwar Forest Range (Uttarakhand)	वन प्रभाग कोटद्वार (गढ़वाल)
4.	Raj Kumar Nagarwal	Project Director, NHAI, PIU, Najibabad (Uttar Pradesh)	परियोजना निदेशक /Project Director भारतीय राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग प्राधिकरण National Highways Authority of India पी०आई०यू० नजीबाबाद, जिला-बिजनौर (यू.पी.) PIU- Najibabad, Distt.-Bijnor (U.P.)
5.			
6.			
7.			

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Wildlife Management and Conservation Plan for Construction of Kotdwar Bypass of NH-119 Connecting Najibabad –Kotdwar to Kotdwar-Pauri Road in the state of Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand under Bharatmala Pariyojana Lot-4/PKG-2

Length of the project – 5.90 Km

Brief of the Project

1. General

The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways (MORTH), Government of India has proposed "Bharatmala Pariyojana" an Umbrella scheme of road development project through National Highways Authority of India (NHAI), National Highway, Industrial Development Corporation Ltd (NHIDCL) and State Public Works Departments (PWD) at an estimated cost of INR 5,35,000crores. This is the second largest highways construction project in the country after NHDP, where in almost 83,677 km of roads are targeted across the country. This project aims to improve connectivity particularly on economic corridors, border areas and to remote areas with an aim of rapid and safe movement of cargo to boost exports. International trade considered as a key aspect in this scheme and North-eastern states have been given special focus.

The project was cleared by the Union Cabinet on October 25, 2017. The ambitious project expected to create nearly 100 million man days of jobs during the construction and subsequently to about 22million jobs of the increased economic activity across the country. The construction will be carried out through many means including debt funds, budgetary allocation, private investment, toll operator transfer etc. The total length of around 48,877 km considered in phase 2 including

- Economic corridors of around 15,000 km,
- Inter-corridor and feeder route of around 9,500 km,
- Border and international connectivity roads of around 3,300 km,
- Expressways of around 800 km
- NHDP roads of 10,000 km.

SA Infrastructure Consultant Pvt. Ltd. 1101A, 11th floor, Tower A-II, Corporate park, Plot no. 7A/1, Sector-142, Noida, UP has been appointed as consultant to carry out Consultancy Services for Preparation of DPR for development of Economic Corridor, Inter Corridors and Feeder Routes to improve the efficiency of freight movement in India under Bharatmala Pariyojana (Lot-4/Package-2) section in the state of Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand, Construction of 4 – laning of Kotdwar Bypass of NH – 119 connecting Najibabad-kotdwar to Kotdwar - Pauri road in the State of Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand.

2. Introduction:

Construction of 4 – laning of Kotdwar Bypass of NH – 119 connecting Najibabad-kotdwar to Kotdwar-Pauri road passing through Greenfield and Built-up area in the state of Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand. Alignment passing through Villages Kouriya, Telipara, Kashi Rampur-Sukhro, Nathupur, Vishanpur-Saneh, Jeetpur-Saneh Ratanpur, Grashtin Ganj-Saneh, Kotdwar Gaon- Saneh. Latitude and longitude of the project corridor lies between 28°47'39.02"N to 78°58'4.36"E and 28°49'20.57"N to 79° 4'21.63"E.

SA Infrastructure Consultant Pvt. Ltd.

प्रभागीय वनाधिकारी
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PIU- Najibabad, Distt.-Bijnor (U.P.)

Length of the project – 5.90 Km

Latitude and longitude of the project corridor lies between 28°47'39.02"N to 78°58'4.36"E and 28°49'20.57"N to 79° 4'21.63"E.

Fig-01 Key Map

3. Criteria for Finalization of proposed Alignment

Following major factors were taken into account while deciding the final route of the project as per provisions of the acts and rules –

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- ✓ Major habitation and major settlement area avoided
- ✓ Minimum route length
- ✓ No wildlife sanctuary / Biosphere/ Protected Areas, etc. avoided
- ✓ Least forest involvement
- ✓ Higher density tree patches avoided
- ✓ Minimum Vegetation / tree cutting in the route of the proposed bypass
- ✓ Archeological Structures, defense sites, airport area etc. are avoided
- ✓ Rich gardens, plantations, notified industrial area, etc. to be avoided
- ✓ No involvement of temples/ Cultural Habitats/ Schools & colleges.
- ✓ Road connectivity to project sites to avoid construction of temp roads
- ✓ No involvement of Industrial corridor
- ✓ Minimum no. of River Crossings, Railway Crossings, Highway Crossings, PowerLine Crossings are considered
- ✓ Economic viability of the route

4. Existing Carriageway and Pavement Details

The Proposed alignment is Greenfield Bypass alignment providing connectivity of Najibabad-Kotdwar to Kotdwar-Pauri road so, there is no Existing Carriageway.

5. Settlements

The details of settlements along with the project road are given below in Table 1.1.

Table 1.1 Details of Settlements

S. No.	Name of Settlements
1.	Kouriya
2.	Ratanpur
3.	Harsinghpur
4.	Kashirampur
5.	Ganesh Vihar colony
6.	Vikas Nagar

6. Structure Details

There are several structures along the project road. The details are given below in table below:

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7. **Major Bridges**

Details of Major Bridges

S. No.	Design Chainage (km)	Span Arrangement c/c Expansion (m)	Type of Structure	Deck Configuration (m)
1	0+973 to 1+393	14x30	Major Bridge cum Viaduct	2x11
2	3+910 to 5+880	46x30+1x40+16x30+2x20+1x30	Elevated Section cum MJB	2x11

8. **Minor Bridges**

Minor Bridge

S. No.	Design Ch.	Structure Type	Existing Span	Proposed Span	Reconstruction/ Proposed
NIL					

9. **Minor Bridge cum Underpass**

Minor Bridge cum Underpass

S. No.	Design Ch.	Structure Type	Existing Span	Proposed Span	Reconstruction/ Proposed
NIL					

9. **VUP (Vehicular Under Pass)**

Vehicular Under Pass at MCW

S. No.	Design Chainage (km)	Structure Type	Proposal	Span Arrangement (Clear opening) (m)	Vertical Clearance (m)	Deck Configuration (m)	Approx. Skew Angle
NIL							

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10. LVUP (Light Vehicular Under Pass)

Details of Light Vehicular Under Pass

S. No.	Design Chainage (km)	Structure Type	Proposal	Span Arrangement (Clear opening) (m)	Vertical Clearance (m)	Deck Configuration (m)	Approx. Skew Angle
NIL							

11. SVUP (Small Vehicular Under Pass)

Details of Small Vehicular Under Pass

S. No.	Design Chainage (km)	Structure Type	Proposal	Span Arrangement (Clear opening) (m)	Vertical Clearance (m)	Deck Configuration (m)	Approx. Skew Angle
NIL							

12. Fly-Over

Details of Fly-Over

S. No.	Design Chainage (km)	Proposal	Span Arrangement c/c Expansion (m)	Vertical Clearance (m)	Deck Configuration (m)
1	0+715	New construction	2x35	5.5	2X11

13. Details of Elevated Structure/Viaduct

Details of Elevated Structure

S. No.	Design Chainage (Km) of Main Carriageway /loop/ramp	STRUCTURE	Span Arrangement (Clear opening) (m)	Deck Configuration (m)	Vertical Clearance (m)

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Wildlife Management and Conservation Plan for Construction of Kotdwar Bypass of NH-119 Connecting Najibabad –Kotdwar to Kotdwar-Pauri Road in the state of Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand under Bharatmala Pariyojana Lot-4/PKG-2

Length of the project – 5.90 Km

1.	LHS Loop (0+989 to 1+404.80) Interchange at 0+000	Elevated section	12x30+1x27+1x28.80	1x11(Viaduct)	As per GAD
2.	RHS Loop (0+818 to 1+285 Interchange at 0+000	Elevated section	13x30+1x18+1x27+1x 32	1x11(Viaduct)	As per GAD
3.	MCW (0+037.20 to 0+191.70)	Elevated section	3X30+1x33+1x36.3	2x11	As per GAD
4.	LHS Loop(0+390 to 0+510) Interchange at 0+700	Elevated section	4x30	As per GAD	As per GAD
5.	RHS Loop(0+320 to 0+440) Interchange at 0+700	Elevated section	4x30	As per GAD	As per GAD
6.	0+973 to 1+393	Major Bridge Cum Viaduct	14x30	2x11	As per GAD
7.	1+910 to 2+480	Elevated Section	19x30	2x11	As per GAD
8	3+910 to 5+880	Elevated Section Cum MJB	46x30+1x40+16x30+2 x20+1x30	2x11	As per GAD

14. Road Over Bridge

Details of R.O.B

S. No.	Design Chainage	STRUCTURE	Span Arrangement	Vertical Clearance	Deck Configurat	Skew

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Length of the project – 5.90 Km

	(km)		(Clear opening) (m)	(m)	ion (m)	Angle
1.	0+000 to 0+037.20(MCW)	Composite I Girder	1x37.2	5.5	2x12.3	19

15. Culverts

Details of the Culverts

S. No.	Design Chainage (Km)	Type of Culvert	Size No x Width (m) x Heig (m)	Remark
1.	0+950	Box Culvert	1x6x4	New Proposed
2.	1+477	Box Culvert	1x3x3	New Proposed
3.	1+510	Box Culvert	1x4x4	New Proposed
4.	1+530	Box Culvert	1x3x3	New Proposed
5.	1+570	Box Culvert	1x3x3	New Proposed
6.	1+630	Box Culvert	1x4x4	New Proposed
7.	1+700	Box Culvert	1x6x4	New Proposed
8.	1+780	Box Culvert	1x4x3	New Proposed
9.	1+803	Box Culvert	1x3x3	New Proposed
10.	2+557	Pipe Culvert	1.2 m Dia	New Proposed
11.	2+677	Box Culvert	1x3x3	New Proposed
12.	2+942	Pipe Culvert	1.2 m Dia	New Proposed
13.	3+190	Pipe Culvert	1.2 m Dia	New Proposed
14.	3+325	Pipe Culvert	1.2 m Dia	New Proposed
15.	3+560	Pipe Culvert	1.2 m Dia	New Proposed

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16.	3+690	Box Culvert	1x3x3	New Proposed
17.	3+880	Box Culvert	1x3x3	New Proposed

Note:

- Locations of the above culverts are indicative. Exact location of these culverts shall be decided in consultation with Independent Engineer.
- The minimum width of the above culverts shall be equal to Roadway width (including median) In case of connecting road culvert also to be provided in the gap between main carriageways& connecting road. In cases of the culverts with fill culvert to be provided though out Roadway width and median width. Any additional length required as per site conditions shall not constitute a Change of Scope.
- Ventway/Span arrangements are minimum specified. The actual vent way/span arrangements of culverts shall be determined on the basis of detailed investigations by the Concessionaire in accordance with the Specifications and Standards. Any variations in vent way/span arrangements specified above shall not constitute a Change of Scope.
- Only Precast Box Culvert shall be provided. If unavoidable, the approval of the Authority shall be obtained for specific construction of in-situ Box culvert. However such number shall not exceed 20%.
- Invert level of box culverts (without defined channel or flow) shall not be lower than the existing Ground level. So that these culverts can be used in dry season for pedestrian, light vehicle and cattle crossing by providing necessary flooring.

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Length of the project – 5.90 Km

Details of Forest Land and Details of Trees:

A total of 1.1 ha of forest land proposed for division for construction of Kotdwar Bypass of NH-119 Connecting Najibabad –Kotdwar to Kotdwar-Pauri Road in the state of Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand under Bharatmala Pariyojana Lot-4/PKG-2. The proposed forest land is located in **Giwai Block/Compartment** which is a part of Kotdwar Range of Lansdowne Forest Division. **The total area of Giwai Block/Compartment is 692.80 ha and notified as Buffer Area of Rajaji Tiger Reserve vide notification no. 130/X-2-2015-19(1)2013 Dated 18 April, 2015.** A total of 98 trees are impacted and proposed for feeling. Details of forest land and trees are given below:

Details of Forest Land Proposed for Diversion

S. No.	Name of State	Name of District	Name of Forest Division	Name of Forest Range	Name of Village	Chainage		Forest Area Proposed for Diversion	Legal Status of Forest
						From	To		
1.	Uttarakhand	Pauri Garhwal	Lansdowne Forest Division	Kotdwar	Kashirampur-Sukhro	1+350	1+650	-	
2.					Nathupr-Saneh	1+650	1+720	-	
3.					Vishnupr- Saneh	1+720	2+820	-	
4.					Jeetpur- Saneh	2+820	2+930	-	
5.					Ratanpur- Saneh	2+930	4+450	-	
6.					Grastin Ganj- Saneh	4+450	5+320	-	
7.					Kotdwar Gaon-Saneh	5+320	5+820	-	
8.					Reserve Forest	5+820	5.950	1.1	Reserve Forest
9.					**Total Forest Land**			**1.1**	**Reserve Forest**

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Summary of Impacted Trees under Kotdwar Range of Lansdowne Forest Division in the State of Uttarakhand (Block/Comapartment – Giwai)

S. No.	Name of Tree	Botanical Name of Trees	Diameter									Total
			0-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-6	6-7	7-8	8-9	9-10	No. of Tree
			0-60	60-90	90-120	120-150	150-180	180-210	210-240	240-270	270-300	
1	Aam	*Mangifera Indica*	4	6	1	3	2	-	-	-	-	16
2	Amaltas	*Cassia Fistula*	1	2	1							4
3	Bakain	*Melia Azedarrach*			2		1					3
4	Bel	*Aegle marmelos*	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
5	Eucalyptus	*Eucalyptus*	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2
6	Haldu	*Haldina cordifolia*	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	4	10
7	Kanju	*Holoptelea integrifolia*	1	8	3	5	4	3	3	1	6	34
8	Kathal	*Artocarpus heterophyllus*	1	2	-							3
9	Kikar	*Vachellia nilotica*	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
10	Bel	*Aegle marmelos*	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
11	Kusum	*Schleichera oleosa*	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
12	Myroxylon Peruiferum	*Myroxylon Peruiferum*	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3
13	Nimboo	*Citrus limon*	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
14	Peepal	*Ficus religiosa*	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
15	Rith	*Sapindus mukorossi*	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
16	Rohini	*Mallotus phiippensis*	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
17	Sagaun	*Tectona Grandis*	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
18	Saptparn	*Alstonia scholaris*	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
19	Silver Oak	*Grevillea robusta*	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
20	Siras	*Albizia Lebbeck*	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
21	Taru	*Simarouba glauca*	-	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	5
Total												98

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Length of the project – 5.90 Km

Cost Estimate

Total Project Cost			
S. No.	**Description of Item**	**Amount (Rs. in Crore)**	**Cost (%)**
1	Site Clearance	0.02	0.00%
2	Earth Work	8.44	2.30%
4	Non-Bituminous Courses	8.08	2.20%
5	Bituminous Courses	8.56	2.33%
6	Elevated Sections	40.44	11.02%
7	Elevated Sections Cum MJB	148.38	40.42%
7	Flyover/Interchnage/Loop	5.08	1.38%
8	Elevated Sections Cum ROB-1	49.23	13.41%
9	MJB cum Viaduct	37.17	10.13%
10	RE Wall	33.99	9.26%
11	Drainage and Protective Works	19.22	5.23%
12	Junctions	6.66	1.81%
13	Traffic Signs, Marking and Road Appurtenances	1.66	0.45%
14	Miscellaneous works	0.10	0.03%
15	Highway Lighting	0.08	0.02%
A	**Civil Construction Cost**	**367.10**	**100.00%**
B	Utility Shifting Cost	7.37	
C	**Total Civil cost incl. Utility Shifting Cost**	**374.47**	
D	GST Charge 18% on (A)	66.08	
E	Contingency @1% on (A)	3.67	
F	Supervision Consultancy charges @3% on (A)	11.01	
G	Escalation @5% per year, i.e., 7.5% for 1.5 years on (A)	27.53	
H	Maintenance charges @2.5% for 5 Years on A	9.18	
I	**Total Civil Cost incl. GST & Centages**	**491.94**	
J	Forest Clearance/Tree Cutting	6.80	
K	Land Acquisition Cost (Tentative)	189.70	
L	**Total (C+D)**	**196.50**	
M	**Total Project Cost (Including LA and FC)**	**688.437**	
Civil Cost per Km. (A/5.950 Km)		61.70	
Total Project Cost per Km. (M/5.950 Km)		**115.70**	

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Impacts of the Proposed Project

1. Positive Impacts :

- The project with new alignment has been envisaged through an area which shall have the advantage of simultaneous development as well as shall result in a shorter distance to travel.
- The junctions with existing road will be planned in the form of interchanges and flyover to ensure uninterrupted flow of traffic.
- The proposed road would act as the prime artery for the economic flow to this region. It will enhance economic development, provide employment opportunities to locals, strengthen tourist development, ensure road safety, and provide better transportation facilities and other facilities such as way side amenities.
- Vehicle operating cost will also be reduced due to improved road quality.

2. Negative Impacts :

- Impacts on natural habitats of wild animals
- Enhancement of human wildlife conflicts.
- Proposed project highway might be the hurdle for wild animals
- Fragmentation of Natural Habitats of wild animals
- Adverse Impact of Biodiversity

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Length of the project – 5.90 Km

Details of Proposed Works under the Scheme:

1. **Repair of Forest Paths:**

Forests guards residing within the reserved forest area for the protection of wild animals, it becomes necessary to conduct intensive patrolling in the area. Since the entire proposed area is hilly, the forest roads get damaged during the rainy season. The repair of which is very important for the conservation and promotion of forests and wild animals. For this, two foot/horse routes are located within the proposed area which is very useful for forest personnel for regular patrolling, fire protection and inspection.

It is necessary to cut the bushes on both sides of the said forest roads and make them suitable for inspection/patrolling by filling the soil near the roads and leveling it.

2. **Construction of Pucca Water Holes:**

The proposed forest area is mainly an elephant dominated area. During summer, the natural water reservoirs available in forest areas dry up and elephants and other wild animals move out of the forest areas in search of water. Due to which there remains a threat to life and property from wild animals and incidents of conflict between humans and animals keep happening. For this, provision is being made for construction of pacca water hole in the proposed area; so that water can be supplied to wild animals and conflict between .humans and Wildlife can be reduced.

3. **Construction of Kuccha Water Holes:**

Due to the high cost of pucca water holes for providing water to wild animals, it has been taken into consideration that along with pucca water holes, kutcha water holes/small ponds should be constructed in forest areas. . For this, provision is being made for construction of small kutcha water holes of 10 to 12 m length, 10 m width and 1 to 1.25 m depth.

4. **Arrangement of Water for Pucca Water Holes:**

During summer, water storage places naturally dry up and wild animals wander in the rural areas in search of water. To solve this, provision is being made that pucca water holes will be provided. Every eighth day, two tankers of water per water tank should be filled so that water is available to the wild animals.

5. **Expenditure on vehicles and their Maintenance.**

For the protection of the proposed reserved forest area, it becomes necessary that intensive patrolling be done in the area. Vehicle availability and maintenance is necessary for the protection of wild animals. Vehicles are required for patrolling the forest areas adjacent to the proposed route and for the arrival of staff to chase away/drive away wild animals from the forest and for the rescue of injured/injured wild animals. Also, funds are required for maintenance, repair and purchase of fuel for the vehicle.

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6. **Repair of government firearms and purchase of cartridges:**

In the proposed reserved forest area, forests of valuable species of Sal, Jamun, Rohini, Bahera, Amaltas etc. are present. The entire forest area of the division is situated between Rajaji and Haridwar forest divisions in the west and Corbett Tiger Reserve in the south-west. It falls in the sensitive forest areas of the division. Therefore, there is a need to pay utmost attention towards the protection of forests and wild animals in the division. For the protection of forests and wild animals, it is necessary to repair the firearms available in the division and purchase cartridges.

7. **Construction of Solar Fencing:**

The proposed area is highly vulnerable to human-elephant conflict. To prevent damage caused by human-elephant conflict in the above proposed route, it is necessary to construct solar wire fencing on both sides of the route.

8. **Purchasing of DB Tranquilizer Gun and related medicine for wild life Rescue:**

DB Tranquilizer Gun will be purchase and related medicine will also be purchase for rescue of wild animals.

9. **Expenditure on veterinary care and other services:**

Essential medicines and medical Treatment related apterous will be purchase for taken care of wild animals.

10. **Other official and Emergency consistency Expenditure:**

Other expenditure will be utilized as well as required bases. In emergency cases. To product the wild animals.

11. **Eradication of Lantana:**

Eradication of Lantana needs to be carried out for enhancement of natural habitats for wild animals.

12. **Soil and water conservation structures:**

There is Giwai Sot under the proposed reserved forest area, in which there is a strong possibility of erosion in the proposed route due to excessive amount of water coming during the rainy season. Due to which there is huge loss of forests and forest resources. For the protection of forest land and forest wealth, it is very important to establish water conservation structures for the treatment of the said source.

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Length of the project-5.90 Km

Budget and Type of work Proposed under the Scheme

Sr.No.	Proposed work	Physical Target	Financial Target (Lakh)
1. Habitat Improvement			
1.1	Repair of forest roads/paths	14 km	17.00
1.2	Construction of puccka water hole	03 No.	20.00
1.3	Construction of kaccha water hole	02 No.	9.00
1.4	Arrangement of water for water holes	Lump Sum	2.00
1.5	Expenditure on Vehicles and their Maintenance	Lump Sum	2.00
1.6	Repair of Government firearms and purchase of amination.	Lump Sum	1.00
1.7	Construction of solar fencing	2.25 km	35.00
1.8	Purchasing of DB Tranquilizer Gun and related medicine for wild life Rescue.	Lump Sum	7. 50
1.9	Expenditure on veterinary care and other services	Lump Sum	1.00
2.00	Other official and Emergency Consistency Expenditure	Lump Sum	2.00
2.1	Eradication of Lantana	10 Ha.	8.50
	Total		**105.00 (One Crore Five Lakh)**

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(17)

Sr.No.	Proposed work	Physical Target	Financial Target (Lakh)
2.Soil and water Conservation structure.			
2.1	R.R Dry Check dam	15 No.	4.55
2.2	Gulli Pluging	18 No.	1.8
2.3	Wire Crate CD	10 No.	5.00
2.4	Percolation tank	20 No.	4.00
2.5	Spur CrateWire	12 No.	9.60
2.6	BrushWood CD	Lump Sum	0.05
		Total	**25.00 (Twenty Five Lakh)**
		Grand Total	**130.00 (One Crore Thirty Lakh)**

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2.2. Others

2.2.1. Proposal Name : Proposal for use of 315.74 ha of forest land for renovation of Asolamenda Irrigation Project from tiger corridor connecting Tadoba-Andhari Tiger Reserve-Kawal Tiger Reserve-Tipeshwar Sanctuary in Bramhapuri, Central Chanda and Chandrapur Forest Division of Chandrapur district, Maharashtra. FP/MH/IRRIG/39591/2019

Description :

The proposal is for use of 315.74 ha of forest land for renovation of Asolamenda Irrigation Project from tiger corridor connecting Tadoba-Andhari Tiger Reserve-Kawal Tiger Reserve-Tipeshwar Sanctuary in Bramhapuri, Central Chanda and Chandrapur Forest Divisions in Chandrapur district, Maharashtra.

It is proposed to raise the height of existing Asolamendha Dam by 2.70 M. and proposed to store the additional water through Gosikhurd Right Bank Canal. It is proposed to increase the existing Command Area of Asolamendha Project from 9919 Ha to 70412 Ha. The area required under this project is 243.27 for additional submergence area and 72.47 ha for canal network system.

The site inspection committee had recommended cancellation of 4 overpasses, modification of span of one overpass from 50 m to 100 m, construction of an overpass of width 50 m, addition of two overpasses of span 50 m each, landscaping near overpasses, escape ramps of wildlife, provision of directors, measures to control human access and comprehensive mitigation for the entire existing canal network of the larger Gosekhurd irrigation project in the landscape should be implemented.

The Standing Committee in the 81st meeting decided that a comprehensive review meeting may be conducted to evaluate the proposal with the User Agency, Maharashtra Forest Department, Forest Conservation Division of the Ministry, National Tiger Conservation

Authority, Wildlife Institute of India and accordingly decided to defer the proposal for the next meeting.

A meeting was held under the Chairmanship of Inspector General of Forests (Wildlife) on 12.02.2025.

The Standing Committee may like to take a view in the matter.

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Report of the Committee constituted as per directions of the Standing Committee of the National Board for Wild Life in respect of proposal no. FP/MH/IRRIG/39591/2019

BACKGROUND

The State Government of Maharashtra has received proposal no. FP/MH/IRRIG/39591/2019 for the use of 315.74 ha of forest land for the renovation of the Asolamenda Irrigation Project from the tiger corridor connecting Tadoba-Andhari Tiger Reserve - Kawal Tiger Reserve - Tipeshwar Sanctuary and Bramhapuri, Central Chanda and Chandrapur Forest Divisions of Chandrapur district, Maharashtra.

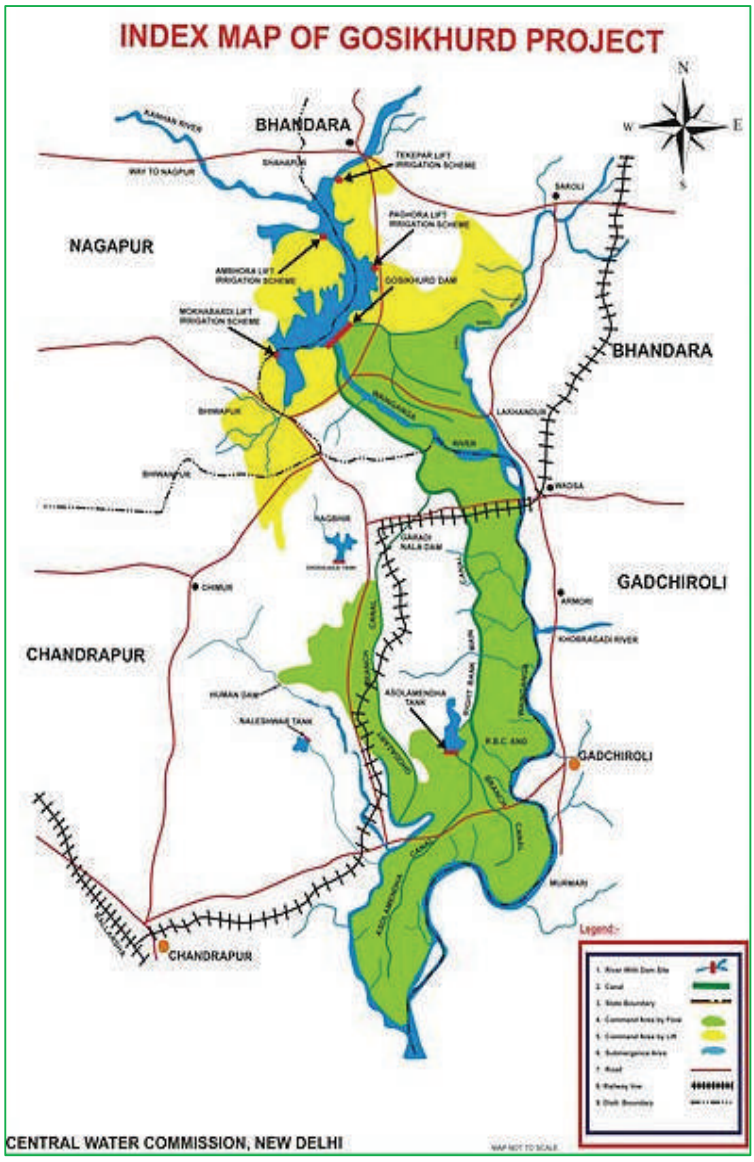

Figure 1: Location map of the project.

As the proposal involves tiger-occupied landscapes adjoining Tadoba Andhari Tiger Reserve (TATR), the Ministry had sought advice from the National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) in accordance with section 38-O(1)(g) of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972. The NTCA vide their letter F. No. 7-209/2023-NTCA dated 2nd February 2024, made the following observations and recommendations:

1. The project site lies at an approximate distance of 12 km from Tadoba Andhari TR (TATR), 8.5 km from Kanhargaon WLS and 3 km from least cost pathway tiger corridor between TATR and Navegaon Nagzira TR (NNTR) delineated by NTCA and WII.

2. The project site is part of Eastern Vidarbha Landscape tiger corridor delineated by WII. It is also part of tiger corridor landscape in between TATR and NNTR delineated in the Tiger Conservation Plan of TATR by Maharashtra Forest Department.

3. The project site had tiger presence as per 2022 and 2018 cycles of all India tiger estimation.

4. As per 2022 cycle of all India tiger estimation, the project site had presence of endangered large mammals such as Tiger, Chital, Sambar, Dhole, Leopard, Ratel and Sloth bear.

5. Although the project site lies in a multiple use area outside any Tiger Reserve, importance of the landscape for tiger conservation cannot be overemphasized. Forests of Chandrapur, Bramhapuri and Central Chanda Forest Divisions serve as sink habitats to dispersing tigers from high tiger density Tadoba Andhari TR and provide refuge to other carnivores such as leopard. They are, therefore, important not only for the long-term viability of this important central Indian tiger population but also for minimizing human carnivore interface in this agro-pastoral-industrial landscape. This landscape is infamous for human-wildlife conflict and a lot of human mortalities happen due to attacks by tigers and leopards. Since these forests are interspersed with human habitations, managing conflict situations in a timely manner is the crux of preventing retaliation and fostering better future tolerance of communities for conservation. It is noteworthy to mention that impact of loss of further forest land in tiger corridors would be cumulative and is likely to escalate human-wildlife interface in the region. Ascertaining appropriate mitigation measures for the project is beyond the scope of this assessment.

6. In light of this, SC-NBWL may constitute a committee comprising of the members of MoEFCC, NTCA, WII, Maharashtra Forest Department and User Agency before granting any statutory clearance to the instant proposal.

The above proposal was discussed in the 80th meeting of Standing Committee of National Board for Wild Life held on 9th October, 2024 under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister for Environment, Forest & Climate Change. After discussions, the Standing Committee decided that a site inspection committee comprising of representatives of the Ministry, NTCA, WII, Maharashtra Forest Department and User Agency may be constituted for site appraisal and examination of the mitigation plan and, therefore, decided to defer the proposal

COMMITTEE CONSTITUTION

A committee was constituted by the Ministry vide its OM **No. WL-6/119/2024 WL** dated 21st October 2024 with the following composition and terms of reference:

1. Representative from NTCA
2. Representative of Director, Wildlife Institute of India
3. Representative from Maharashtra Forest Department
4. Representative from User Agency Member
5. Representative from MoEF&CC.

Terms of Reference:

i. The Committee shall examine the proposal and carry out site inspection.

ii. The Committee shall examine the mitigation plan and make suggestions.

iii. The Committee may co-opt experts in this field.

iv. The Committee shall study relevant reports, court orders, tribunal decisions, policy directives etc. concerning proposal.

The Ministry nominated Scientist E (Wildlife) Dr. Sudheer Chintalapati on the Committee. Shri Nand Kishore Kale, Assistant Inspector General of Forests, Regional Office, National Tiger Conservation Authority, Nagpur, was nominated by the National Tiger Conservation Authority to the committee. Wildlife Institute of India nominated Dr. Bilal, Scientist F, Dr Jitendra Ramgaokar, Chief Conservator of Forests, Chandrapur was nominated by the Maharashtra Forest Department on the Committee while Shri Jitendra Turkhede, Executive Engineer, was nominated by the User Agency of the committee as their representatives.

MEETING AND SITE INSPECTION

The Committee carried out a site inspection on 13.12.2024. Sh. Rajesh Patil Superintending Engineer, Gosikhurd Project Circle, Nagpur also joined the Site Visit team. The committee visited the project site and reviewed the mitigation measures proposed and also the ones which were partly constructed. The mitigation measures were evaluated based on suitability for wildlife species in the landscape, including tigers, movement requirements of wildlife, and the possibility of human-wildlife conflict in the vicinity of the project area as it passes through the tiger habitat and corridor **(Figure 2).**

The team at the site interacting with local forest and irrigation officials.

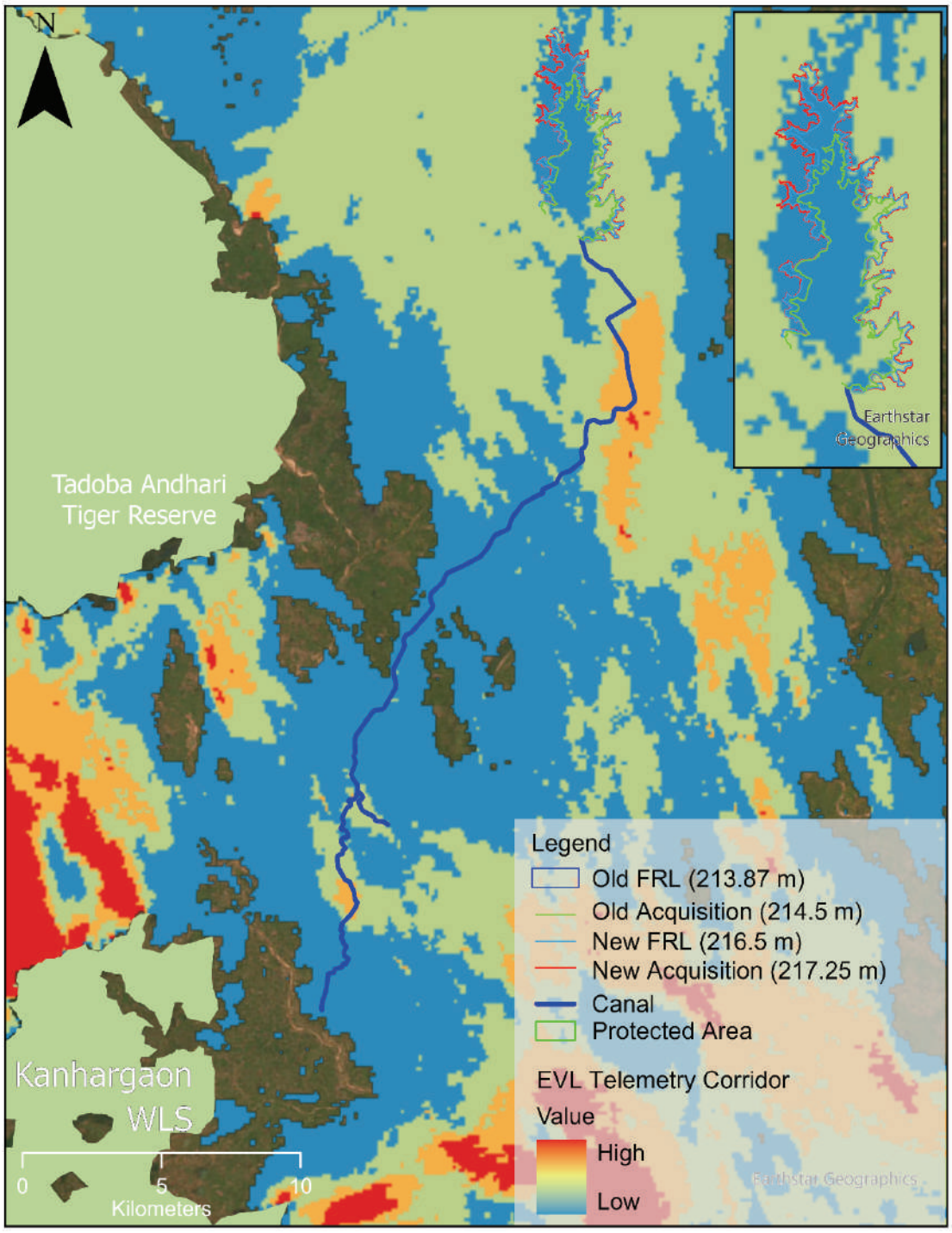

Figure 2: Location of the project within the tiger corridor and with respect to the tiger reserves and protected areas in the landscape.

OBSERVATIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

Wildlife underpasses:

None of the existing underpasses on the canal were found to be suitable for wild animal movement. Thus, they are not to be considered wildlife crossing structures. However, sedimentation in underpasses may be regularly checked so that amphibians and reptiles can use them.

Wildlife overpasses:

A total of 11 wildlife overpasses of 50 m width have been proposed (Table 1). The locations of these overpasses have been decided based on wildlife crossing points identified jointly with the forest department.

Table 1: Details of wildlife mitigation measures proposed by the User Agency on the Asolamendha Canal.

S. No.	Name of Structure	Chainage in km	Side Compartment	Width (m)	Northing	Easting
1	Saoli	400	352	34.5	N $20^0$12^{l}20.3^{ll}	E $79^0$49^{l}41.1^{ll}
2	Saoli	920	163 FDCM	34.5	N $20^0$12^{l}14.3^{ll}	E $79^0$49^{l}44.7^{ll}
3	Saoli	2200	163 FDCM	34.5	N $20^0$11^{l}58.8^{ll}	E $79^0$50^{l}7.5^{ll}
4	Saoli	2750	379	34.5	N $20^0$11^{l}49.8^{ll}	E $79^0$50^{l}30.02^{ll}
5	Saoli	3460	379,381/1662	34.5	N $20^0$11^{l}37.6^{ll}	E $79^0$50^{l}40.3^{ll}
6	Saoli	4400	165 FDCM	34.5	N $20^0$11^{l}14.1^{ll}	E $79^0$50^{l}59.9^{ll}
7	Saoli	7380	339 / 1679	28.5	N $20^0$10^{l}0.00^{ll}	E $79^0$50^{l}38.5^{ll}
8	Saoli	7880	339	28.5	N $20^0$09^{l}36.7^{ll}	E $79^0$50^{l}53.3^{ll}
9	Saoli	9665	166 FDCM	28.5	N $20^0$09^{l}24.5^{ll}	E $79^0$51^{l}2.60^{ll}
10	Saoli	10440	73 / 1565	28.5	N $20^0$08^{l}31.8^{ll}	E $79^0$51^{l}9.1^{ll}
11	Saoli	11780	73 / 1565	28.5	N $20^0$08^{l}0.8^{ll}	E $79^0$51^{l}16.4^{ll}

Of these structures, 4 overpasses lie areas with forest areas on one side and areas interspersed with agriculture and human-dominated areas on the other side **(Figure 3).**

Figure 3: Example of proposed wildlife overpasses lying in areas with forest on one side and agriculture on another.

Overpasses in such sites are not recommended as this can potentially increase wildlife conflict with humans. Details of these overpasses are provided below:

Table 2: Details of wildlife overpasses in human areas on one side.

S. No.	Name of Structures	Chainage in KM	Length M
5	Saoli	3460	50
6	Saoli	4400	50
10	Saoli	10440	50
11	Saoli	11780	50

The following changes are recommended regarding the proposed wildlife overpasses **(Figure 4):**

- **Cancellation of Certain Overpasses**: The overpasses listed in **Table 2** should not be constructed. This recommendation is based on the evaluation of their necessity, feasibility, and effectiveness for facilitating wildlife movement in the identified areas. However, in the entire stretch covered by these overpasses and the intervening length of the canal, fencing should be erected on the far bank of the canal and ramps for wildlife towards the forest side should be provided so that animals are

able to easily come out if they enter the canal accidently. In addition to this, waterholes should be constructed with water sourced from the canal or other suitable sources so that the need for animals to approach the canal for water is minimized.

- **Modification of Proposed Overpass at Chainage 2750**: The width of the wildlife overpass at **Chainage 2750** should be increased from the initially proposed **50 meters to 100 meters**. This adjustment is recommended to enhance the functionality of the overpass by providing sufficient space for safe and uninterrupted movement of wildlife, particularly larger species such as tigers and herbivores, while minimizing stress and conflict.

- **Construction of Overpass at RD 9195**: The overpass proposed at **RD 9195** should be developed specifically as a **wildlife overpass** with a width of **50 meters**. This will provide a dedicated crossing structure to accommodate wildlife movement in that area and help maintain ecological connectivity.

- **Addition of Two New Overpasses**: To further enhance wildlife movement and habitat connectivity, two additional wildlife overpasses, each with a width of **50 meters**, are recommended at the following GPS coordinates:
  - **20° 7'57.99"N, 79°51'15.81"E**
  - **20° 9'25.86"N, 79°50'59.68"E**

These additional overpasses have been strategically proposed based on observed wildlife crossing points and ecological data to mitigate habitat fragmentation and reduce human-wildlife conflict in the project area.

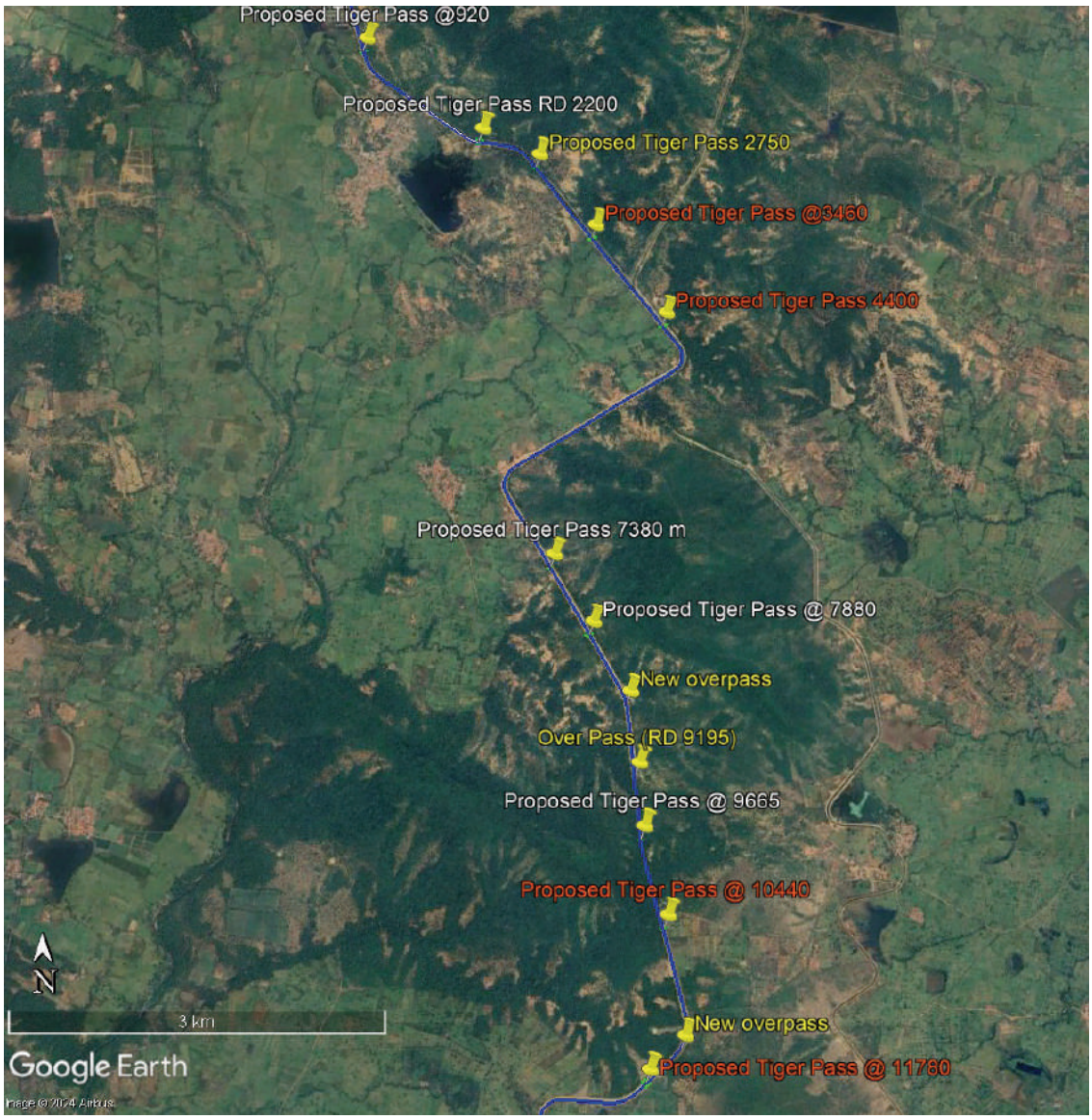

Figure 4: Recommended changes in placement of wildlife overpasses on the Asolamendha Canal. Overpasses labelled in red are to be removed, and those in yellow are to be altered/added.

Landscaping near wildlife overpasses

The area near the wildlife overpasses should be landscaped to facilitate use by wildlife. Provision of natural vegetation near crossing structures will increase rate of use by wildlife. Slopes on either side should be stabilised, construction rubble and debris should be removed and revegetation using native grass and shrub species should be done. The top of the overpasses is to be landscaped with undulations such that it deters the passage of motorbikes and other vehicles **(Figure 5).** The approach of the overpasses should be level or with mild slope connecting to the overpass.

Guide walls extending 50 m on both sides of the overpasses are to be provided to funnel animal movement towards the overpasses.

Figure 5: Landscaping of the wildlife overpasses should be ideally done in an undulating manner to reduce use by motorbikes and other vehicles.

Escape ramps for wildlife

Ramps should be placed on the canal every 500 m in agriculture-forest areas (on one side of the canal—towards the forest bank) and one ramp between two overpasses in forest areas alternating canal banks **(Figure 6).** The ramps should be placed against the direction of the water flow, at least 2 m wide, and with a slope angle of not more than 30 degrees.

Figure 6: Escape ramps for wildlife on canals can help wildlife access water as well escape drowning in the canal. [Picture by J. D. Pati]

Provision of directors

Installation of wires stretched diagonally across the canal with one end tied near an escape structure (also called 'cable directors') can increase the effectiveness of the escape ramps (Fig. 7). Plastic floats on the wires can help increase the visibility of the wires and add buoyancy to the wires.

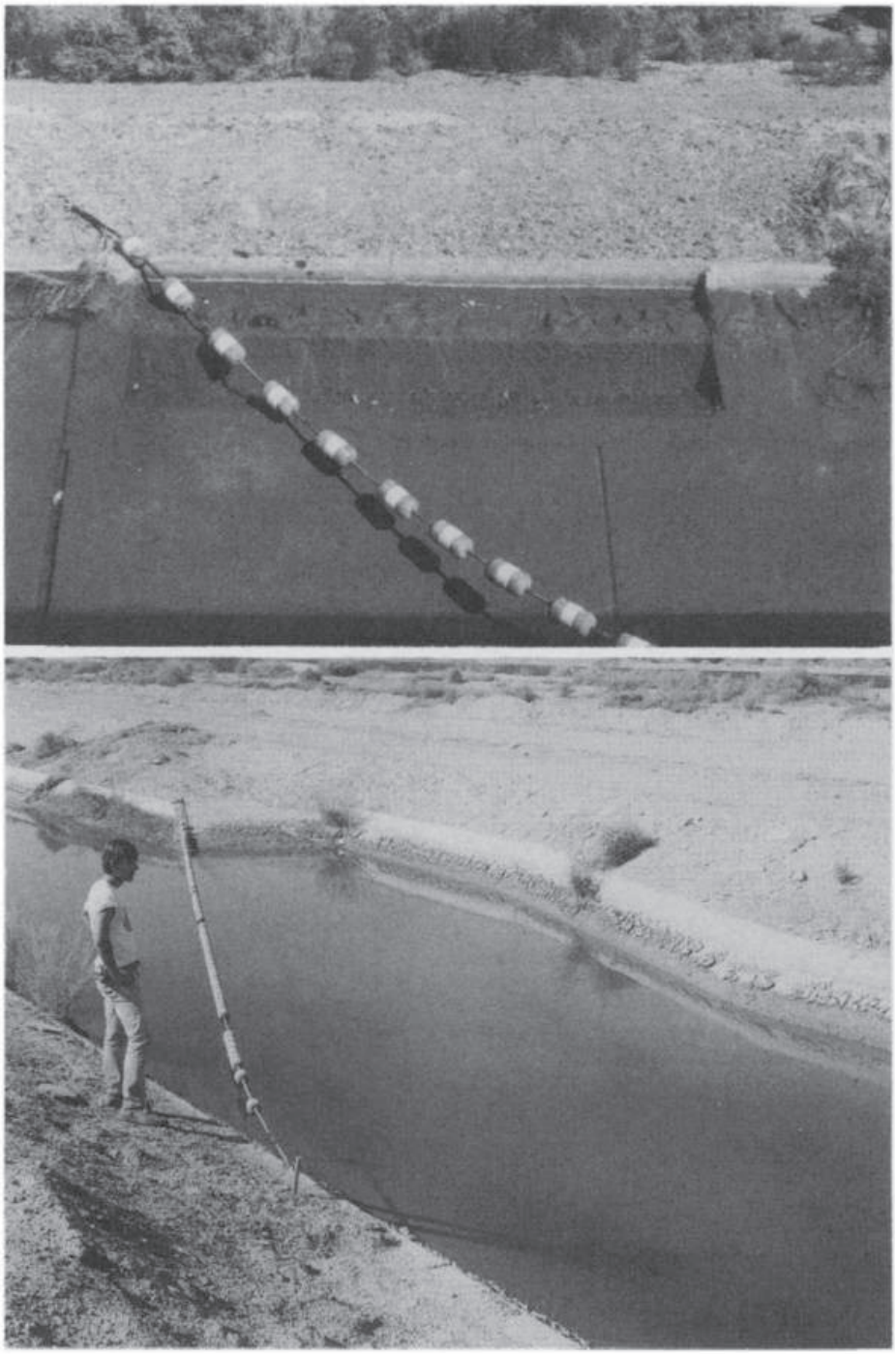

Figure 7: Diagonal placement of wires with floats can aide drowning wildlife reach escape ramps.

Other measures:

1. Measures should be taken to control access by humans, particularly in the stretches of the canal passing through the forest.

2. Since there are multiple canals in the landscape, crisscrossing tiger corridors and the habitat. The landscape has been prone to human-wildlife conflict. Therefore, it is recommended that comprehensive mitigation for the entire existing canal network of the larger Gosekhurd irrigation project in the landscape should be implemented. Some canals already have proper mitigation measures **(Figure - 8)**, which need to be evaluated for efficacy and, if desired, measures to be implemented to enhance wildlife use. The exercise should be time-bound (within 6 months) and should be carried by a reputed institute with a background understanding of species ecology and impacts of linear infrastructure. The measures should proposed in consultation with the Forest and Irrigation Department. The user agency should initiate the process of same.

Figure 8: Existing overpass on Canal network in Chandrapur landscape.

The SC may recommend the project – NBWL, subject to the recommendations detailed above.

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Dr. Bilal Habib Scientist F Wildlife Institute of India Dehradun	Shri Nandkishore Kale Assistant Inspector General of Forests National Tiger Conservation Authority Nagpur	Shri Jitendra Turkhede Executive Engineer Asolamendha Project Renovation Dn no. 1, Mul, Dist Chandrapur Maharashtra
Shri Jitendra Ramgaonkar Chief Conservator of Forests Chandrapur (Territorial) Maharashtra		Dr. Sudheer Chintalapati Scientist E (Wildlife) Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, New Delhi

Agenda Item No. - 3

Policy Matters and Court Orders

Agenda Item No. - 4

Amendment in the Minutes of Previous Meetings

4.1. Proposal Name : Ammendment in the condition of Proposal FP/RJ/ROAD/2439/2018 for use of 166.43 ha of land from Desert National Park Sanctuary for widening and Strengthening of Myajlar-Jaisalmer section of NH-11 between km 0+855 to km 63+615, Rajasthan .

Description :

Proposal FP/RJ/ROAD/2439/2018 for use of 166.43 ha of land from Desert National Park Sanctuary for widening and Strengthening of Myajlar-Jaisalmer section of NH-11 between km 0+855 to km 63+615, Rajasthan was considered and recommended by the Standing Committee in its 80th meeting held on 21.10.2024. One of the conditions imposed by the Standing Committee was that the animal passage plan prepared by the WII shall be implemented by the User Agency. However, double the number of underpasses (viaducts) with span of 250m and 150 m proposed in the plan prepared by the WII shall be constructed by the User Agency along the road.

National Highways Authority of India has written to the Ministry Wildlife Institute of India (WII) was requested for preparation of mitigation plan/scientific animal passage plan as per direction of additional Principal Chief Conservator of Forest & Chief Wildlife Warden, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

WII has carried out detailed field & analytical research on animal usage and habitat along the existing road during September 2022 to February 2023 & based on it a Scientific report on animal passage and mitigation plan for proposed widening of existing road was prepared & submitted report vide letter dated 01.04.2023. As per the report, following structure/requirement were proposed: -

Recommended mitigation structures	Number of Segments	Length of structure per segment (m)	Cumulative length (Km)
Underpass (viaduct)	9	250	2.25
	2	150	0.3
Box Culvert	19	30	0.57
Pipe culvert	107	2	0.21
Fence	149	250x2	85.88
Railing over underpasses	11	250x2 150x2	5.1

NHAI has further mentioned that the initial civil work cost of the project was Rs. 430.41 crores for the project length of 101 Km and cost of the mitigation plan proposed by WII has been worked to Rs. 442.20 crores for project length of 63 Km passing through DNP. The project cost of 63 Km length in WL area is only 268.47 crores. This project cost of 268.47 crores has the additional mitigation plan cost of Rs. 442.20 crores (164.7%), as proposed by the WII. It makes

the total project cost from Rs. 430.41 Cr. to 872.61 Cr. which was submitted by NHAI before the NBWL.

The cost of these additional structures has been worked out to approx. Rs. 289.24 crores. This will further increase the project cost to Rs. 1161.85 crores.

NHAI has also stated the technical Issues, namely, frequent elevations and descents, reduced driving comfort and additional underpasses will be beyond the scientific study of the WII and no free space is having been left out for these additional structures in the WIl mitigation plan.

NHAI further mentioned that the cost of project has already increased from Rs. 430.41 Crores to 872.61 Crore due to implementation of mitigation plan submitted by Wll & it will further increased to Rs. 1161.85 cores in case of double the number of under passes of 150 mtr & 250 Mtr. as per the approval of NBWL, therefore total cost will be approx. 2.5 times of original cost of project.

NHAI has requested that the condition that "However double the number of underpasses with span of 250 mtr & 150 mtr shall be constructed by the user agency along the road" may please be waived off. **The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the matter.**

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4.2. Proposal Name : Revised Wildlife Mitigation Costs for ten 4G Tower Installations in Telangana.

Description :

Ten proposals of the installation of telecommunication towers were recommended/approved by the Standing Committee in its 79th meeting held on 31.07.2024. The User Agency i.e. BSNL has mentioned to the State Government of Telangana that in some of the other states, demand notice for Forest land diversion for the similar projects, the mitigation cost is around Rs.2.00 lakhs per site. The BSNL further, stated that the 4G Saturation project is a Central Govt. initiative focused on expanding connectivity to rural and remote areas and that a more consistent and economical approach to wildlife mitigation cost across the state is essential.

In view of the small extent of forest area involved in diversion and considering that there will be minimal disturbance to wildlife habitat, there is justification for reconsidering and rationalizing the wildlife mitigation cost.

The State Government has requested that considering the small extent of Forest area involved in diversion, minimal disturbance to WL habitat and the request of M/s. BSNL, the wildlife mitigation plan which was proposed earlier for implementation may be revised as follows:

S. No	Name of the proposal	Approved Wildlife Mitigation Plan	Revised Wildlife Mitigation Plan
1.	Proposal for use of 0.020 ha of forest land from Pakhal Wildlife Sanctuary for installation of 4G Mobile Tower under Government of India- Department of Telecommunications- Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF) for provision of 4G Mobile Services at Gundam village, Gudur Division, falling in Mahabubabad District,	12.00	2.00

	Telangana State, Telangana State in favour of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL)- **WL/TG/Others/445648/ 2023**		
2.	Proposal for use of 0.020 ha of forest land from Pakhal Wildlife Sanctuary for installation of 4G Mobile Tower under Government of India- Department of Telecommunications-Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF) for Provision of 4G Mobile Services at Ramavaram village, Gudur Division, falling in Mahabubabad District, Telangana State in favour of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL)-**WL/TG/Others/445649/ 2023**	12.00	2.00
3.	Proposal for use of 0.042 ha of forest land within buffer of Kawal Tiger Reserve for installation of 4G Mobile Tower (0.024 ha) and laying of OFC cable (0.018 ha) for providing 4G Mobile Services at Kuntaguda Village, Adilabad District, Telangana-**WL/TG/Others/ 443893/ 2023**	11.50	2.00
4.	Proposal for use of 0.042 ha of forest land from tiger corridor landscape in between Kawal and Indravati Tiger Reserve for installation of 4 G Mobile Telecom Towers at (2) Villages i.e., Tokenmovad, Bolapatar Villages in Asifabad Division of KB. Asifabad District in favour of M/s. Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited, Mancherial, Telangana. **WL/TG/Others/453953/2023**	11.25	4.00
5.	Proposal for use of 0.063 ha of forest land from tiger corridor landscape in between Kawal and Indravati Tiger Reserve for installation of three 4 G mobile telecom towers at (3) villages i.e. Nandigaon, Kadamba Koyyapalli of Kaghaznagar Division of KB, Asifabad District in favour of M/s Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited, Macherial, Telangana-**WL/TG/Others/ 450309/2023**	18.00	6.00.
6.	Proposal for use of 0.109 ha of forest land from tiger corridor landscape in between Kawal and Indravati Tiger Reserve for installation of 4G Mobile Services at Gundepalle Village (Tower - 0.021Ha), Itikyalapahad (Tower – 0.021Ha), Jilleda (Tower –0.021Ha), Mediaplly (Tower – 0.021Ha), Regulaguda (Tower - 0.021Ha, OFC - 0.004Ha) in Asifabad Division, falling in Kumuram Bheem Asifabad District, Telangana State- **WL/TG/Others/ 450385/ 2023**	41.00	10.00
7.	Proposal for use of 0.0348 ha of forest land from buffer zone of Kawal Tiger Reserve for installation of 4G Mobile Tower at Karnam Loddi Village, Nirmal District, Telangana-	10.00	2.00

	WL/TG/Others/ 443905/ 2023		
8.	Proposal for use of 0.0908 ha of forest Land from buffer zone of Kawal Tiger Reserve for installation of 4G Mobile Tower (0.0224 ha) and laying of OFC cable (0.0684) under Government of India-Department of Telecommunications-Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF) for providing 4G Mobile Services at Korakantithanda, Nirmal Division, falling in Nirmal District, Telangana State in favour of M/s Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited- **WL/TG/Others/443910/2023**	11.00	2.00
9.	Proposal for use of 0.020 ha of forest land from Eturnagaram Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of 4G Mobile Tower at Banjar Yellapur village (Gangaram GP) falling in WLM Eturnagaram division of Mulugu district in favour of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited-**WL/TG/Others/ 445640/ 2023**	15.00	2.00
10	Proposal for use of 0.094 ha of forest land from buffer zone of Kawal Tiger Reserve for 4G Mobile Services at Babejhari (Tower-0.021Ha, OFC-0.031Ha), Jodeghat (Tower-0.021Ha) and tiger corridor landscape between Indravati and Kawal Tiger Reserve at Teepargaon Village (Tower-0.021Ha) in Asifabad Division, falling in Kumuram Bheem Asifabad District, Telangana State favor of M/s Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited. **WL/TG/Others/450361/2023**	32.00	6.00

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

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Agenda Item No. - 5

Fresh Proposals to be Discussed

Category Name - Communication Post

S.No.	Name of the proposal
1.	Proposal for use of 0.0186 ha of forestland from Sitamata Wildlife Sanctuary for Mobile Tower Installation under 4G Saturation Project, district Pratapgarh-Village-Balaliya-(108490) in Tehsil Pratapgarh in favour of BSNL. WL/RJ/Others/468154/2024
2.	Proposal for use of 0.0186 ha of non-forest land from Sitamata Wildlife Sanctuary for Mobile Tower Installation under 4G Saturation Project, district Pratapgarh-Village-Talaipal-(108411) in Tehsil Pratapgarh in favour of BSNL. WL/RJ/Others/436913/2023
3.	Proposal for use of 0.0186 ha of non-forestland from Sitamata Wildlife Sanctuary for Mobile Tower Installation under 4G Saturation Project, district- Pratapgarh, Village-Khalel-(108413) in Tehsil Pratapgarh in favour of BSNL. WL/RJ/Others/436907/2023
4.	Proposal for use of 0.0186 ha of non-forestland from Sitamata Wildlife Sanctuary for Mobile Tower Installation under 4G Saturation Project, district Pratapgarh, Village-Patiya Pal-(108415) in Tehsil Pratapgarh in favour of BSNL. WL/RJ/Others/436912/2023
5.	Proposal for use of 0.0186 ha of non-forestland from Sitamata Wildlife Sanctuary for Mobile Tower Installation under 4G Saturation Project, district - Pratapgarh, Village-Rana-(108410) in Tehsil Pratapgarh in favour of BSNL. WL/RJ/Others/436901/2023
6.	Proposal for use of 0.0186 ha of non-forest land from Sitamata Wildlife Sanctuary for Mobile Tower Installation under 4G Saturation Project, district - Pratapgarh, Village-Garhvela-(108419) in Tehsil Pratapgarh in favour of BSNL. WL/RJ/Others/438250/2023
7.	Proposal for use of 0.0222 ha of non-forestland from Desert National Park for Mobile Tower Installation under 4G Saturation Project, District Jaisalmer, Village-Tejsi-(86135)"in tehsil Jaisalmer in favour of BSNL. WL/RJ/Others/448409/2023
8.	Proposal for use of 0.0186 ha of non-forestland from Sitamata Wildlife Sanctuary for Mobile Tower Installation under 4G Saturation Project, district Pratapgarh, Village-Mand Kalan-(108412) in Tehsil Pratapgarh in favour of BSNL. WL/RJ/Others/436910/2023
9.	Proposal for use of 0.0186 ha of non-forestland from Sitamata Wildlife Sanctuary for Mobile Tower Installation under 4G Saturation Project, district Pratapgarh, Village-Pal, Tehsil Pratapgarh in favour of BSNL. WL/RJ/Others/436629/2023
10.	Mobile Tower Installation by Bharti Hexacom Limited in Private Land Plot No. 48 of Revenue Village - Maneri, Tehsil & District - Jaisalmer (FP/RJ/Others/6502/2022) WL/RJ/Others/447761/2023

11.	Proposal for use of 0.02 ha of forest land from Govind Pashu Vihar Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of mobile tower for 4G service at place named Pujeli C.N.-5 in favour of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited in Kanyasani Village, Uttarkashi District, Uttarakhand. WL/UK/Others/435398/2023

1. Proposal No: WL/RJ/Others/468154/2024

1	Proposal Name	Proposal for use of 0.0186 ha of forestland from Sitamata Wildlife Sanctuary for Mobile Tower Installation under 4G Saturation Project, district Pratapgarh-Village-Balaliya-(108490) in Tehsil Pratapgarh in favour of BSNL.
2	Name of the protected area involved	Sitamata Wildlife Sanctuary
3	Proposal Number	WL/RJ/Others/468154/2024
4	State Name	RAJASTHAN
5	Whether the proposal is sub-judice	Yes
6	Area of the protected area(Ha)	42294.5
7	Area proposed for diversion / De-notification	0.0186
8	Total Diverted Area from Protected Area	0
9	Status of ESZ if any	Final ESZ notification on 17th April, 2017. The Eco-Sensitive Zone is spread over an area 172.45 square kilometers
10	Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972	Proposed work does not affect any natural water bodies and wildlife management work. There may not be any significant impact w.r.t. Section29 of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 if project is implemented with mitigative measures.
11	Whether linear/non-linear	Non - Linear
12	Whether EC obtained	No
13	Name of the application Agency	MAHESH NAIR
14	Date of submission	02/04/2024
15	Total number of trees to be felled	0
16	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	Yes

17	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	To provides 4 G telecom services to the inhabitants of the village.
18	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Sitamata Wildlife Sanctuary is home toFour horned antelope, Flying squirrel and Rusty spotted cat etc.
19	Violation (if any) done by the User Agency in the past?	No
20	Type of forest	Tropical Dry Deciduous Forests
21	Proposed Mitigation Measures	As per S.No. 24
22	Recommendation of the state board for wildlife	Proposal was recommended by State Board for Wild life through circulation.
23	Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden	Recommended
24	Conditions imposed by Chief Wild Life Warden	The Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal subject to the following conditions: 1. 2 % of the proportional project cost falling within the Protected Area should be deposited in RPACS by the user agency for prey base augmentation, habitat improvement in Protected Areas of the State and relocation of villages. 2. No work shall be done before sunrise and after sunset in the project area. 3. No material of any kind should be extracted from the Protected Area and Eco-Sensitive Zone. 4. There will be no felling of trees except mentioned in the proposal and no burning of fuel wood inside the Protected Area and Eco-Sensitive Zone. 5. The waste material generated should be disposed outside the Protected Area and Eco-Sensitive Zone. 6. There will be no labor camp within 1 km from the boundary of Protected Area. 7. No blasting will be carried out within 1 km from the boundary of Protected Area 8. There shall be no high mast/ beam/ search lights & high

		sounds within 1 km from the Protected Area boundary. 9. The user agency and project personnel will comply with the provisions of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972. 10. Maintenance activity of any nature should be carried out only after seeking formal approval from competent authority of tiger reserve/PA. 11. Any permission / clearance required under FCA-1980 or other acts may be taken as per rules. 12. The project area will be fenced with six feet chain link by the User agency. 13. The user agency shall comply with the advisory issued by Ministry of Environment and Forests vide letter F.No. 15-11/2010/WL-I dated 09.08.2012 on the use of mobile towers. 14. Noise less machinery/equipment should be used to operate the mobile towers. 15. Electromagnetic radiation should be limited within safe limits for wildlife including birds, bees and other insects as per the guidelines to be issued by Government of India. 16. Any guidelines/regulations or orders of Hon'ble Courts in this regard should be strictly complied with. 17. Solar power as far as possible should be used to operate the mobile tower. 18. No approach road will be constructed for establishment of tower.
25	Comments of NTCA	
26	Comments of Ministry	No project proposal has been recommended so far in the Sitamata Wildlife Sanctuaryby the Standing Committee. The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.

2. Proposal No: WL/RJ/Others/436913/2023

1	Proposal Name	Proposal for use of 0.0186 ha of non-forest land from Sitamata Wildlife Sanctuary for Mobile Tower Installation under 4G Saturation Project, district Pratapgarh-Village-Talaipal-(108411) in Tehsil Pratapgarh in favour of BSNL.
2	Name of the protected area involved	Sitamata Wildlife Sanctuary
3	Proposal Number	WL/RJ/Others/436913/2023
4	State Name	RAJASTHAN
5	Whether the proposal is sub-judice	No
6	Area of the protected area(Ha)	42294.50
7	Area proposed for diversion / De-notification	0.0186
8	Total Diverted Area from Protected Area	0
9	Status of ESZ if any	Final ESZ notification on 17th April, 2017. The Eco-Sensitive Zone is spread over an area 172.45 square kilometers around the boundary of Sitamata Wildlife Sanctuary.
10	Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972	The proposed land for mobile tower installation is non forest land inside Sitamata Wildlife Sanctuary Proposed work does not affect any natural water bodies and wildlife management work. There may not be any significant impact w.r.t. Section29 of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 if project is implemented with mitigative measures.
11	Whether linear/non-linear	Non - Linear
12	Whether EC obtained	No
13	Name of the application Agency	MAHESH NAIR
14	Date of submission	17/07/2023
15	Total number of trees to	1

	be felled	
16	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	Yes
17	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	To provides 4 G telecom services to the inhabitants of the village.
18	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Sitamata Wildlife Sanctuary is home to four horned antelope, flying squirrel and rusty spotted cat etc.
19	Violation (if any) done by the User Agency in the past?	No
20	Type of forest	Tropical Dry Deciduous Forests
21	Proposed Mitigation Measures	As in S.No. 24
22	Recommendation of the state board for wildlife	Proposal was recommended by State Board for Wild Life through circulation.
23	Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden	Recommended
24	Conditions imposed by Chief Wild Life Warden	The Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal subject to the following conditions: 1. 2 % of the proportional project cost falling within the Protected Area should be deposited in RPACS by the user agency for prey base augmentation, habitat improvement in Protected Areas of the State and relocation of villages 2. No work shall be done before sunrise and after sunset in the project area. 3. No material of any kind should be extracted from the Protected Area and Eco-Sensitive Zone. 4. There will be no felling of trees except mentioned in the proposal and no burning of fuel wood inside the Protected Area and Eco-Sensitive Zone. 5. The waste material generated should be disposed outside the

		Protected Area and Eco-Sensitive Zone. 6. There will be no labor camp within 1 km from the boundary of Protected Area. 7. No blasting will be carried out within 1 km from the boundary of Protected Area during the work. 8. There shall be no high mast/ beam/ search lights & high sounds within 1 km from the Protected Area boundary. 9. The user agency and project personnel will comply with the provisions of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972. 10. Maintenance activity of any nature should be carried out only after seeking formal approval from competent authority of tiger reserve/PA. 11. Any permission / clearance required under FCA-1980 or other acts may be taken as per rules. 12. The project area will be fenced with six feet chain link by the User agency. 13. The user agency shall comply with the advisory issued by Ministry of Environment and Forests vide letter F.No. 15-11/2010/WL-I dated 09.08.2012 on the use of mobile towers. 14. Noise less machinery/equipment should be used to operate the mobile towers. 15. Electromagnetic radiation should be limited within safe limits for wildlife including birds, bees and other insects as per the guidelines to be issued by Government of India. 16. Any guidelines/regulations or orders of Hon'ble Courts in this regard should be strictly complied with. 17. Solar power as far as possible should be used to operate the mobile tower. 18. No approach road will be constructed for establishment of tower. 19. Drilling/excavation of pits to erect posts and other works shall be executed preferably by manual labour.
25	Comments of NTCA	NA
26	Comments of Ministry	No project proposal has been recommended so far in the Sitamata Wildlife Sanctuary by the Standing Committee. The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.

3. Proposal No: WL/RJ/Others/436907/2023

1	Proposal Name	Proposal for use of 0.0186 ha of non-forestland from Sitamata Wildlife Sanctuary for Mobile Tower Installation under 4G Saturation Project, district- Pratapgarh, Village-Khalel-(108413) in Tehsil Pratapgarh in favour of BSNL.
2	Name of the protected area involved	Sitamata Wildlife Sanctuary
3	Proposal Number	WL/RJ/Others/436907/2023
4	State Name	RAJASTHAN
5	Whether the proposal is sub-judice	Yes
6	Area of the protected area(Ha)	42294.50
7	Area proposed for diversion / De-notification	0.0186
8	Total Diverted Area from Protected Area	0
9	Status of ESZ if any	Final ESZ notification on 17th April, 2017. The Eco-Sensitive Zone is spread over an area 172.45 square kilometers around the boundary of Sitamata Wildlife Sanctuary
10	Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972	The proposed land for mobile tower installation is non forest land inside Sitamata Wildlife Sanctuary Proposed work does not affect any natural water bodies and wildlife management work. There may not be any significant impact w.r.t. Section29 of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 if project is implemented with mitigative measures.
11	Whether linear/non-linear	Non - Linear
12	Whether EC obtained	No
13	Name of the application Agency	MAHESH NAIR
14	Date of submission	17/07/2023
15	Total number of trees to	1

	be felled	
16	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	Yes
17	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	To provides 4 G telecom services to the inhabitants of the village.
18	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Sitamata Wildlife Sanctuary is home toFour horned antelope, Flying squirrel and Rusty spotted cat.
19	Violation (if any) done by the User Agency in the past?	No
20	Type of forest	
21	Proposed Mitigation Measures	As in S.No. 24
22	Recommendation of the state board for wildlife	Proposal was recommended by State Board for Wild Life through circulation.
23	Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden	Recommended
24	Conditions imposed by Chief Wild Life Warden	The Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal subject to the following conditions: 1. 2 % of the proportional project cost falling within the Protected Area should be deposited in RPACS by the user agency for prey base augmentation, habitat improvement in Protected Areas of the State and relocation of villages. 2. No work shall be done before sunrise and after sunset in the project area. 3. No material of any kind should be extracted from the Protected Area and Eco-Sensitive Zone. 4. There will be no felling of trees trees except mentioned in the proposal and no burning of fuel wood inside the Protected Area and Eco-Sensitive Zone. 5. The waste material generated should be disposed outside the

		Protected Area and Eco-Sensitive Zone. 6. There will be no labor camp within 1 km from the boundary of Protected Area. 7. No blasting will be carried out within 1 km from the boundary of Protected Area during the work. 8. There shall be no high mast/ beam/ search lights & high sounds within 1 km from the Protected Area boundary. 9. The user agency and project personnel will comply with the provisions of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972. 10. Maintenance activity of any nature should be carried out only after seeking formal approval from competent authority of tiger reserve/PA. 11. Any permission / clearance required under FCA-1980 or other acts may be taken as per rules. 12. The project area will be fenced with six feet chain link by the User agency. 13. The user agency shall comply with the advisory issued by Ministry of Environment and Forests vide letter F.No. 15-11/2010/WL-I dated 09.08.2012 on the use of mobile towers. 14. Noise less machinery/equipment should be used to operate the mobile towers. 15. Electromagnetic radiation should be limited within safe limits for wildlife including birds, bees and other insects as per the guidelines to be issued by Government of India. 16. Any guidelines/regulations or orders of Hon'ble Courts in this regard should be strictly complied with. 17. Solar power as far as possible should be used to operate the mobile tower. 18. No approach road will be constructed for establishment of tower.
25	Comments of NTCA	NA
26	Comments of Ministry	No project proposal has been recommended so far in the Sitamata Wildlife Sanctuaryby the Standing Committee. The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.

4. Proposal No: WL/RJ/Others/436912/2023

1	Proposal Name	Proposal for use of 0.0186 ha of non-forestland from Sitamata Wildlife Sanctuary for Mobile Tower Installation under 4G Saturation Project, district Pratapgarh, Village-Patiya Pal-(108415) in Tehsil Pratapgarh in favour of BSNL.
2	Name of the protected area involved	Sitamata Wildlife Sanctuary
3	Proposal Number	WL/RJ/Others/436912/2023
4	State Name	RAJASTHAN
5	Whether the proposal is sub-judice	No
6	Area of the protected area(Ha)	42294.50
7	Area proposed for diversion / De-notification	0
8	Total Diverted Area from Protected Area	0.0186
9	Status of ESZ if any	Final ESZ notification on 17th April, 2017. The Eco-Sensitive Zone is spread over an area 172.45 square kilometers around the boundary of Sitamata Wildlife Sanctuary
10	Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972	The proposed land for mobile tower installation is non forest land inside Sitamata Wildlife Sanctuary Proposed work does not affect any natural water bodies and wildlife management work. There may not be any significant impact w.r.t. Section29 of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 if project is implemented with mitigative measures.
11	Whether linear/non-linear	Non - Linear
12	Whether EC obtained	No
13	Name of the application Agency	MAHESH NAIR
14	Date of submission	21/02/2024
15	Total number of trees to	0

	be felled	
16	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	Yes
17	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	To provides 4G telecom services to the inhabitants of the village.
18	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Sitamata Wildlife Sanctuary is home toFour horned antelope, Flying squirrel and Rusty spotted cat etc.
19	Violation (if any) done by the User Agency in the past?	No
20	Type of forest	NA
21	Proposed Mitigation Measures	As per S.No. 24.
22	Recommendation of the state board for wildlife	Proposal was recommended by State Board for Wild Life through circulation.
23	Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden	Recommended
24	Conditions imposed by Chief Wild Life Warden	The Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal subject to the following conditions: 1. 2 % of the proportional project cost falling within the Protected Area should be deposited in RPACS by the user agency for prey base augmentation, habitat improvement in Protected Areas of the State and relocation of villages. 2. No work shall be done before sunrise and after sunset in the project area. 3. No material of any kind should be extracted from the Protected Area and Eco-Sensitive Zone. 4. There will be no felling of trees and burning of fuel wood inside the Protected Area and Eco-Sensitive Zone. 5. The waste material generated should be disposed outside the Protected Area and Eco-Sensitive Zone.

		6. There will be no labor camp within 1 km from the boundary of Protected Area. 7. No blasting will be carried out within 1 km from the boundary of Protected Area during the work 8. There shall be no high mast/ beam/ search lights & high sounds within 1 km from the Protected Area boundary. 9. The user agency and project personnel will comply with the provisions of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972. 10. Maintenance activity of any nature should be carried out only after seeking formal approval from competent authority of tiger reserve/PA. 11. Any permission / clearance required under FCA-1980 or other acts may be taken as per rules. 12. The project area will be fenced with six feet chain link by the User agency. 13. The user agency shall comply with the advisory issued by Ministry of Environment and Forests vide letter F.No. 15-11/2010/WL-I dated 09.08.2012 on the use of mobile towers. 14. Noise less machinery/equipment should be used to operate the mobile towers. 15. Electromagnetic radiation should be limited within safe limits for wildlife including birds, bees and other insects as per the guidelines to be issued by Government of India. 16. Any guidelines/regulations or orders of Hon'ble Courts in this regard should be strictly complied with. 17. Solar power as far as possible should be used to operate the mobile tower. 18. No approach road will be constructed for establishment of tower.
25	Comments of NTCA	NA
26	Comments of Ministry	No project proposal has been recommended so far in the Sitamata Wildlife Sanctuary by the Standing Committee. The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.

5. Proposal No: WL/RJ/Others/436901/2023

1	Proposal Name	Proposal for use of 0.0186 ha of non-forestland from Sitamata Wildlife Sanctuary for Mobile Tower Installation under 4G Saturation Project, district - Pratapgarh, Village-Rana-(108410) in Tehsil Pratapgarh in favour of BSNL.
2	Name of the protected area involved	Sitamata Wildlife Sanctuary
3	Proposal Number	WL/RJ/Others/436901/2023
4	State Name	RAJASTHAN
5	Whether the proposal is sub-judice	No
6	Area of the protected area(Ha)	42294.5
7	Area proposed for diversion / De-notification	0.0186
8	Total Diverted Area from Protected Area	0
9	Status of ESZ if any	Final ESZ notification on 17th April, 2017. The Eco-Sensitive Zone is spread over an area 172.45 square kilometers around the boundary of Sitamata Wildlife Sanctuary
10	Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972	The proposed land for mobile tower installation is non forest land inside Sitamata Wildlife Sanctuary Proposed work does not affect any natural water bodies and wildlife management work. There may not be any significant impact w.r.t. Section29 of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, if project is implemented with mitigative measures.
11	Whether linear/non-linear	Non - Linear
12	Whether EC obtained	No
13	Name of the application Agency	MAHESH NAIR
14	Date of submission	16/07/2023
15	Total number of trees to	1

	be felled	
16	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	Yes
17	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	To provides 4G telecom services to the inhabitants of the village.
18	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Sitamata Wildlife Sanctuary is home toFour horned antelope, Flying squirrel and Rusty spotted cat etc.
19	Violation (if any) done by the User Agency in the past?	No
20	Type of forest	NA
21	Proposed Mitigation Measures	As in S.No. 24.
22	Recommendation of the state board for wildlife	Proposal was recommended by State Board for Wild Life through circulation.
23	Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden	Recommended
24	Conditions imposed by Chief Wild Life Warden	The Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal subject to the following conditions: 1. 2 % of the proportional project cost falling within the Protected Area should be deposited in RPACS by the user agency for prey base augmentation, habitat improvement in Protected Areas of the State and relocation of villages. 2. No work shall be done before sunrise and after sunset in the project area. 3. No material of any kind should be extracted from the Protected Area and Eco-Sensitive Zone. 4. There will be no felling of trees except mentioned in the proposal and no burning of fuel wood inside the Protected Area and Eco-Sensitive Zone. 5. The waste material generated should be disposed outside the

		Protected Area and Eco-Sensitive Zone. 6. There will be no labor camp within 1 km from the boundary of Protected Area. 7. No blasting will be carried out within 1 km from the boundary of Protected Area during the work. 8. There shall be no high mast/ beam/ search lights & high sounds within 1 km from the Protected Area boundary. 9. The user agency and project personnel will comply with the provisions of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972. 10. Maintenance activity of any nature should be carried out only after seeking formal approval from competent authority of tiger reserve/PA. 11. Any permission / clearance required under FCA-1980 or other acts may be taken as per rules\ 12. The project area will be fenced with six feet chain link by the User agency. 13. The user agency shall comply with the advisory issued by Ministry of Environment and Forests vide letter F.No. 15-11/2010/WL-I dated 09.08.2012 on the use of mobile towers. 14. Noise less machinery/equipment should be used to operate the mobile towers. 15. Electromagnetic radiation should be limited within safe limits for wildlife including birds, bees and other insects as per the guidelines to be issued by Government of India. 16. Any guidelines/regulations or orders of Hon'ble Courts in this regard should be strictly complied with. 17. Solar power as far as possible should be used to operate the mobile tower. 18. No approach road will be constructed for establishment of tower. 19. Drilling/excavation of pits to erect posts and other works shall be executed preferably by manual labour.
25	Comments of NTCA	NA
26	Comments of Ministry	No project proposal has been recommended so far in the Sitamata Wildlife Sanctuary by the Standing Committee. The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.

6. Proposal No: WL/RJ/Others/438250/2023

1	Proposal Name	Proposal for use of 0.0186 ha of non-forest land from Sitamata Wildlife Sanctuary for Mobile Tower Installation under 4G Saturation Project, district - Pratapgarh, Village-Garhvela-(108419) in Tehsil Pratapgarh in favour of BSNL.
2	Name of the protected area involved	Sitamata Wildlife Sanctuary
3	Proposal Number	WL/RJ/Others/438250/2023
4	State Name	RAJASTHAN
5	Whether the proposal is sub-judice	No
6	Area of the protected area(Ha)	42294.50
7	Area proposed for diversion / De-notification	0.0186
8	Total Diverted Area from Protected Area	0
9	Status of ESZ if any	Final ESZ notification on 17th April, 2017. The Eco-Sensitive Zone is spread over an area 172.45 square kilometers around the boundary of Sitamata Wildlife Sanctuary
10	Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972	Proposed work does not affect any natural water bodies and wildlife management work. There may not be any significant impact w.r.t. Section29 of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 if project is implemented with mitigative measures.
11	Whether linear/non-linear	Non - Linear
12	Whether EC obtained	No
13	Name of the application Agency	MAHESH NAIR
14	Date of submission	10/08/2023
15	Total number of trees to be felled	1
16	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion	Yes

	proposal included or not	
17	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	To provides 4 G telecom services to the inhabitants of the village.
18	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Sitamata Wildlife Sanctuary is home to four horned antelope, Flying squirrel and Rusty spotted cat etc.
19	Violation (if any) done by the User Agency in the past?	No
20	Type of forest	NA
21	Proposed Mitigation Measures	As in S.No. 24.
22	Recommendation of the state board for wildlife	Proposal was recommended by State Board for Wild Life through circulation.
23	Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden	Recommended
24	Conditions imposed by Chief Wild Life Warden	The Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal subject to the following conditions: 1. 2 % of the proportional project cost falling within the Protected Area should be deposited in RPACS by the user agency for prey base augmentation, habitat improvement in Protected Areas of the State and relocation of villages. 2. No work shall be done before sunrise and after sunset in the project area. 3. No material of any kind should be extracted from the Protected Area and Eco-Sensitive Zone. 4. There will be no felling of trees except mentioned in the proposal and no burning of fuel wood inside the Protected Area and Eco-Sensitive Zone. 5. The waste material generated should be disposed outside the Protected Area and Eco-Sensitive Zone. 6. There will be no labor camp within 1 km from the boundary of Protected Area. 7. No blasting will be carried out within 1 km from the boundary

		of Protected Area during the work. 8. There shall be no high mast/ beam/ search lights & high sounds within 1 km from the Protected Area boundary. 9. The user agency and project personnel will comply with the provisions of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972. 10. Maintenance activity of any nature should be carried out only after seeking formal approval from competent authority of tiger reserve/PA. 11. Any permission / clearance required under FCA-1980 or other acts may be taken as per rules. 12. The project area will be fenced with six feet chain link by the User agency. 13. The user agency shall comply with the advisory issued by Ministry of Environment and Forests vide letter F.No. 15-11/2010/WL-I dated 09.08.2012 on the use of mobile towers. 14. Noise less machinery/equipment should be used to operate the mobile towers. 15. Electromagnetic radiation should be limited within safe limits for wildlife including birds, bees and other insects as per the guidelines to be issued by Government of India. 16. Any guidelines/regulations or orders of Hon'ble Courts in this regard should be strictly complied with. 17. Solar power as far as possible should be used to operate the mobile tower. 18. No approach road will be constructed for establishment of tower.
25	Comments of NTCA	NA
26	Comments of Ministry	No project proposal has been recommended so far in the Sitamata Wildlife Sanctuaryby the Standing Committee. The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.

7. Proposal No: WL/RJ/Others/448409/2023

1	Proposal Name	Proposal for use of 0.0222 ha of non-forestland from Desert National Park for Mobile Tower Installation under 4G Saturation Project, District Jaisalmer, Village-Tejsi-(86135)"in tehsil Jaisalmer in favour of BSNL.
2	Name of the protected area involved	Desert National Park Wildlife Sanctuary
3	Proposal Number	WL/RJ/Others/448409/2023
4	State Name	RAJASTHAN
5	Whether the proposal is sub-judice	No
6	Area of the protected area(Ha)	316200
7	Area proposed for diversion / De-notification	0.0222
8	Total Diverted Area from Protected Area	87.43
9	Status of ESZ if any	Information is awaited from the State Government
10	Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972	Minor disturbances to wildlife habitat will be caused during project implementation. Mitigative measures are being prescribed.
11	Whether linear/non-linear	Non - Linear
12	Whether EC obtained	No
13	Name of the application Agency	MAHESH NAIR
14	Date of submission	11/10/2023
15	Total number of trees to be felled	1
16	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	Yes
17	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the	To provides 4G telecom services to the inhabitants of the village.

	applicant agency	
18	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Desert National Park is home to Chinkara, Antelope, Blackbucks, jackals and different species of foxes etc.
19	Violation (if any) done by the User Agency in the past?	No
20	Type of forest	NA
21	Proposed Mitigation Measures	As per S.No. 24.
22	Recommendation of the state board for wildlife	Proposal was recommended by State Board for Wild Life through circulation.
23	Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden	Recommended
24	Conditions imposed by Chief Wild Life Warden	The Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal subject to the following conditions: 1. 2 % of the proportional project cost falling within the Protected Area should be deposited in RPACS by the user agency for prey base augmentation, habitat improvement in Protected Areas of the State and relocation of villages. 2. No work shall be done before sunrise and after sunset in the project area. 3. No material of any kind should be extracted from the Protected Area and Eco-Sensitive Zone. 4. There will be no felling of trees except mentioned in the proposal and no burning of fuel wood inside the Protected Area and Eco-Sensitive Zone. 5. The waste material generated should be disposed outside the Protected Area and Eco-Sensitive Zone. 6. There will be no labor camp within 1 km from the boundary of Protected Area. 7. No blasting will be carried out within 1 km from the boundary of Protected Area during the work. 8. There shall be no high mast/ beam/ search lights & high sounds within 1 km from the Protected Area boundary. 9. The user agency and project personnel will comply with the provisions of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.

		10. Maintenance activity of any nature should be carried out only after seeking formal approval from competent authority of tiger reserve/PA. 11. Any permission / clearance required under FCA-1980 or other acts may be taken as per rules. 12. The project area will be fenced with six feet chain link by the User agency. 13. The user agency shall comply with the advisory issued by Ministry of Environment and Forests vide letter F.No. 15-11/2010/WL-I dated 09.08.2012 on the use of mobile towers. 14. Noise less machinery/equipment should be used to operate the mobile towers. 15. Electromagnetic radiation should be limited within safe limits for wildlife including birds, bees and other insects as per the guidelines to be issued by Government of India. 16. Any guidelines/regulations or orders of Hon'ble Courts in this regard should be strictly complied with. 17. Solar power as far as possible should be used to operate the mobile tower. 18. No approach road will be constructed for establishment of tower.
25	Comments of NTCA	NA
26	Comments of Ministry	The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.
27	Uploaded Document	desert national park wildlife sanctuary.pdf

PROPOSALS RECOMMENDED BY SC-NBWL INVOLVING DESERT NATIONAL PARK /WILDLIFE SANCTUARY, RAJASTHAN

S.No.	Name of the Proposal	Status	Area (in Ha)
1.	Proposal for use of 0.1 ha of non-forest land from Desert National Park Sanctuary for laying 11 kV transmission line for power connection to own Khatedari land in Barmer district, Rajasthan in favour of Shri Sakur Khan. FP/RJ/IRRIG/3954/2019	Recommended in 81st SC NBWL meeting held on 21.12.2024	-
2.	Proposal for use of 0.1 ha of forest land from Desert National Park for power connection to own Khatedari land in Barmer district, Rajasthan in favour of Shri Chaga Ram. (FP/RJ/Others/5762/2021)	Recommended in 81st SC NBWL meeting held on 21.12.2024	-
3.	Proposal for use of 0.1 ha of forest land from Desert National Park for power connection to own Khatedari land in Barmer district, Rajasthan in favour of Shri Kala Khan. (FP/RJ/Others/5758/2021)	Recommended in 81st SC NBWL meeting held on 21.12.2024	-
4.	Proposal for use of 0.1 ha of forest land from Desert National Park for power connection to own Khatedari land in Barmer district, Rajasthan in favour of Shri Dhana Ram. (FP/RJ/Others/5757/2021)	Recommended in 81st SC NBWL meeting held on 21.12.2024	-
5.	Proposal for use of 0.0222 ha of non- forest land from Desert National Park for Installation of Mobile Tower under 4G Saturation Project in District Jaisalmer- Village- Kesr Singh Ka Tala- (86153) in Tehsil Jaisalmer, Rajasthan in favour of BSNL - **WL/RJ/Others/448602/2023**	Recommended in 80th Meeting of SC-NBWL held on 09.10.2024	-
6.	Proposal for use of 0.0186 ha of non- forest land from Desert National Park for Mobile Tower Installation under 4G Saturation Project in District Barmer- Village- Karnani Ka Par- (646836)"in tehsil Gadra Road in favour of BSNL. **WL/RJ/Others/451186/2023**	Recommended in 80th Meeting of SC-NBWL held on 09.10.2024	-

7.	Proposal for use of 0.0222 ha of non-forest land from Desert National Park for Mobile Tower Installation under 4G Saturation Project in District Barmer- Village-Kundal@Godha-(86666)"in tehsil Gadra Road in favour of BSNL. **WL/RJ/Others/451233/2023**	Recommended in 80th Meeting of SC-NBWL held on 09.10.2024	-
8.	Proposal for use of 0.0184 ha of non-forest land from Desert National Park for Mobile Tower Installation under 4G Saturation Project in District Jaisalmer- Village-Chauhani- (86138) in Tehsil Jaisalmer, Rajasthan in favour of BSNL. **WL/RJ/Others/447371/2023**	Recommended in 80th Meeting of SC-NBWL held on 09.10.2024	-
9.	Proposal for use of 0.0223 ha of non- forest land from Desert National Park for Mobile Tower Installation under 4G Saturation Project in Village- Nohdiyala- (86609) in Tehsil GADRAROAD, District Barmer. **WL/RJ/Others/437546/2023**	Recommended in 80th Meeting of SC-NBWL held on 09.10.2024	-
10.	Proposal for use of 0.0188 ha of non-forest land from Desert National Park for Mobile Tower installation by Bharti Hexacom Limited in Private Land Patta No.15, revenue Village-Bida, Tehsil & District-Jaisalmer, Rajasthan. **FP/RJ/Others/6359/2022**	Recommended in 80th Meeting of SC-NBWL held on 09.10.2024	-
11.	Proposal for use of 0.0334 ha of non-forest land from Desert National Park for Mobile Tower installation by Indus Towers Limited in in revenue Village-Chanangarh, Tehsil & District, Jaisalmer, Rajasthan. **FP/RJ/Others/6624/2022**	Recommended in 80th Meeting of SC-NBWL held on 09.10.2024	-
12.	Proposal for use of 166.43 ha of land from Desert National Park Sanctuary for widening and Strengthening of Myajlar-Jaisalmer section of NH-11 between km 0+855 to km 63+615, Rajasthan. **FP/RJ/ROAD/2439/2018**	Recommended in 80th Meeting of SC-NBWL held on 09.10.2024	166.43
13.	Proposal for use of 0.0223 ha of Non-Forest land from Desert National Park for Mobile Tower Installation under 4G Saturation Project in Village- Beejawal District Barmer, Rajasthan in favour of BSNL. **WL/RJ/Others/436903/2023**	Recommended in 79th Meeting of SC-NBWL held on 31.07.2024	-
14.	Proposal for use of 0.0186 ha of Non-forest land from Desert National Park for construction of 4 G saturation project in village Chetrori- (86681) in Tehsil Gadraroad, District Barmer, Rajasthan in	Recommended in 79th Meeting of SC-NBWL held on 31.07.2024	-

	favour of BSNL. **WL/RJ/Others/437801/2023**		
15.	Proposal for use of 0.0223 ha of non- forest land from Desert National Park Sanctuary for BSNL Rajasthan- Village- Kelnali- (646857) in Tehsil Gadra road, District Barmer, Rajasthan for Mobile Tower installation under 4G Saturation Project of Govt. of India. **WL/RJ/Others/437818/2023**	Recommended in 79th Meeting of SC-NBWL held on 31.07.2024	-
16.	Proposal for use of 0.0223 ha of Non-forest land from Desert National Park for installation of 4G saturation project in Village- Matharani Meghwal- (86656) in Tehsil Gadraroad, Barmer District, Rajasthan in favour of BSNL. **WL/RJ/Others/437819/2023**	Recommended in 79th Meeting of SC-NBWL held on 31.07.2024	-
17.	Proposal for use of 0.0223 ha of non- forest land from Desert National Park sanctuary for Mobile Tower Installation by BSNL Rajasthan- in - Village- Paniya-(646843), Tehsil Gadra road, District Barmer, Rajasthan. **WL/RJ/Others/437820/2023**	Recommended in 79th Meeting of SC-NBWL held on 31.07.2024	-
18.	Proposal for use of 0.0223 ha of Non-Forest land from Desert National Park for 4G saturation project in village- Khabdala- (86660) in Tehsil Gadra road, Barmer District, Rajasthan in favour of BSNL. **WL/RJ/Others/437825/2023**	Recommended in 79th Meeting of SC-NBWL held on 31.07.2024	-
19.	Proposal for use of 0.0186 ha of Non-forest land from Desert National Park for construction of 4G saturation project in Village- Lambara- (86688) in Tehsil Gadra road, District - Barmer, Rajasthan in favour of **BSNL. WL/RJ/Others/437915/2023**	Recommended in 79th Meeting of SC-NBWL held on 31.07.2024	-
20.	Proposal for use of 0.0223 ha of non- forest land from Desert National Park sanctuary for Mobile Tower Installation for BSNL Village-Punjraj Ka Par- (86662) in Tehsil Gadraroad, District Barmer, Rajasthan. **WL/RJ/Others/437944/2023**	Recommended in 79th Meeting of SC-NBWL held on 31.07.2024	-
21.	Proposal for use of 0.0185 ha of Non-forest land from Desert National Park for construction of 4 G saturation project in Village-Moderdi-(86606) in Tehsil Gadra road in favour of BSNL. **WL/RJ/Others/437949/2023**	Recommended in 79th Meeting of SC-NBWL held on 31.07.2024	-

22.	Proposal for use of 0.0223 ha of Non-forest land from Desert National Park for installation of 4G saturation project in District Barmer- Village- Shadad Ka Par Khurd-(86605), Tehsil Gadraroad, District Barmer, Rajasthan in favour of BSNL- **WL/RJ/Others/438041/2023**	Recommended in 79th Meeting of SC-NBWL held on 31.07.2024	-
23.	Proposal for use of 0.0223 ha of Non-forest land from Desert National Park for installation of 4G saturation project in village Samand Kapar- (86612) in Tehsil Gadraroad, Barmer District, Rajasthan in favour of BSNL. **WL/RJ/Others/438052/2023**	Recommended in 79th Meeting of SC-NBWL held on 31.07.2024	-
24.	Proposal for use of 0.0186 ha of Non-forest land from Desert National Park for installation of 4 G saturation project in Village-Ganga-(86068) in Tehsil Jaisalmer, Rajasthan in favour of BSNL. **WL/RJ/Others/439373/2023**	Recommend in 79th Meeting of SC-NBWL held on 31.07.2024	-
25.	Proposal for use of 0.0223 ha of non-forest land from Desert National Park Sanctuary for 4G tower installation for this uncovered Village Phangali, Tehsil -Gadra Road, District, Barmer in favour of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited, Barmer (Raj.) WL/RJ/Others/437823/2023	Recommended in 76th Meeting of SC-NBWL held on 05.01.2024	-
26.	Proposal for use of 0.0223 ha of non-forest land from Desert National Park Sanctuary for Mobile Tower installation in revenue Village, Ratreri Kalan, Tehsil–Gadra Road, District, Barmer in favour of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited-WL/RJ/Others/437992/ 2023	Recommended in 76th Meeting of SC-NBWL held on 05.01.2024	-
27.	Proposal for use of 0.0223 ha of non-forest land from Desert National Park Sanctuary for Mobile Tower Installation under 4G Saturation -District Barmer-Village-Kalsinghkidhani in Tehsil Gadra Road in favour of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited - WL/RJ/Others/437889/2023	Recommended in 76th Meeting of SC-NBWL held on 05.01.2024	-
28.	Proposal for use of 0.0223 ha of non-forest land from Desert National Park Sanctuary for 4G tower installation through BSNL for this uncovered Village Khareen, Tehsil-Gadra Road, District–Barmer. User Agency Name: Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited, Barmer--WL/RJ/Others/437909/ 2023	Recommended in 76th Meeting of SC-NBWL held on 05.01.2024	-

29.	Proposal for use of 0.0223 ha of non-forest land from Desert National Park Sanctuary for 4G tower installation through BSNL for this uncovered Village Dhagari, Tehsil-Gadra Road, DistrictBarmer in favour of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited, Barmer - WL/RJ/Others/437793/2023	Recommended in 76th Meeting of SC-NBWL held on 05.01.2024	-
30.	Proposal for use of 0.0223 ha of non-forest land from Desert National Park Sanctuary for 4G tower installation for this uncovered Village BIKOOSI, Tehsil-Gadra Road, District–Barmer in favour of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited, Barmer- WL/RJ/Others/437782/2023	Recommended in 76th Meeting of SC-NBWL held on 05.01.2024	-
31.	Proposal for use of 0.0223 ha of non-forest land from Desert National Park Sanctuary for Mobile Tower+OFC Installation under 4G Saturation Project District Barmer-Village-Kambhirkibasti in Tehsil Gadra Road in favour of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited - WL/RJ/Others/437817/2023	Recommended in 76th Meeting of SC-NBWL held on 05.01.2024	-
32.	Proposal for use of 0.0223 ha of non-forest land from Desert National Park Sanctuary for Mobile Tower Installation under 4G Saturation Project District Barmer-Village-Dhabhar in Tehsil Gadra Road in favour of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited - WL/RJ/Others/437691/2023	Recommended in 76th Meeting of SC-NBWL held on 05.01.2024	-
33.	Proposal for use of 0.0223 ha of non-forest land from Desert National Park Sanctuary for Mobile Tower+OFC Installation under 4G Saturation Project District Barmer-Village-Raslani in Tehsil Gadra road in favour of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited - WL/RJ/Others/437957/2023	Recommended in 76th Meeting of SC-NBWL held on 05.01.2024	-
34.	Proposal for use of 0.0223 ha of non-forest land from Desert National Park Sanctuary for Mobile Tower installation in revenue Village, Dhanuaani, Tehsil-Gadra Road, District–Barmer in favour of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited-WL/RJ/Others/437805/2023	Recommended in 76th Meeting of SC-NBWL held on 05.01.2024	-
35.	Proposal for use of 0.02 ha of non-forest land from Desert National Park Sanctuary for Mobile Tower installation in revenue Village, Chauthiyali, TehsilGadra Road, District- Barmer in favour of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited - WL/RJ/Others/426297/2023	Recommended in 76th Meeting of SC-NBWL held on 05.01.2024	-

36.	Proposal for use of 0.1 ha from Desert National Park for electricity connection to own Khatedari land in Barmer district, Rajasthan in favour of Shri Ajij S/o Shri Mohammad Rahim. FP/RJ/Others/5587/2021	Recommended in 71st SC NBWL meeting held on 29.12.2022	0.1
37.	Proposal for use of 0.1 ha from Desert National Park for electricity connection to own Khatedari land in Barmer district, Rajasthan in favour of Shri Hukum Singh S/o Shri Pahad Singh. FP/RJ/Others/5563/2020	Recommended in 71st SC NBWL meeting held on 29.12.2022	0.1
38.	Proposals for use of 0.1 ha each for electricity connection to own Khatedari lands involving Desert National Park of Shrimati Nura W/O Ahmad Khan(FP/RJ/IRRIG/3955/2019), Shri Sagata Ram (FP/RJ/Others/5673/2021), Shri Prem Singh(FP/RJ/Others/ 5672/2021), Shri Babu Lal Paharu Ram FP/RJ/Others/5663/2021), Shri Sagata Ram (FP/RJ/Others/5647/2021), Shrimati Ugam Kanwar (FP/RJ/Others/5645/2021), Shrimati Har Kanwar (FP/RJ/Others/5622/2021), Shrimati Ger Kanvar (FP/RJ/Others/5621/2021), Shri Bija Ram (FP/RJ/Others/5604/2021), Shri Gopal Singh (FP/RJ/Others/5588/2021), Shri Anavar (FP/RJ/Others/5577/2020), Shri Ran Singh (FP/RJ/Others/5572/2020), Shri Sajan Singh (FP/RJ/Others/5564/2020), Shri Padam (FP/RJ/Others/5555/2020), Shri Rawata Ram Suthar (FP/RJ/Others/5554/2020), Shri Biharilal Maheshwari (FP/RJ/Others/5550/ 2020), Shri Chanan Ram (FP/RJ/Others/5549/2020), Shri Arjun Ram (FP/RJ/Others/5548/2020), Shri Vinod Kumar (FP/RJ/Others/5546/2020), Shri Sataram (FP/RJ/Others/5523/2020), Shri Reshma Ram (FP/RJ/Others/5522/2020), Shri Aatam Ram (FP/RJ/Others/5521/2020), Shri Uka Ram (FP/RJ/Others/5482/2020), Shri Surta Ram (FP/RJ/Others/5472/2020), Shri Bhagwana Ram (FP/RJ/Others/5471/2020), Shri Arjun Ram Anda Ram (FP/RJ/Others/5662/2021) and Shri Jogendra Singh (FP/RJ/Others/5590/2021)	27 proposals recommended in 71st SC NBWL meeting held on 29.12.2022	2.7

	from Desert National Park Sanctuary in Barmer district, Rajasthan.		
39.	Diversion of 22.0763 ha of non-forest land from Desert National Park for construction of Narmada canal Based water supply project for 205 villages of Ramasar & Sheo Tehsils of District Barmer (Rajasthan) (FP/RJ/WATER/4147/2019)	Recommended in 66th SC NBWL meeting held on 31.12.2021	
	Total		**169.33**

8. Proposal No: WL/RJ/Others/436910/2023

1	Proposal Name	Proposal for use of 0.0186 ha of non-forestland from Sitamata Wildlife Sanctuary for Mobile Tower Installation under 4G Saturation Project, district Pratapgarh, Village-Mand Kalan-(108412) in Tehsil Pratapgarh in favour of BSNL.
2	Name of the protected area involved	Sitamata Wildlife Sanctuary
3	Proposal Number	WL/RJ/Others/436910/2023
4	State Name	RAJASTHAN
5	Whether the proposal is sub-judice	No
6	Area of the protected area(Ha)	42294.50
7	Area proposed for diversion / De-notification	0.0186
8	Total Diverted Area from Protected Area	0
9	Status of ESZ if any	Final ESZ notification on 17th April, 2017. The Eco-Sensitive Zone is spread over an area 172.45 square kilometers around the boundary of Sitamata Wildlife Sanctuary
10	Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972	The proposed land for mobile tower installation is non forest land inside Sitamata Wildlife Sanctuary Proposed work does not affect any natural water bodies and wildlife management work. There may not be any significant impact w.r.t. Section29 of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 if project is implemented with mitigative measures.
11	Whether linear/non-linear	Non - Linear
12	Whether EC obtained	No
13	Name of the application Agency	MAHESH NAIR
14	Date of submission	17/07/2023
15	Total number of trees to	1

	be felled	
16	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	Yes
17	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	To provides 4 G telecom services to the inhabitants of the village.
18	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Sitamata Wildlife Sanctuary is home toFour horned antelope, Flying squirrel and Rusty spotted cat etc.
19	Violation (if any) done by the User Agency in the past?	No
20	Type of forest	NA
21	Proposed Mitigation Measures	As per S.No. 24.
22	Recommendation of the state board for wildlife	Proposal was recommended by State Board for Wild Life through circulation.
23	Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden	Recommended
24	Conditions imposed by Chief Wild Life Warden	The Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal subject to the following conditions: 1. 2 % of the proportional project cost falling within the Protected Area should be deposited in RPACS by the user agency for prey base augmentation, habitat improvement in Protected Areas of the State and relocation of villages 2. No work shall be done before sunrise and after sunset in the project area. 3. No material of any kind should be extracted from the Protected Area and Eco-Sensitive Zone. 4. There will be no felling of trees except mentioned in the proposal and no burning of fuel wood inside the Protected Area and Eco-Sensitive Zone. 5. The waste material generated should be disposed outside the

		Protected Area and Eco-Sensitive Zone. 6. There will be no labor camp within 1 km from the boundary of Protected Area. 7. No blasting will be carried out within 1 km from the boundary of Protected Area during the work. 8. There shall be no high mast/ beam/ search lights & high sounds within 1 km from the Protected Area boundary 9. The user agency and project personnel will comply with the provisions of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972. 10. Maintenance activity of any nature should be carried out only after seeking formal approval from competent authority of tiger reserve/PA. 11. Any permission / clearance required under FCA-1980 or other acts may be taken as per rules. 12. The project area will be fenced with six feet chain link by the User agency. 13. The user agency shall comply with the advisory issued by Ministry of Environment and Forests vide letter F.No. 15-11/2010/WL-I dated 09.08.2012 on the use of mobile towers. 14. Noise less machinery/equipment should be used to operate the mobile towers. 15. Electromagnetic radiation should be limited within safe limits for wildlife including birds, bees and other insects as per the guidelines to be issued by Government of India. 16. Any guidelines/regulations or orders of Hon'ble Courts in this regard should be strictly complied with. 17. Solar power as far as possible should be used to operate the mobile tower. 18. No approach road will be constructed for establishment of tower.
25	Comments of NTCA	NA
26	Comments of Ministry	No project proposal has been recommended so far in the Sitamata Wildlife Sanctuary by the Standing Committee. The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.

9. Proposal No: WL/RJ/Others/436629/2023

1	Proposal Name	Proposal for use of 0.0186 ha of non-forestland from Sitamata Wildlife Sanctuary for Mobile Tower Installation under 4G Saturation Project, district Pratapgarh, Village-Pal, Tehsil Pratapgarh in favour of BSNL.
2	Name of the protected area involved	Sitamata Wildlife Sanctuary
3	Proposal Number	WL/RJ/Others/436629/2023
4	State Name	RAJASTHAN
5	Whether the proposal is sub-judice	No
6	Area of the protected area(Ha)	42294.50
7	Area proposed for diversion / De-notification	0
8	Total Diverted Area from Protected Area	0.0186
9	Status of ESZ if any	Final ESZ notification on 17th April, 2017. The Eco-Sensitive Zone is spread over an area 172.45 square kilometers around the boundary of Sitamata Wildlife Sanctuary
10	Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972	The proposed land for mobile tower installation is non forest land inside Sitamata Wildlife Sanctuary Proposed work does not affect any natural water bodies and wildlife management work. There may not be any significant impact w.r.t. Section29 of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 if project is implemented with mitigative measures.
11	Whether linear/non-linear	Non - Linear
12	Whether EC obtained	No
13	Name of the application Agency	MAHESH NAIR
14	Date of submission	15/07/2023
15	Total number of trees to	1

	be felled	
16	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	Yes
17	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	To provides 4 G telecom services to the inhabitants of the village.
18	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Sitamata Wildlife Sanctuary is home to four horned antelope, Flying squirrel and Rusty spotted cat etc.
19	Violation (if any) done by the User Agency in the past?	No
20	Action taken by State Govt.	
21	Type of forest	NA
22	Proposed Mitigation Measures	As per S.No. 24
23	Recommendation of the state board for wildlife	Proposal was recommended by State Board for Wild Life through circulation.
24	Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden	Recommended
25	Conditions imposed by Chief Wild Life Warden	The Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal subject to the following conditions: 1. 2 % of the proportional project cost falling within the Protected Area should be deposited in RPACS by the user agency for prey base augmentation, habitat improvement in Protected Areas of the State and relocation of villages. 2. No work shall be done before sunrise and after sunset in the project area. 3. No material of any kind should be extracted from the Protected Area and Eco-Sensitive Zone. 4. There will be no felling of trees except mentioned in the proposal and no burning of fuel wood inside the Protected Area and Eco-

		Sensitive Zone. 5. The waste material generated should be disposed outside the Protected Area and Eco-Sensitive Zone. 6. There will be no labor camp within 1 km from the boundary of Protected Area. 7. No blasting will be carried out within 1 km from the boundary of Protected Area during the work. 8. There shall be no high mast/ beam/ search lights & high sounds within 1 km from the Protected Area boundary. 9. The user agency and project personnel will comply with the provisions of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972. 10. Maintenance activity of any nature should be carried out only after seeking formal approval from competent authority of tiger reserve/PA. 11. Any permission / clearance required under FCA-1980 or other acts may be taken as per rules. 12. The project area will be fenced with six feet chain link by the User agency. 13. The user agency shall comply with the advisory issued by Ministry of Environment and Forests vide letter F.No. 15-11/2010/WL-I dated 09.08.2012 on the use of mobile towers. 14. Noise less machinery/equipment should be used to operate the mobile towers. 15. Electromagnetic radiation should be limited within safe limits for wildlife including birds, bees and other insects as per the guidelines to be issued by Government of India. 16. Any guidelines/regulations or orders of Hon'ble Courts in this regard should be strictly complied with. 17. Solar power as far as possible should be used to operate the mobile tower. 18. No approach road will be constructed for establishment of tower. 19. Drilling/excavation of pits to erect posts and other works shall be executed preferably by manual labour.
26	Comments of NTCA	NA
27	Comments of Ministry	No project proposal has been recommended so far in the Sitamata Wildlife Sanctuary by the Standing Committee.

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

10. Proposal No: WL/RJ/Others/447761/2023 (FP/RJ/Others/6502/2022)

1	Proposal Name	Mobile Tower Installation by Bharti Hexacom Limited in Private Land Plot No. 48 of Revenue Village - Maneri, Tehsil & District - Jaisalmer (FP/RJ/Others/6502/2022)
2	Name of the protected area involved	
3	Proposal Number	WL/RJ/Others/447761/2023
4	State Name	RAJASTHAN
5	Whether the proposal is sub-judice	No
6	Area of the protected area(Ha)	316200
7	Area proposed for diversion / De-notification	0.0188
8	Total Diverted Area from Protected Area	87.456
9	Status of ESZ if any	Information is awaited from the State Government
10	Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972	Minor disturbances to wildlife habitat will be caused during project implementation. Mitigative measures are being prescribed.
11	Whether linear/non-linear	NA
12	Whether EC obtained	No
13	Name of the application Agency	Kasim Siddiqui
14	Date of submission	06/10/2023
15	Total number of	0

	trees to be felled	
16	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	Yes
17	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	Bharti Hexacom Limited, Jaipur Rajasthan has Proposed the project for Mobile Tower Installation by Bharti Hexacom Limited in Revenue Village-Maneri, Tehsil & District - Jaisalmer (Reference No. R/NN-629325-IN-3040467) and proposed tower location area is falling in the Desert National Park protected area. It is further stated that the area of land involved for Mobile Tower Installation by Bharti Hexacom Limited in Revenue Village-Maneri, Tehsil & District - Jaisalmer (Reference No. R/NN-629325 - IN-3040467) in the State of Rajasthan is proposed as per current demand of Mobile Network by local villagers and tower has been proposed on the Non Forest land for Minimum Impacts. Requirement of the land for Mobile Tower Installation by Bharti Hexacom Limited in Revenue Village-Maneri, Tehsil & District-Jaisalmer (Reference No. R/NN-629325 - IN-3040467) is barest minimum and unavoidable.
18	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Desert National Park is home to Chinkara, Antelope, Blackbucks, Jackals and different species of foxes etc.
19	Violation (if any) done by the User Agency in the past?	No
20	Type of forest	NA
21	Proposed Mitigation Measures	NA
22	Recommendation of the state board for wildlife	NA
23	Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden	The Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal.

24	Conditions imposed by Chief Wild Life Warden	The Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposals subject to the following conditions: 2% of the proportional project cost of the project falling within the Protected Area should be deposited in RPACS by the User Agency for prey base augmentation, habitat improvement in Protected Areas of the State and re-location of villages. No work shall be done before sunrise and after sunset in the project area. No material of any kind should be extracted from the Protected Area and Eco-Sensitive Zone. There will be no felling of trees and burning of fuel wood inside the Protected Area and Eco-Sensitive Zone. The waste material generated should be disposed outside the Protected Area Eco-Sensitive Zone. There will be no labour camp within 1 km from the boundary of Protected Area. No blasting will be carried out within 1 km from the boundary of Protected Area during the work. There shall be no high mast/ beam/search Lights & high sounds within 1 km from the Protected Area boundary. The user agency and project personnel will comply with the provisions of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972. Maintenance activity of any nature should be carried out only after seeking formal approval from competent authority of Tiger Reserve/PA. Any permission/clearance required under FCA-1980 or other acts may be taken as per rules. The project area will be fenced with six feet chain link by the User Agency. The user agency shall comply with the advisory issued by Ministry of Environment and Forests vide letter F.No.15-11/2010 WL-I dated 09.08.2012 on the use of mobile towers. Noise less machinery/equipment should be used to operate the mobile towers Electromagnetic radiation should be limited within safe limits for wildlife including birds, bees and other insects as per the guidelines to be issued by Government of India. Any guidelines/regulations or orders of Hon'ble Courts in this regard should be strictly complied with. Solar power as far as possible should be used to operate the mobile tower as it is to be installed in GIB priority area. No approach road will be constructed for establishment of tower.
25	Comments of Ministry	The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.

11. Proposal No: WL/UK/Others/435398/2023

1	Proposal Name	Proposal for use of 0.02 ha of forest land from Govind Pashu Vihar Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of mobile tower for 4G service at place named Pujeli C.N.-5 in favour of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited in Kanyasani Village, Uttarkashi District, Uttarakhand.
2	Name of the protected area involved	Govind Pashu Vihar Wildlife Sanctuary
3	Proposal Number	WL/UK/Others/435398/2023
4	State Name	UTTARAKHAND
5	Whether the proposal is sub-judice	No
6	Area of the protected area(Ha)	48589
7	Area proposed for diversion / De-notification	0.02
8	Total Diverted Area from Protected Area	NA
9	Status of ESZ if any	No
10	Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972	The proposed project does not involve any felling of trees and the proposed project does not stop or enhance the flow of water into or outside the sanctuary. And hence, there is likely to be no impact of section 29 and section 35(6) of the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972.
11	Whether linear/non-linear	Linear
12	Whether EC obtained	No
13	Name of the application Agency	MAHESH NAIR
14	Date of submission	02/07/2023
15	Total number of trees to be felled	0
16	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the	Yes

	diversion proposal included or not	
17	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	The proposed area for the work in question is 0.020 hectares, which will connect the village councils of Block Mori with internet service. This area is backward in terms of development. The main source of income of the villagers in this area is horticulture and production of cash crops. Due to lack of internet service in the village councils, the villagers have to face problems every day. At present, it is very important to complete the work in question due to lack of internet facility in schools for online education, digital transactions etc.
18	Rare and endangered species found in the area	No
19	Violation (if any) done by the User Agency in the past?	No
20	Type of forest	Protected Area.
21	Proposed Mitigation Measures	No
22	Recommendation of the state board for wildlife	Proposal was recommended by State Board for Wild Life in the 19th meeting held on 4th August, 2023.
23	Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden	Recommended
24	Conditions imposed by Chief Wild Life Warden	1. recommendation Letter has been issued by chief wildlife wardan, uttarakhand.
25	Comments of NTCA	NA
26	Comments of Ministry	The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.
27	Uploaded Document	govind pashu vihar wls.pdf

PROPOSALS RECOMMENDED BY SC-NBWL INVOLVING GOVIND PASHU VIHAR WILDLIFE SANCTUARY, UTTARAKHAND.

S. No.	Subject	Date of Clearance	Area in Ha
1	Proposal for use of 3.0968 ha of forest land from Govind Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of Naitwar to Halwari motor road under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana. FP/UK/ROAD/123853/2021	Recommended in 67th SC NBWL meeting held on 25.03.2022.	3.0968
2	Construction of Hadwari to Sewa motor road passing through Govind Wildlife Sanctuary over an area of 3.482 ha under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana. FP/UK/ROAD/123523/2021.	Recommended by SC NBWL in 66th meeting held on 31st December 2021.	3.482
3	Construction of Naitwar to Nuranu Motor Road passing through Govind Wildlife Sanctuary over an area of 2.345 ha under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana. FP/UK/ROAD/123812/2021.	Recommended by SC NBWL in 66th meeting held on 31st December 2021.	2.345
4	Proposal for use of 0.230 ha of forestland from Govind Wildlife Sanctuary for reconstruction of 60 m span pedestrian suspension bridge over Supin river, at village Saturi, Block Mori, Uttarakhand State	Recommended in 56th SC NBWL meeting held on 17th December 2019	0.230
5	Proposal for Jakhol Sankri Hydroelectric project (51 MW), Uttarakhand by M/s Satluj Jal Vidhut Nigam Ltd., within 10 km of Govind Wildlife Sanctuary /National Park.	Recommended by SC NBWL in 39th meeting held on 23rd August 2016.	-
6	Diversion of 0.224 ha of Reserved forest land from Govind Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of 42m span steel girder bridge over Rupin River at Dhaula, Uttarakhand.	Recommended by SC NBWL in 36th meeting held on 4th November 2015	-
7	Permission for survey for construction of Hydro Electric Power Project Stage III, IV and V in Govind Sanctuary	Recommended in 8th SC NBWL meeting held on 14th August 2006	-
	Total		**9.1538**

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Fresh Proposals to be Discussed

Category Name - Construction / Widening of Road including approach road to roadside establishments including bridges

S.No.	Name of the proposal
12.	Proposal for use of 310 ha of forest land from core zone of Namdapha Tiger Reserve [for Intermediate Laning (248.790 Ha) and disposal of muck (61.210 Ha)] for construction of Arunachal Frontier Highway (NH-913) From NH-215 (Near Kharsang) To Miao-Gandhigram-Vijaynagar Road of NH-913 in favour of Public Works Department in Changlang district, Arunachal Pradesh WL/AR/ROAD/469050/2024
13.	Proposal for use of 1.29 ha of forest land from Gir Wildlife Sanctuary for widening & strengthening of Bamansa to Jamvala Road (Section of Jamvala-Talala Road) SH-98 betweenkm.48/000 to 41/000 in Gir-Somnath district,Gujarat in favour of R&B Division Veraval. WL/GJ/ROAD/447907/2023
14.	Proposal for use of 16.332 ha of forest land from Siroy National Park for widening & improvement of Yaingangpokpi-Nagaland Road Section of NH-202 into two laning with paved shoulder in the State of Manipur on EPC Mode by NHIDCL. WL/MN/ROAD/450489/2023
15.	Proposal for use of 2.48 ha of forest land and 4.955 ha non-forest land from core of Ramgarh Vishdhari Tiger Reserve for widening and strengthening of road Roteda To mandawara to 20 m in favour of Public Works Department in District Bundi, Rajasthan WL/RJ/ROAD/422620/2023
16.	Proposal for use of 21.15 ha of non-forest land from Desert National Park strengthening of Sangarh to Sam via Khuri road in Km 59/0 to Km-88/0 MDR-36 in District, Jaisalmer in favour of Public Works Department. WL/RJ/ROAD/468056/2024
17.	Proposal for use of 1.5705 ha of land from Bandh Baretha Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of existing Kaccha road to bituminous road with carriage way width 3.75 m and formation width of 7.5 m for 2.094 km from Nagal to Tali Road Tehsil-Hindaun , District -Karauli in favour of Public Department Work, Karauli, Rajasthan. WL/RJ/ROAD/427666/2023
18.	Proposal for use of 11.4156 ha (3.5568 ha forest land and 7.8588 ha non-forest land) from Jamwaramgarh Wildlife Sanctuary for widening and strengthening of Mahngi to Dudhli Mod Via Bhawani, Bhawani Khurd, Saipur, Andhi, Sriramnagar, Virasna, Gaonli, Newal Maksundanpura, Chawandiya, District-Jaipur, Rajasthan WL/RJ/ROAD/448282/2023
19.	Proposal for use of 37.4075 ha of forest land from Shingba Rhododendron Wildlife Sanctuary for widening of existing road (NH 310A) TO NHDL specification i.e. 2 lane with paved shoulder from Shingba to Yumthang under Project Swastik of BRO in Lachung Village, North District, Sikkim. WL/SK/ROAD/472734/2024

20.	Proposal for use of 0.36 ha of forest land from core of Sathyamangalam Tiger Reserve for upgradation of the existing WBM road to Black Topped road from Arepalayam-Kollegal Main road to Geddesal approach road to a length of 1.20 Km and width of 3 meter in favour of Rural Development. WL/TN/ROAD/465687/2024
21.	Proposal for use of 0.0125 ha of land from core zone of Kalakad-Mundanthurai Tiger Reserve (KMTR) for construction of pedestrian foot bridge with span of 125 m, width 2.6 m across Karaiyar river in favour of Vickramasinghapuram Municipality, Tirunelveli District, Tamil Nadu. WL/TN/Approach/454005/2023
22.	Proposal for use of 0.967 ha of forest land from Kazhuveli Bird Sanctuary for reconstruction of dilapidated low-level Causeway bridge to high level Causeway bridge across Uppukali creek to link the villages on both side in favour of Water Resources Department. WL/TN/Approach/437418/2023
23.	Proposal for use of 7.451 ha (7.391 ha for road and 0.06 ha for culverts) of land from Kawal Tiger Reserve for improvement of existing road and widening from Etiguda to Agerguda (Karjally to Motlaguda via Gundepally) in Bejjur RF of Kagaznagar division of KB Asifabad District in favour of Panchayat Raj Engineering Department, under PMGSY. FP/TG/ROAD/46837/2020. WL/TG/ROAD/448072/2023

12. Proposal No: WL/AR/ROAD/469050/2024

1	Proposal Name	Proposal for use of 310 ha of forest land from core zone of Namdapha Tiger Reserve [for Intermediate Laning (248.790 Ha) and disposal of muck (61.210 Ha)] for construction of Arunachal Frontier Highway (NH-913) From NH-215 (Near Kharsang) To Miao-Gandhigram-Vijaynagar Road of NH-913 in favour of Public Works Department in Changlang district, Arunachal Pradesh
2	Name of the protected area involved	Namdapha Tiger Reserve
3	Proposal Number	WL/AR/ROAD/469050/2024
4	State Name	ARUNACHAL PRADESH
5	Whether the proposal is sub-judice	No
6	Area of the protected area(Ha)	198500
7	Area proposed for diversion / De-notification	310
8	Total Diverted Area from Protected Area	262.8551
9	Status of ESZ if any	Final ESZ notification on 9th August, 2024.
10	Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972	Subject to implementation of Mitigation Plan, Biodiversity Assessment Plan and other conditions required for the project.
11	Whether linear/non-linear	Linear
12	Whether EC obtained	No
13	Name of the application Agency	Public Works Department

14	Date of submission	11/04/2024
15	Total number of trees to be felled	155637
16	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	Yes
17	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	As part of the development of National Highways, MoRT&H has decided for improvement/upgradation (Intermediate Laning) of Arunachal Frontier Highway (NH-913) from NH-215 (Near Kharsang) to Miao – Gandhigram - Vijaynagar Road (Package – 9) is keeping in view of the only one connectivity from Capital of Arunachal Pradesh/ rest of AP to Vijaynagar. The existing length of project road is 156.095 Km and connecting to the Miao to Vijaynagar in the state of Arunachal Pradesh. The construction of the road will also ensure development of the whole villages alongside the road. The Namdapha National Park/Tiger Reserve Division Wildlife land required to be diverted for construction of " Intermediate Laning " is 248.790 Hectares and for disposal of muck is 61.210 hectares, thus the total area of Wildlife Land required to be diverted is 310.00 Hectares.
18	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Namdapha Tiger Reserve is home toElephants, Himalayan Black Bear, Himalayan Sun Bear, Hoolock Gibbon , Slow Loris etc.
19	Violation (if any) done by the User Agency in the past?	No
20	Type of forest	The Proposed RoW passes through Forest Types of Tropical Wet Evergreen Forest, Moist Tropical Forest and Tropical Semi Evergreen Forest including Secondary Moist Bamboo Tracts, having very dense to medium dense canopy cover.
21	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Attached
22	Recommendation of the state board for wildlife	Proposal was recommended by State Board for Wild Life in the 2nd meeting held on 28th October, 2024.
23	Opinion of the Chief	Recommended

	Wild Life Warden	
24	Conditions imposed by Chief Wild Life Warden	Subject to implementation of Mitigation Plan, Biodiversity Assessment Plan and other conditions required for the project.
25	Comments of NTCA	NTCA vide letter no.7-4/2025-NTCA dated 24th January, 2025 has following Observations and Recommendations: 1. The project site is located within the core zone of Namdapha Tiger Reserve, Arunachal Pradesh, for the construction of the Arunachal Frontier Highway (NH-913) from NH-215 (near Kharsang) to the Miao–Gandhigram-Vijaynagar Road. 2. Namdapha Tiger Reserve is a crucial part of the Indo-Malayan biodiversity hotspot, known for its unique and diverse flora and fauna. While tiger presence has been photo captured during a routine monitoring exercise in the month of February 2023, however, no tiger photographs were captured during the 2018 and 2021 cycles of the All India Tiger Estimation. However, the reserve remains an important habitat for other large carnivores and prey species, as well as numerous endemic and endangered species. 3. Despite the low abundance of tigers, Namdapha holds immense importance for conserving other significant carnivores such as the clouded leopard. This ecologically sensitive landscape plays a crucial role in maintaining biodiversity, supporting wildlife corridors, and ensuring the survival of various endemic and endangered species. Namdapha continues to be a conduit for movement of tigers within North east Hills forests. Namdapha Tiger Reserve also harbors a diverse array of wildlife, including serow, elephant, gaur, sambar, bear, dhole and clouded leopard. 4. Given the proposed project's location within the core zone of Namdapha Tiger Reserve, the anticipated socio-economic benefits of improved connectivity must be weighed against the potential irreversible ecological impacts. The construction of this road would fragment critical habitats, disrupt wildlife corridors, and threaten the survival of endemic and endangered species in this ecologically sensitive landscape. 5. Considering these factors, it is essential to conduct a thorough site assessment to understand the potential impacts of the proposed

		road. Therefore, it is recommended that a Committee by the NBWL to be constituted to conduct a comprehensive site appraisal. This Committee can evaluate the habitat potential, ensure that conservation measures are in place. Any decision to the proposal may be undertaken based on the report submitted by the Committee.
26	Comments of Ministry	The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal
27	Uploaded Document	mitigation plan and recommended list.pdf

WILDLIFE MITIGATION PLAN

Project: CONSTRUCTION OF ARUNACHAL FRONTIER HIGHWAY (NH-913) FROM NH-215 (NEAR KHARSANG) TO MIAO-GANDHIGRAM- VIJAYNAGAR ROAD OF NH-913 FALLING WITHIN NAMDAPHA NATIONAL PARK AND TIGER RESERVE

Prepared by Namdapha National Park & Tiger Reserve

As per the guidelines of WII:

(WII (2016). Eco-friendly Measures to Mitigate Impacts of Linear Infrastructure on Wildlife. Wildlife Institute of India, Dehradun, India.)

Annexure - I

Designs & Specifications of Mitigation Measures (Illustrations, Examples, Dimensions) as per MoEFCC-Wildlife Institute of India (2016) guidelines and standards.

Annexure – II

Site/chainage wise mitigation measures prescriptions, specific to different wildlife species categories.

Annexure - I

Designs & Specifications of Mitigation Measures (Illustrations, Examples, Dimensions) as per MoEFCC-Wildlife Institute of India (2016) guidelines and standards.

Reference Citation:
WII (2016). Eco-friendly Measures to Mitigate Impacts of Linear Infrastructure on Wildlife. Wildlife Institute of India, Dehradun, India.)

Source of images, designs: Reference Citation

❖ <u>General rules for maintaining habitat connectivity across the landscape:</u>

The general guidelines set out below to maintain connectivity across an identified species corridor are based on species ecology, such as home range and habitat use pattern, species communities across different landscapes and other ecological information.

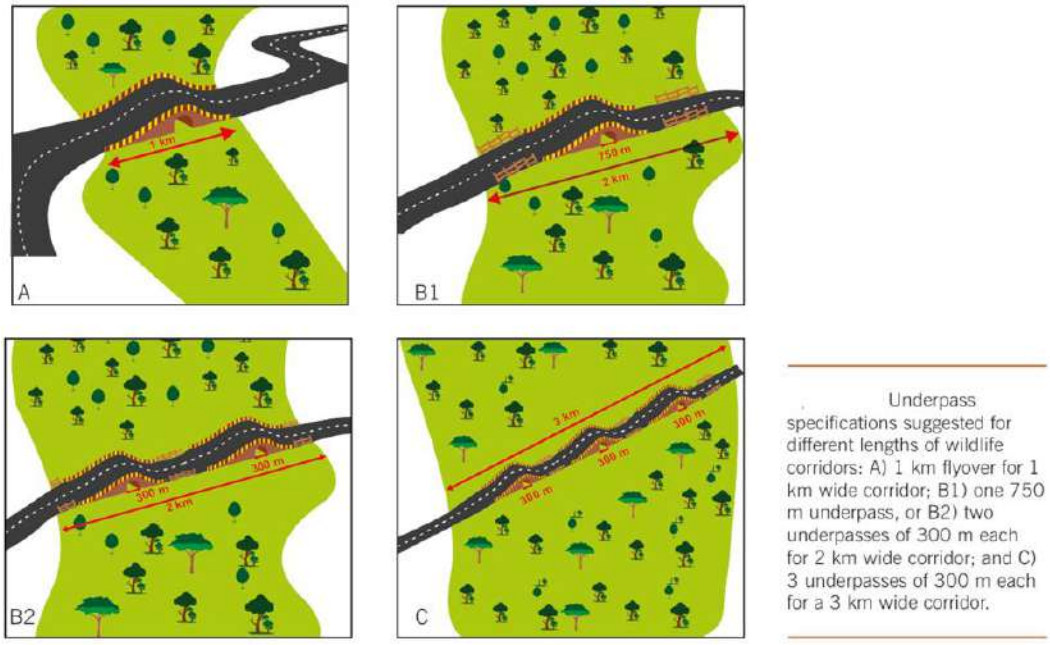
i. If width of corridor through forest habitat is 1 km or less, the construction of flyovers should be undertaken in such a way that the entire stretch of forest remains connected.

ii. If width of corridor is 1-2 km, one underpass of 750 m should be provided across the landscape. The exact location of the underpass should be based on topographic features of the area and information about customary animal crossing zones. This 750 m stretch of elevated road could also be divided into two parts of minimum 300 m each, located within that corridor. Their location would depend upon the terrain, characteristics of the species and its movement patterns.

iii. If width of corridor is 3 km or more, or if the forest landscape is to be dissected by either a new road or the upgrading of an existing road, 300 m underpasses are suggested within every km stretch of the road. The exact location of the underpass should be based on topographic features, crossing zones, and the ecological requirements of the affected species.

iv. Other than maintaining connectivity for larger mammalian species, for amphibians or reptiles across the landscape, small pipe culverts or bridges should be constructed in every 100 m stretch of road.

Landscape characteristic	Design measures for maintaining connectivity
Connectivity across 1 km species corridor	Entire 1 km stretch to be connected
Connectivity across 1-2 km species corridor	750 m underpass either as one structure or two 300 m each depending upon terrain and other conditions are suggested
Connectivity across 3 km species corridor or across the forest landscape to be divided by either a new road or upgrading of existing road	300 m underpasses are suggested at every km of the road
For smaller species such as amphibians and reptiles	Small pipe culverts or bridges at every 100 m stretch of the road are suggested



Underpass specifications suggested for different lengths of wildlife corridors: A) 1 km flyover for 1 km wide corridor; B1) one 750 m underpass, or B2) two underpasses of 300 m each for 2 km wide corridor; and C) 3 underpasses of 300 m each for a 3 km wide corridor.

❖ <u>General Guidelines for Underpasses for terrestrial mammals:</u>

Minimum design requirements of underpasses for specific terrestrial mammal species are

i. Sambar, with a shoulder height up to 160 cm, an openness index of 1.12 (metric)
ii. Gaur, shoulder height up to 175 cm, an openness index of 1.22 (metric) is needed.

In landscapes where sambar, gaur and tiger are the largest animals present, a minimum underpass height of 5 m would be acceptable if the viaduct were 300 m long and the span of the underpass were 28–30 m. For any other underpass with a viaduct of less than 300 m, and

in landscapes where elephant and rhino are the largest animals in the community, the minimum height of the underpass should be 6-8 m to provide an openness ratio that could provide an optimum passage for these animals.

While approaching the underpass, the animal should preferably be able to view the horizon across the underpass in order to perceive any risks and opportunities on that side. Although a structure 5 m high and passage with a viaduct length of 300 m should be able to provide this view, a 7 m high passage would provide a more liberal view created by a higher openness ratio.

❖ SPECIALIZED TIGER/ELEPHANT LANDSCAPES

i. TIGER LANDSCAPES:

Both underpasses and overpasses (passageways) are potential engineering solutions for mitigating the impacts of linear infrastructure in tiger landscapes. The following designs and norms for these structures should serve as the minimum requirements for mitigation in such landscapes where elephants do not occur. In landscapes where elephants are present, the design of mitigation structures would generally also meet the needs of tigers and most other biota.

Underpasses: A minimum span of 30 m with a height of 5 m and a width of 5-8 m would work for most species in tiger landscapes. The 30 m span refers to clear open passageways – often these underpasses would have support pillars for the infrastructure and they should be excluded from the span measurement. In critical tiger corridors as well as core areas of tiger reserves— if linear infrastructure is permitted at all— mitigation measures need to be especially stringent: the span needs to be a minimum of 50 m with the same dimensions of height (5 m) and width (5-8 m).

Photo source: Habib, B., Saxena, A., Jhala, Y. V. and Rajvanshi, A. (2020): Monitoring of animal underpasses on National Highway 44 (Earlier 7) passing through Pench

Bridge or viaduct

This type of structure maintains or elevates the grade of the road or railway, allowing for the passage of fauna below. There may be seasonal drainage associated with the viaduct.

Viaducts are useful near valley bottoms to lead roads or railway lines across the valley.

Overpasses After accounting for structural construction requirements, the minimum passage width of an overpass needs to exceed 30 m. The overpass should not have a steep incline to the infrastructure crossing: slopes over 25 degrees should be avoided. Thus the length of the overpass is site specific and needs to be adjusted according to the lay of the land.

Wildlife Crossings, Ecoduct of Kikbeek in Belgium

Note: Similar structure constructed by NHAI in Maharashtra

Land bridge

Also known as an ecoduct or a wildlife bridge, it is a 30-70 m wide bridge that extends above roads or railway lines. The bridge is typically enhanced with habitat features such as native vegetation, rocks and logs.

These structures allow for natural movement of wild animals as they are less confining, quieter, have ambient natural conditions of rainfall, light and temperature, and can be used by a wide range of fauna.

Design considerations:

- The bridge may be rectangular or hour-glass shaped.
- Human activities and disturbance (noise and artificial light) should be minimised.
- Fencing should be used to funnel the animals towards the structures and away from the road or rail.

Acceptability to wild animals should be achieved by planting and maintaining native vegetation.

Source: *Photograph by Benjamin P. Y-H. Lee (University of Kent).*

Density of mitigation structures Besides the dimensions of the underpasses and overpasses, the density or numbers of such structures per unit length of the infrastructure is a crucial consideration for mitigating impacts. A passageway of over 50 m per 1 km length of infrastructure in forested habitats and over 100 m per 1 km length of infrastructure in critical tiger corridors would ensure that habitat connectivity is maintained and fragmentation is avoided.

It is important that wild animal movement is channelled to the passageway for crossing the infrastructure by using appropriate funnelling structures, either natural or artificial. At times it may be necessary, except at the underpasses and overpasses, to fence off the road when

passing through wildlife habitat. This fence may be essential to avoid mortality of wildlife, prevent accidents and ensure the safety of humans. Where fences are not required or are not feasible along the entire length of the infrastructure corridor, specific mitigation measures will still be required in the vicinity of topographic features that are known to trap wildlife on roads.

Visual Barriers Visual barriers along the sides of the infrastructure need to be installed in such a manner that the traffic (vehicles) is not visible from a distance or up close from the wild animal crossings. Care should be taken that vehicular lights do not escape the visual barrier at night as these visual clues could deter nocturnal species from using the underpass. Visual barriers can be camouflaged and enhanced by planting tall vegetation along the edges of the engineered structure.

Sound barriers Both underpasses and overpasses need to be fortified with sound barriers to prevent any disturbance to wildlife that could potentially use these structures for passage across the infrastructure. The installation of appropriate sound and visual barriers cannot be over emphasized: without them, investments in constructing underpasses and overpasses can go to waste, as wildlife may never use them. Sound barriers should be of good lasting durable material and of minimum 2.5 mtrs height and 2 inches thickness (may have air cavity gap between two sheets)

Sound barriers in Gujarat
Source: Times of India

Olfaction and other sensory enhancers Target wild animals can be encouraged to use the overpass or underpass by enhancing its porosity to wildlife through enrichment. These enrichments consist of a) use of appropriate substrate like soil, leaf litter, gravel, herbaceous vegetation b) attractants like food plants, carrion, pheromones, dung of conspecifics and scats in the case of carnivores like tigers. These enrichments require inputs from professional wildlife biologists and, if not appropriately used, can also act as deterrents to wildlife passage. Use of these enrichment approaches must be accompanied by rigorous evaluation and testing.

ii. ELEPHANT LANDSCAPES

Roads impact elephants in multiple ways. Loss and fragmentation of elephant habitat is the most severe problem arising from linear infrastructure development: it alters the elephant's home range and, consequently, may lead to an escalation of human-elephant conflict where these animals are forced into new areas. In addition, it may lead to elephant populations becoming isolated, resulting in a loss of their genetic diversity. To aggravate these impacts, elephants trapped in isolated areas rapidly destroy their own habitats.

Poorly planned roads in elephant landscapes result in loss of both elephant and human life due to accidents. However, these critical problems can be addressed by appropriate mitigation measures. The principal mitigation measures proposed to minimise the impact of linear infrastructure in elephant landscapes are set out below.

Elevated linear infrastructure Raising the linear infrastructure (road) on pillars above the ground is the best solution in elephant landscapes. A major consideration while elevating the linear infrastructure is height: the height of the pillars should be at minimum 8-10 m (thrice the height of an adult bull elephant) above ground, so as to provide safe passage for elephants. In the event that the costs of elevating infrastructure would be prohibitively expensive, other measures covered below should be considered.

Underpasses The height of the underpass, to allow elephant movement, should be the major consideration. A minimum span of 50 m with a height of 6-8 m and a width of 10-12 m is desirable for movement of elephants.

The selection of sites for elephant underpasses should be carefully planned before road or design is finalised. Elephants tend to use fairly regular paths/trails and drainage lines in the forest. Such trails and drainage lines need to be identified by specialists trained specifically for this task, following a thorough survey of the area. Underpasses should be located where the linear infrastructure corridor intersects with these paths/trails and drainage lines. Girder bridges are one of the best forms of underpass that can be provided for elephants' passage. Physical barriers should be erected along the remaining length of roads or railways in order to funnel elephant movement through these underpasses.

Overpasses Construction of overpasses in flat terrain is not desirable in elephant landscapes. Overpasses can be considered as a mitigation measure only when the linear infrastructure passes through a stretch with steep terrain on both sides: the steep terrain on both sides of the road can be connected with an overpass of at least 10-12 m in width.

Density of mitigation structures: The density and numbers of mitigation structures is an important consideration for addressing the impacts of linear infrastructure in elephant landscapes. If elevating the linear infrastructure above the ground on pillars is not possible due to prohibitive costs, at least 100 m of passageways per 1 km length of linear infrastructure in elephant landscapes would ensure habitat connectivity.

Visual barriers Visual barriers as proposed in tiger landscapes are applicable for elephant landscapes.

Sound barriers Since elephants are sensitive to sound, all mitigation measures such as elevated structures, underpasses and overpasses need to be fortified with sound barriers.

❖ MITIGATION MEASURES SPECIFIC TO REPTILES AND AMPHIBIANS

Roads are built to be long-lasting structures; mitigation measures should also be durable and long lasting.

Wetlands, forests and rocky habitats on either side of road are likely to be key areas in which mitigation measures for impacts on herpetofauna are required.

In order to design appropriate and species-specific mitigation measures, species which are at risk were determined, an assessment of species composition (threatened species if any), relative abundance and habitat association along the road stretch were made. Visual encounter survey, road cruising, tracking animal trail or signs (such as python drag marks), radio telemetry, mark-recapture studies were used to identify zones of animal activity. The 'fatality hotspot' zones of movement along road stretches were determined and mapped, to pinpoint optimum locations for mounting mitigation structures. Detailed monitoring of amphibian road kill for at least three years has been suggested as an appropriate time interval in this respect (Grossi et al. 2001).

Effective mitigation measures must focus on strategies to reduce the use of roads, by providing connectivity corridors. The following are the principal measures for reducing road-induced mortality of reptiles and amphibians.

i. Providing passages to retain habitat connectivity

Movement of herpetofauna across linear infrastructure is often facilitated by drainage pipes, box culverts and minor bridges which often act as drainage structures associated with road construction. These 'non-wildlife engineered' passages (Forman et al. 2003) exist by default, and are not constructed with the objective of facilitating wildlife movement. However, they can provide crucial connectivity to maintain the meta-population dynamics if their location corresponds with locations suitable for animal movement.

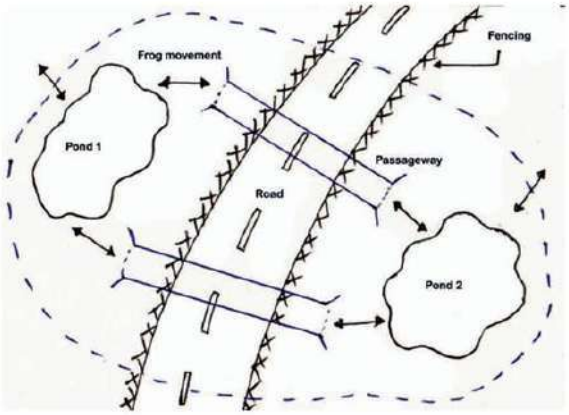


Figure . Passageway for connectivity of breeding habitat for amphibians and turtles.
Source: *Adapted from Anon. 2001. Illustration by Dimpi Patel.*

For passages to be functional and optimally used, they must be placed within the natural migration and dispersal routes of target amphibian or reptile species

Drift fencing or cemented crash barriers may be used to prevent animals from reaching the road and direct amphibians or reptiles to a safe passageway (e.g. turtles to a tunnel entrance).

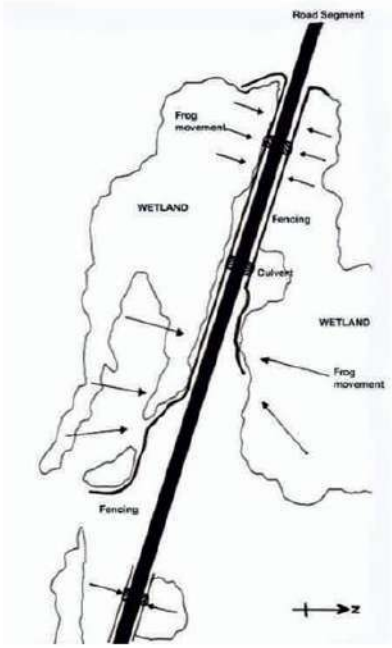


Figure .... Schematic representation of the use of fencing and culverts to provide safe passage for amphibians and aquatic reptiles.
Source: *Adapted from Aresco 2005. Illustration by Dimpi Patel.*

Small passages of 20-25 m in length should have a diameter of at least 100 cm. Tunnels of 50 m length need to have a diameter of at least 200 cm (also see Forman et al. 2003).

Reptiles particularly cross more frequently through circular structures, while rectangular or square-shaped structures are preferred by amphibians. Frogs often prefer square-shaped tunnels that are buried close to the ground surface.

Box culverts of dimension 2x2 m or 2x3 m are widely used above waterways in highway construction in India. These structures can provide passageways for reptiles and frogs connecting their habitat. However, they should be designed with risen 'dry ledges' of at least 50 cm width on each side of the central watercourse to facilitate animal movement.

If roads bisect amphibian habitat and migration routes, specially designed underpasses need to be provided.

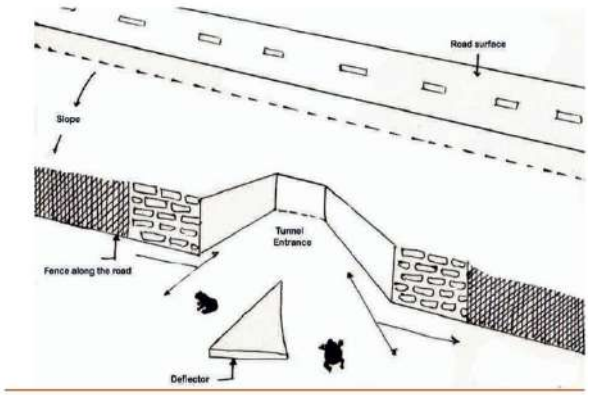


Figure Herpetofaunal underpass with deflector.
Source: *Adapted from Anon. 2001. Illustration by Dimpi Patel.*

Pipe culverts

These are typically round pipes of relatively small diameter (<1.5 m), made of smooth steel, corrugated metal, or concrete. Although their primary purpose is to convey water under roads or railways, a variety of wild animals has been observed using them as passageways: they are often used by small mammals, reptiles and amphibians. They have also been used as fish passages.

Design considerations:

- Single or multiple pipes should be placed at an appropriate spot.
- Native vegetation should be established on both sides of the culvert to provide cover.

Source: *Photograph by Public works department, Government of the Ne*

Traditional culverts and minor bridges (built on ditches, streams and rivers) can be modified to facilitate safe movement of amphibians under the highway. The position and size (length and diameter) of these structures, and the angle that they are approached by amphibians, are critical factors determining their success. If placed across peak activity zones, these passageways can help reduce impacts on habitat fragmentation significantly.

Lack of light within tunnels may deter usage by amphibians (Jackson & Tyning 1989; Krikowski 1989). For this reason, larger tunnels should be designed to provide sufficient light to encourage their use (Puky 2003) by maximising the diameter-to-length ratio of passageways to maximise light penetration and airflow.

Tunnels fitted with metal grates on the top (i.e. on road surface) may act as effective small passages for amphibians. Metal grates may be installed to facilitate light and air penetration; gaps on the metal grates would help amphibians to drop down into the passage.

In dry areas, an engineering solution to maintain moisture levels in the passageways needs to be found. Where an underpass falls on a waterway or wetland, provision should be made to fence the sides of the water channel to direct animals to the safe passage.

Box culverts

These are typically square or rectangular structures built under the linear infrastructure for passage of fauna (including aquatic species) and/or water.

Design considerations:

- Culverts may be of different types depending on their shape and size, and the need to cater for natural drainage.
- Adding ledges or planks above the water level in culverts has been shown to encourage many terrestrial species to use the structures.
- The type of materials and substrate used in the structure, and the establishment of native vegetation at each end of the underpass for cover, are other factors that affect use of underpasses by animals.

Source: *Photograph by Akanksha Saxena.*

ii. <u>Fencing to guide movement of amphibians</u>

The aim of fencing is to prevent mortality and deter herpetofaunal movement on to roads by directing them to safe crossing points or passageways. If fencing can be erected along sufficient road lengths along 'fatality hotspots' and is properly designed, installed and maintained, it can significantly reduce road mortality (Malt 2012).

Fencing should cover all areas where the road intersects amphibian habitat and movement routes. It should ideally be located between two underpasses so as to guide animals to safe passageways.

The angle of fencing is an important aspect: if installed parallel to the road, a fence may exclude animals from the road but not direct them effectively towards passageways. An ideal design may be a zig-zag pattern, as described by Jackson and Tyning (1989). This design is likely to direct animals towards passageways at all points of contact, while simultaneously excluding animals. It is important to check if there are any holes or gaps remaining along the fence, particularly at culvert-fencing junctions, as this may reduce the effectiveness of the fencing.

Figure: An outward lip in the wall for directing animals, especially snakes, towards underpasses. Source: http://www.lakejacksonturtles.org/ppe3.jpg

A 1 m-high reinforced cement concrete (RCC) wall, having an outward lip of at least 50 cm, may be constructed along two sides of the road to prevent animals from accessing it and direct them to use passageways. This RCC structure may also act as crash barrier for vehicles and would help prevent pollutants and litter from entering adjacent natural habitat (e.g. forests and streams of protected areas). If the road is built in a high-rainfall area, a small opening at the base of such structure covered with iron mesh should be provided every 10-20 m along the road to permit drainage.

Modified culverts (culverts with furniture)

Additional features such as walkways or planks should be installed on the interior walls of the underpass, to encourage small and medium-sized mammals to use culverts built on natural drainage sites.

Similarly, in pipe culverts, guard rails or wooden planks may be installed to facilitate movement of small mammals and reptiles through the culvert.

Furniture can and should be added to all types of crossing structures.

Source: *Photograph from Clevenger and Huijser 2011.*

iii. Measures to reduce impacts on breeding success of amphibian

Protection of breeding sites of amphibians is of the utmost importance in the planning of linear developments, especially transportation corridors. Specific measures to protect the breeding sites of amphibians that fall within highway or railway corridors are given below.

The availability of amphibian breeding areas (e.g. streams, ponds, lakes, wetlands) along the proposed corridor must be mapped using GIS.

Roads and railway lines should be located at a distance of at least 1 km away from amphibian breeding sites: although limited data is available on amphibian movement, most native species are likely to move less than a kilometre during dispersal or migration.

Construction of new amphibian breeding sites or ponds, or restoration of habitat in previously used but degraded breeding sites, could be valuable mitigation measures which help to link populations.

Pond design should take into account measures to assist in the long term management of amphibians. Studies should be undertaken to determine the number, size and type of breeding sites that will be needed to provide effective mitigation.

The design of breeding pond may vary according to the particular biological requirements of targeted species or amphibian assemblages. The exact size and shape of breeding ponds should be designed in consultation with amphibian experts.

If new breeding ponds are located close to the road, care should be taken to separate their catchment from the road drainage system, to avoid pollution.

Management of breeding ponds may include the removal of extensive growths of aquatic vegetation and the removal of predatory fish.

Traffic noise is known to interfere with noise perception in amphibians (Parris et al. 2009). If a road is planned to pass through a forest, especially in the Western Ghats or Northeast India, mitigation measures should include the construction of noise barriers along the length of forested sections of road. The barriers should be made of synthetic fibre of height 1.5 m, and may also be constructed on the rigid crash barrier on either side of the highway.

iv. Measures to reduce use of road surfaces by snakes for thermoregulation.

Thermoregulation has been found to be the primary factor influencing the number of snakes on roads or the time spent on the road surface (Brattstrom 1965; Moore 1978; Sullivan 1981; Bernardino & Dalrymple 1992; Ashley & Robinson 1996). Pragatheesh and Rajvanshi (2013) thus recommend placing strips of different surfaces that may be attractive to thermoregulating snakes next to the road in areas known to have high mortality, and testing their effectiveness in diverting snakes from the road surface. Results and practical application of these trials should significantly reduce the mortality of snakes of high conservation importance, including the Indian rock python and Russell's viper.

Figure Creation of alternative sites for thermoregulation of snakes.

Measures to facilitate turtle movement across roads.

Breeding female turtles are the most likely portion of the population to be killed by turtle-vehicle collisions (Langen 2011). These deaths are extremely detrimental to turtle populations and can, in some cases, cause a total collapse of a given population due to the loss of breeding-aged females and lack of recruitment.

Installation of temporary exclusion fencing to direct turtles and other small animals to an existing culvert can be an effective measure to prevent turtle mortality and facilitate their safe passage across roads and railway lines to seasonally available habitat. Fencing should be carefully designed, located, installed, and maintained to reduce turtle mortality rates. The West Japan Railway Company recently installed turtle passages to enable native turtles to cross the railway lines safely. Prior to their installation, the turtles would get injured or die after getting stuck between railway tracks. The presence of turtles on the tracks could also endanger the safety of people in trains.

Fences

Fences are best used in combination with properly placed wildlife crossing structures; they direct animals away from roads or railways and towards these structures. Fencing has been clearly demonstrated to make crossing structures much more efficient and effective.

Different fence designs can be used for small or large mammals, amphibians and reptiles.

Design considerations:

- Fencing may be erected along the entire length of the linear infrastructure or only along sections known to present a risk to wild animals or livestock. Decisions on continuous or partial fencing will depend on land-use patterns (e.g. private land, forest land).
- Both sides of the road or railway should be fenced. Fences should be symmetrical and not staggered.
- Breaks in the fences should have wildlife warning systems, warning signs or cattle guards/gates to avoid animal mortality.
- The height, material and mesh size of the fence should be decided based on the target species.

Source: *Fence for turtle: http://lakejacksonecopassage.org/turtlesatfencelarge.jpg. Fence for Reptile: Public Works Department, Government of the Netherlands.*

❖ Mitigation measures for Hoolock Gibbons, primates, gliders and other arboreal species:

Canopy bridge

This is a rope, pole, rope or wooden ladder or walkway suspended above the road or railway, either from vertical poles or trees, and installed for tree-dwelling species.

Design considerations:

- The bridge should be located in areas having important populations of arboreal species with a high risk of mortality.
- Structures should be taut and wide enough for animals to walk on.
- Each end of the bridge should be connected to trees or bushes for cover.

A thin rope above the bridge can prevent predation of small arboreal mammals by birds.

Source: *Photograph by T R Shankar Raman.*

Canopy connectivity:

The width of the linear clearing is kept sufficiently small to allow the tree canopy to remain continuous above the clearing (Figure 6.4). Where the tree canopy is not continuous, the clearing width is kept small enough to allow gliders (and other flying species) to traverse the clearing safely.

The artificial canopy bridge over the railway track at the Hollongapar Gibbon Sanctuary. Image credit: Oishimaya Sen Naq.

❖ NON-STRUCTURAL MEASURES FOR REDUCING MORTALITY: SIGNAGE AND WARNING SYSTEMS

The purpose of animal warning signs and detection systems is to prevent or reduce the number of Animal Vehicle Collisions (AVCs). Animal Detection Systems (ADS) detect large animals before they enter the road corridor to alert drivers of their presence and warn drivers of collision risk.

1. Caution signs

   Simple caution signs are commonly used to alert drivers to the presence of wildlife crossing zones. In India, the most common caution signs are simple warning signs with silhouettes of the animal that may be using the crossing, sometimes together with a prescribed speed limit or written message.

2. Enhanced caution signs

Many caution signs are enhanced by adding words like 'Deer Xing' or illuminated with reflective tape, in addition to silhouettes of animals. Although multiple studies have noted that caution signs and enhanced caution signs are so common that motorists tend to ignore them, surveys also show that most motorists (76%) said that caution signs increased their alertness (Stout et al. 1993).

3. Temporary wildlife warning signs

These signs may be put up to warn drivers of wildlife presence during specific times of the day or year: e.g. during animal migration or active and/or breeding periods of amphibians and reptiles.

4. Dynamic message signs

These electronic signs can be used to alert motorists of the presence of wild animals, or in areas of high AVCs. These signs are most effective at low visibility conditions like fog when most AVCs occur.

5. Posters and billboards

Posters and roadside billboards are put up on highways as part of programmes and campaigns to reduce animal mortalities due to collisions with vehicles . They also help to generate awareness of this issue among the public.

Figure Poster created by the Department of the Interior National Park Service, US.
Source: Photograph by John Wagner.

6. Warning Systems

WARNING SYSTEMS

Animal detection systems are roadside wildlife detection systems that use radar and lasers to flash warning signs to alert motorists, preventing collisions between wild animals and motorists. They may be of different types, as described in Figure

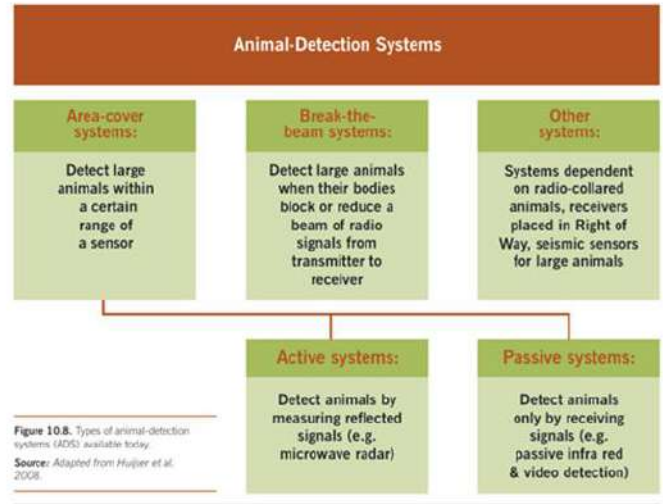


Figure 10.8. Types of animal-detection systems (ADS) available today.
Source: Adapted from Huijser et al. 2008.

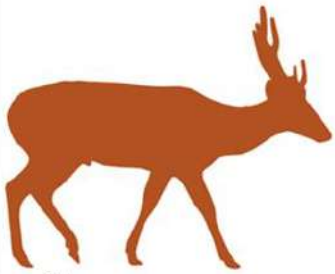


Figure . . . An area-cover ADS to detect large mammals on both sides of the pole (left); and an infrared break-the-beam ADS (right).
Source: Photographs by Marcel Huijser.

❖ MEASURES FOR NOISE ATTENUATION

Wild animals rely on sound for effective navigation, intra- and inter-specific communication, avoiding danger and finding food for survival. Excessive noise caused by engines and emission of exhaust, aerodynamic sources, tyre/pavement interactions have multiple effects on ecosystems. Roads and traffic alter the physical and acoustic environment of species and ecological communities, both during construction and when a road is open to traffic. While the construction-related noise produced during earthworks, pile driving and road surfacing is usually of limited duration, the traffic-induced noise persists over time.

Noise may interfere with the acoustic signals that are used by various species for navigation, maintaining or establishing contact with members of a family or larger social group. Noise may harm not only individual species, but it may also alter species' relationships, as in the case of

song birds that depend on acoustics for defending territories, attracting mates, begging for food (by fledglings in a nest), and alarm calling (Slabbekoorn & Halfwerk 2009). Noise pollution is one of many factors contributing to the depletion of wildlife populations.

Although the generally accepted definition of 'excessive noise' is an increase of 10 dB(A) or greater.

NOISE ATTENUATION STRUCTURES OR NOISE BARRIERS: Noise barriers are the most commonly used form of noise abatement. On roads and highways, noise barriers (sometimes referred to as 'noise walls' or 'sound walls') are intended to block or reduce highway noise from reaching and affecting activities near the highway. Effective noise barriers can reduce noise levels by 10 dB(A), cutting the loudness of traffic noise by half.

Annexure - II

Site/chainage wise mitigation measures prescriptions, specific to different wildlife species categories.

Prepared by Namdapha National Park & Tiger Reserve

As per the guidelines of WII:

(WII (2016). Eco-friendly Measures to Mitigate Impacts of Linear Infrastructure on Wildlife. Wildlife Institute of India, Dehradun, India.)

With reference to the standards and specifications described in Annexure I, following are the key observations and recommended mitigation measures:

A. Muck Disposal Sites and their management

1. The proposed Muck Disposal Site No. 5 is about 200 mtrs away from a recently identified nesting site of first recorded successful breeding of White Bellied Heron in India. The bird is very sensitive to any disturbance and also reported to reuse the nesting sites. As such this site may be shifted towards Vijayanagar by atleast 5 Kms.

2. The average width of the RoW of the proposed road ranges between 15-40 mtrs. This will involve heavy earth cutting in the existing narrow hilly road with high gradient. Thus the potential habitat degradation by earth cutting, landslides, muck disposals, destruction of natural water nallahs, rivers will be very extensive and intensive along the entire stretch of the road project. The User Agency and the contract executing company will have to meticulously adhere to all approved site plans and norms without any exceptions.

3. Necessary holding RCC structures in all muck disposal sites are to be constructed and manned continuously to prevent massive landslides/siltation problems in down streams or nearby areas.

B. Location based species-specific Mitigation measures:

(Chainage as per proposal submitted by the User Agency.)

1. Underpass for Elephants movement:

Dimensions: # Clear Height*: 10 mtr | Span: min 50 mtr | Width : min 12 mtr

*(*Clear Height is the height of the underpass above the ground surface; It must be free of silting/stone gravels that can decrease the effective clear height of the underpass)*

Compulsory component: sound barriers of durable material of 2.5 mtr height & 2 inches thick

Chainage/Location:

i. 22500 (27°28'36.02"N 96° 9'56.78"E)
ii. 24200 (27°29'7.36"N 96°10'45.38"E)
iii. 32750 (27°29'56.41"N 96°14'59.12"E)
iv. 39100 (27°30'15.25"N 96°18'6.14"E)
v. 41750 (27°30'20.33"N 96°19'40.73"E)

2. Underpass for Tiger and other mammals' movement:

Dimensions: Clear Height: 5 mtr | Span: min 30 mtr | Width : min 8 mtr

Compulsory component: sound barriers of durable material of 2.5 mtr height & 2 inches thick

Chainage/Location**:**

i. 30300 **(**27° 29' 31.13"N 96°13'54.60"E)
ii. 37250 (27° 30' 12.41"N 96°17'9.84"E)
iii. 27° 29' 43.55" N, 96°21'46.86"E: Mammals like Small clawed Otters are known to use the hill slopes along the rivers/streams.
iv. 54650
v. 57000
vi. 62200
vii. 72000
viii. 94500
ix. 110500
x. 112950

3. Canopy bridge for apes, primates, arboreal and gliding animals:

Dimensions: Height: 15 mtr | Width: 1.5 mtr | length >=RoW

Components: Rope network on the durable mesh metal structure.

Chainage/Location:

i. 36000 to 76500: **9 Nos.** ii 83200 to 122850 : **11 Nos.**

4. Passages for reptiles and amphibians:

Dimensions: *Reptiles*: Circular passages of RoW length, diameter of at least 100 cm
Amphibians: Box culverts of 2 mtr x 3 mtr

Compulsory component: guiding channels/planks to direct the animals towards underpass passage on each side of road | min running length of 5 mtrs x 2 arms x 2 sides of road

Chainage/Location: (Circular & Box culverts at every 500 mtr, *alternatively*)

i. 24600 to 30000
ii. 32800 to 36000
iii. 41000 to 52000
iv. 59000 to 71550
v. 73050 to 81200
vi. 83050 to 94300
vii. 96200 to 112000
viii. 113500 to 121000
ix. 121250 to 122000

5. Heating pads for thermoregulation of reptiles like snakes:

Dimensions: Rectangular replicas of road surface of dimension 1 mtr x 2 mtr | at ample distance from carriage way outside the sight of commuters.

Chainage/Location: (One pad at every 500 mtr, on both sides of road)

i. 24600 to 30000
ii. 32800 to 36000
iii. 38250 to 46500
iv. 54650 to 59250
v. 63500 to 66000
vi. 74050 to 78050
vii. 92500 to 95650
viii. 106550 to 116500
ix. 120350 to 125050

6. Canopy connectivity and enrichment plantations along both sides of road:

Indigenous plants including trees, herbs etc to be planted after the road construction. Canopy cover afforestation will not only reduce the degradation of habitat, but also work as noise barrier, protect against landslides etc.

7. Noise and Light Barriers:

Dimensions: sound barriers of durable material of 2.5 mtr height & 2 inches thick

a. **Compulsory** installations in **all underpass/overpass/bridges**
It will encourage the animals to use the passages and avoid roads.

b. To be installed wherever possible.

8. Soil erosion/landslide control measures and protection of natural drainage
This proposed road will involve extensive earth cutting at the level of a Greenfield Project. Slope of cutting and retaining walls must be planned to avoid permanent barrier effect for small animals.

C. Other Major Mitigation measures:

(Chainage as per proposal submitted by the User Agency.)

1. Anti-poaching measures:

a. Check gates cum anti-poaching forest camps at every 10 kms from Mpen Gate to 77th Mile at National Park border

- Strong room facility, wireless tower-setups etc.
- CCTV cameras, solar power supply

b. Foot hanging bridges for patrolling and operations in areas across river along road

i. Across Noa Dehing at 17th Mile connecting Deban and Haldibari
Location: 27°29'26.03"N 96°24'4.65"E

ii. To cover Firmbase's potential poaching threats
Location: 27°29'8.23"N 96°30'11.67"E

iii. To cover potential poaching threats between Gandhigram and Namdapha Range areas
Location: 27°29'0.79"N 96°33'49.25"E

iv. To cover potential poaching threats between further Namdapha Range areas
Location: 27°22'55.37"N 96°49'11.77"E

2. Human-Animal Conflict Mitigation Measures:

a. Establishment of state of art **Animal Rescue Centre** in Buffer Zone for attending wildlife casualties due to increased vehicular traffic in the proposed Kharsang-Miao-Vijaynagar frontier highway.

b. Capacity building of field staffs with training, logistics support, modernization.

c. Confidence building activities among local population.

3. Mobile Setup for Quick Response team for vehicular wildlife causality/injury

(2 Nos) based at 10th mile and 40th mile forest camps:

4. Advanced surveillance system:

a. Five Electronic eye at strategic locations (multiple cameras in single tower)

Chainage/location:
i. 27° 29' 47.61"N, 96° 21' 31.07"E
ii. 27°28'57.65"N, 96°29'51.66"E
iii. 27°28'26.61"N, 96°34'37.66"E
iv. 27°27'28.78"N, 96°37'17.95"E
v. 27°20'11.24"N, 96°52'19.55"E

b. AI based recording and monitoring system of vehicular entries/exits

c. Intranet based on microwave communication setup covering entire road length for 05 Electronic Eyes

i. Independent solar power supply

5. Regulation of Vehicular Traffic.

a. Speed limit upto 30 km/hr max

b. Allowed Timing:
Summer: 5 am to 5 pm | Winter: 5 am to 4 pm

c. Convoy system at every 1 hour: To reduce barrier effect and animal casualty accidents.

6. Non-structural measures for reducing mortality: Signage and warning systems:

a. Speed limit & animal crossing signages at every 5 kms from entry to exit of NNP&TR

b. Motion detectors of speed limits with display, warning and recording capabilities, CCTV cameras

7. Drinking Water Refilling facility:

To avoid littering of single use plastic mineral water bottles by commuters/public inside the Tiger Reserve: Provisions for drinking water refilling for commuters/public at 10th mile Forest Camp, 40th mile Forest Camp, and new proposed Forest Camp.

Chainage/location: 42200 (27°25'53.96" N 96°47'59.57" E)
81200 (27°29'20.63" N 96°32'22.81"E)
116550 (27°22'58.37" N 96°48'1.75"E)

8. Conservation of rare and threatened plant/animal species:

- Plants like orchids to be displaced during road constructions must be collected and shifted to dedicated conservation sites.
- Habitat protection projects for White Bellied Heron, rehabilitations of Squirrels, other animals must be planned before the start of earth cutting or tree felling.

9. Community Engagement and Sustainable Development Programs in fringe villages.

Activities to include:
- skill development training for 3-5 years
- provision of medical camps, LPG connections, solar lamps,
- engagement of local youths in protection duties etc.
- Educational and awareness programs

10. Research and Monitoring

Activities to include:

- surveys of endangered flora-fauna, socio economic survey of fringe villages to create baseline data etc
- long term monitoring of important conservation species, indicator species like butterflies, fishes population, study on behavioral changes of animals due to the effects of the road project for better mitigation and management policy decisions and implementations.

PROPOSED FINANCIAL OUTLAY

For mitigation measures not covered in on-site engineering intervention by User Agency

ACTIVITY	1 st year Fin.(₹) in Cr	2nd year Fin.(₹) in Cr	3rd year Fin.(₹) in Cr	Total in ₹ Cr
(A) Habitat Improvement				
1) control burning for 3 years @ .20 x 3 = 0.60 Cr.	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.6
2) Plantation fruit bearing trees for 3 yrs @ .2 x 3 = .60	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.6
3) Water hole conservation like de-siltation of waterbodies i.e Motijheel, Ranijheel for 3 years @ .2 x 3 = 0.60 Cr.	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.6
4) Removal of invasive species	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.8
(B) Human Animal Conflict Mitigation				
1) Erection of elephant proof fencing in fringe villages, each unit consists of approx. 5 km of fence with energizer, batteries solar plates modules etc. for 1st year @ 0.12 x 5 nos = 0.60 Cr	0.60			0.60
2) Four wheel drive pick-up trucks for wildlife rescue operations including maintenance, servicing etc for 1st year @ 0.149x2 =0.298 Cr	0.298			0.298
3) Four wheel drive tractor with equipment & attachments for wildlife rescue operation with maintenance for 1st yr @ 0.144x1 = 0.144 Cr	0.144			0.144
4) Engagement of Veterinarian for rescue operation & for treatment of animals (Veterinarian to be engaged for five (5) years. @ 2x5x0.036 = 0.36 Cr	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.36
5) Engagement of labourers for managing human animal conflict in fringe areas. @ 50 nos x 0.0144 = 0.7200 Cr for three yrs, 1st yr 20 nos x 0.144= 0.288 Cr, 2nd Yr 20 nos x 0.144= 0.288 Cr; 3rd year 10 x 0.0144 x10 = 0.144 Cr	0.288	0.288	0.144	0.72
6) Patrolling gears for staff including raincoat, boots, search-lights @36 x 0.02 = 0.72 Cr @ 12 nos each year	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.72
7) Signboard etc for speed restriction, awareness message for night vision signboard. @ 0.10 each yr x 3= 0.30 Cr	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.30
8) Operation expenses of patrolling vehicles, pickup trucks and other vehicles including fuel, spare servicing etc. for three yrs @ 0.13 x 3= 0.39 Cr	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.39
9) Payment of ex-gratia relief for crop damage by elephants, loss of livestock & human life in fringe villages. For 3 yrs @ .08 x2 = .16 Cr and 0.108 Cr for 3rd yr	0.08	0.08	0.108	0.268
10) Establishment of Wildlife Rescue Centre at Miao including upkeep of Mini Zoo	5.0			5.0
11) Confidence building and entry point activities among local population	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.50

(C) Protection and Conservation of Forests & Wildlife				
1) Erection of Electronic Eye AI based surveillance & monitoring system with Intranet communication for monitoring of vehicle, animal herds, unauthorized entry in forest & wildlife areas. for 1st yr @ 5 nos x 0.25 = 1.25 Cr	1.25			1.25
2) Construction of check gates cum antipoaching camps for better protection of Forests & Wildlife at every 10Km from M'Pen gate to 77th mile at vantage locations @ 12 nos x 0.1 = 1.2 Cr	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.2
3) Wireless tower setup with strong room facilities, solar power supply, CCTV cameras at new check gates cum APCs @ 12 nos x 0.15 = 1.8 Cr	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.8
4) Provisions of drones with thermal imaging capacity for monitoring & protection of wildlife.@ 3 nos x0.10 = 0.30 Cr	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3
5) Monitoring equipment like camera traps, GPS, Digital & SLR Cameras, CCTU's, Night vision binoculars, smart phones etc i/c installation & operations. @ LS 4x 0.40 = 1.60 Cr	0.8	0.4	0.4	1.6
6) Strengthening of existing radio transmission network stations i/c provision of base sets, Land sets, batteries, antennas, solar panel, servicing etc. @ LS 1.0 Cr	0.5	0.5		1.0
7) Protection from forest fire i/c fire bucket etc. engaging protection squad and equipment @ LS 0.50 Cr	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.5
8) Maintenance of protection paths, patrolling paths etc with periodic cleaning over 50 km twice a year for 3 years. @ .25 x3 = 0.75 Cr	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.75
9) Provision of two wheelers for protection works i/c operational expenses for 3 years @15 nos x 0.03 = 0.45 Cr	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.45
10) Engagement of informers for 3 years @ LS 0.03 x 10	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.9
11) Conservation of rare & threatened plant/animal species				
a. Collection of plants/orchids to be displaced during road construction and shifting them to dedicated conservation set	0.4	0.3	0.3	1.0
b. Habited protection projects for white bellied heron	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.5
c. Rehabilitation of affected animals like squirrel during road construction	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.5
12) Establishment of Wildlife Conservation Plant Cell for period 5 year. Purchase of office equipment, engaging technical staff dedicated to Cell, separate Annex with record establishment	0.4	0.4	0.2	1.0
13) Internal patrolling path connectivity for Protection @0.25 x 6 kms x 5 trails = 7.5 Cr	2.5	2.5	2.5	7.5

(D) Capacity Building and Training				
1) Training for staff in various skills related to forests protection & wildlife management etc for a period of 3 years @ LS @ 0.25 Cr	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.25
2) Exposure visits for staff & officers @LS 0.30 Cr	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.30

3) Annual medical check-up camps for fringe villages, field staff i/c hiring of services of doctors, paramedics cost of medicines etc.@ LS 0.09 Cr	0.05	0.04		0.09
4) Awareness programs, meetings etc on different aspects of Forestry & Wildlife. @ LS 5 nos x 0.02 = 0.10 Cr	0.04	0.04	0.02	0.10
5) Support staff for FD office in implementation for a period of 3 years. @ 2 x 0.15 = 0.30 Cr	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.30
(E) Monitoring and Research				
1) survey of endangered fauna & flora @ 0.20 in 1st yr; socio economic survey of fringe villages @ 0.10 in 2nd yr; awareness camps at fringe villages @ 0.20 in 3rd yr	0.2	0.10	0.20	0.50
2) Establishment of GIS cell	1.0	0.5	0.5	2
3) Pollution monitoring device system to check & monitor pollution levels during & after const. of proposed road	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4
6. Purchase of patrolling vehicle for Monitoring, Protection including carrying ration items				
i. 4X4 Thar Roxx=1 no. x 0.20	0.2			0.2
ii. 4X4 Isuzu V-cross=4nos. x 0.30	1.2			1.2
7. Improvement of museum at Miao @1.5 Cr	1.5			1.5
(F) Community Development				
1) Skill development training for fringe villages. The training & support to continue for 3 years. @ LS 0.328 Cr	0.10	0.128	0.1	0.328
2) Poultry/Piggery/Goatery/Mushroom cultivation etc for 3 years. @ LS 0.10 each yr = 0.30 Cr	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.30
3) Provisions of LPG connection, Solar lamps, home lighting, search lights etc.@ 20 x 0. 02= 0.40 Cr	0.20	0.10	0.10	0.40
4) Construction of community hall @ 2 nos in fringe villages	0.75			0.75
5) Provision Veterinary camps i/c providing of vaccination etc to livestock in fringe villages. @ LS 5 x 0.05 = 0.25 Cr	0.10	0.10	0.05	0.25
6) Support to schools in fringe villages with sports equipment, study materials, books, construction of additional rooms, toilets etc. @ 4 x 0.10 = 0.40 Cr	0.20	0.10	0.10	0.40
7) Engagement of physically fit youths from fringe villages for protection duty in forests & wildlife areas (Provisions for a period of 5 years) @ 50 x 0.0144 =3.6 Cr				3.6
8) Drinking water refiling facility for commuters at 3 locations @ .05 x 3 = 0.15 Cr	0.15			0.15
(G) Infrastructural Developments				
1) construction of hanging bridge at 17th Miles & 36th miles@ 5.0x 2 = 10 Cr				
2) Maint. of APCs, beats, Range HQs @ 5.0 Cr				
3) Improvement of Solar lighting at APCs, beats, Range HQs @ 1 Cr	12 .00	8.75	4.40	25.15
4) Cost of inflated Crating boat with accessories @ 0.05 x 5 nos =0.25 Cr				
5) Construction of accommodation for frontline staff, Type -III, type-II, Type-1 etc. @ 4.5 Cr				
6) C/o 4 Unit Barracks@0.35 x 4= 1.4 Cr				
7) Augmentation of Water Supply @1.0 Cr				
8) Interpretation Centre at Miao HQ @2.0 Cr				

(H) Educational and awareness programs 1) Maint. Of Vehicles and fuel cost @ 0.08 Cr for 1st year, 0.08 Cr for 2nd year and 0.09 Cr for 3rd year	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.25
(I) Administrative Expenses 1) cost of desk tops, printers and other stationaries for three year ie @ 0.08 Cr for 1st year, 0.08 Cr for 2nd year and 0.09 Cr for 3rd year	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.25
Grand Total	***Rupees seventy two crores eighty one lakhs eighty thousand only***			**72.818**

Place: Miao

Date: 17th October, 2024

(VK Jawal) IFS
CF & Field Director
Namdapha National Park and Tiger Reserve

Approved

PCCF (Wildlife & Biodiversity)
& Chief Wildlife Warden
Govt. of Arunachal Pradesh,
Itanagar

PROPOSALS RECOMMENDED BY SC-NBWL INVOLVING NAMDAPHA TIGER RESERVE, ARUNACHAL PRADESH.

S.No	Subject	Date of Clearance	Area in ha
1.	Proposal for use of 0.0225 ha of forest land from core zone of Namdapha Tiger Reserve for installation of mobile tower at Miao to Vijoynagar Road (UARV06) under Universal Service Obligation Fund for provision of 4G mobile services, Arunachal Pradesh-WL/AR/Others/449442/ 2023	Recommended in 80th SC NBWL meeting held on 9th October, 2024	0.0225 ha
2.	Proposal for use of 0.0225 ha of forest land from core zone of Namdapha Tiger Reserve for construction of mobile tower at Miao to Vijoynagar Road (UARV04) under Universal Service Obligation Fund for provision of mobile services, District Changlang, Arunachal Pradesh-WL/AR/Others/449439/ 2023	Recommended in 80th SC NBWL meeting held on 9th October,2024	0.0225
3.	Proposal for use of 0.0225 hectare of forest land from core zone of Namdapha Tiger Reserve for installation of mobile tower at Miao to Vijoynagar Road (UARV05) under Universal Service Obligation Fund for provision of mobile services, District Changlang, Arunachal Pradesh. WL/AR/Others/449440/2023	Recommended in 80th SC NBWL meeting held on 9th October,2024	0.0225
4.	Proposal for use of 0.0225 hectare of forest land from core zone of Namdapha Tiger Reserve for installation of mobile tower at Miao to Vijoynagar Road (UARV01) under Universal Service Obligation Fund for provision of mobile services, District Changalang, Arunachal Pradesh. WL/AR/Others/449436/2023	Recommended in 80th SC NBWL meeting held on 9th October,2024	0.0225
5.	Proposal for use of 0.0225 hectare of forest land from core zone of Namdapha Tiger Reserve for installation of mobile tower at Miao to Vijoynagar Road (UARV02)	Recommended in 80th SC NBWL meeting held on 9th October,2024	0.0225

	under Universal Service Obligation Fund for provision of mobile services, District Changlang, Arunachal Pradesh. WL/AR/Others/449437/2023		
6.	Proposal for use of 0.0225 hectare of forest land from core zone of Namdapha Tiger Reserve for installation of Mobile tower at Miao to Vijoynagar Road (UARV03) under Universal Service Obligation Fund for Provision of Mobile Services, District Changlang, Arunachal Pradesh. WL/AR/Others/449438/2023	Recommended in 80th SC NBWL meeting held on 9th October,2024	0.0225
7.	Diversion of 4.8681 ha of forest land from Namdapha Tiger Reserve for construction of 132kV T/L from Namsai to Miao under Comprehensive Scheme for Strengthening of Transmission and Distribution in Arunachal Pradesh-(FP/AR/TRANS/35448 /2018)	Recommended in 66th SC NBWL meeting held on 31st December, 2021	4.8681
8.	Diversion of 26.85 ha of forest land from Namdapha Tiger Reserve for construction of 33 KV Miao-Diyun Distribution Line. FP/AR/VELEC/35182/2018	Recommended in 65th SC NBWL meeting held on 24th September, 2021	26.85
9.	Diversion of 4.5 ha of forest land from Namdapha Tiger Reserve for construction of 33 KV Miao-Kharsang Distribution Line, Arunachal Pradesh.		4.5
10.	Permission for survey and investigation for 2 lanning of Namchik – Vijaynagar road falling in Namdapha National Park	Recommended in 46th SC NBWL meeting held on 8th December, 2017	-
11.	Maintenance/ improvement of Mio-Vijonagar Road of 100.5 km falling within the Namdapha Tiger Reserve, Arunachal Pradesh.	Recommended in 32nd SC NBWL meeting held on 21st December, 2015.	-
	Total		36.3306

***

13. Proposal No: WL/GJ/ROAD/447907/2023 (FP/GJ/ROAD/153127/2022)

1	Proposal Name	Proposal for use of 1.29 ha of forest land from Gir Wildlife Sanctuary for widening & s
2	Name of the protected area involved	Gir Wildlife Sanctuary
3	Proposal Number	WL/GJ/ROAD/447907/2023
4	State Name	GUJARAT
5	Whether the proposal is sub-judice	No
6	Area of the protected area(Ha)	1469.99
7	Area proposed for diversion / De-notification	1.29
8	Total Diverted Area from Protected Area	NA
9	Status of ESZ if any	Draft notification issued on 25.11.2016 has been expired. Revised proposal is awaited
10	Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972	This road will fulfil the needs of local public transportation services.
11	Whether linear/non-linear	NA
12	Whether EC obtained	No
13	Name of the application Agency	Nitinbhai V Gajera

14	Date of submission	06/10/2023
15	Total number of trees to be felled	NA
16	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	Yes
17	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	The project road is passing through Gir-Somnath district of Gujarat state. The project road E reducing congestion and accident on the highway. The option of both side widening conside
18	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Gir Wildlife Sanctuary is home to Asiatic lion, leopard and other wild animals
19	Violation (if any) done by the User Agency in the past?	No
20	Type of forest	NA
21	Proposed Mitigation Measures	NA
22	Recommendation of the state board for wildlife	NA
23	Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden	The State Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal.
24	Conditions imposed by Chief Wild Life Warden	The State Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal with the following conditio 1. User agency shall not violate any regulatory provisions under Section-9,17A,27,29,30,31 & 2. The user agency shall not harm or destroy wildlife habitat including fauna and flora of the 3. The user agency shall not use the area for the proposed work other than the area permitt

		4. The User Agency shall not establish any temporary or permanent labour camp in the San 5. The user agency or his contractor shall not create any fire places inside the Sanctuary. 6. All the material required for the work shall be prepared outside the sanctuary. 7. The work in the sanctuary will be allowed only in the day time from 8 AM to 6 PM. 8. Approval under Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, if required, shall be obtained separately f 9. The User Agency shall deposit NPV for the use of land of Protected Area as per the existin 10. The user agency will have to prepare a conservation plan relevant to the biological entity The User Agency will create adequate facilities for safe transit of wildlife across the road.
25	Comments of Ministry	<table><tr><td>S. No.</td><td>Subject</td></tr><tr><td>1.</td><td>Proposal for use of 2.2748 ha of forest land from Gir Wildlife Sanctuary for widening & strengt</td></tr><tr><td>2.</td><td>Proposal for use of 0.0940 ha of forest land from Gir National Park and Gir Wildlife Sanctuary f</td></tr><tr><td>3.</td><td>Proposal for use of 0.0595 ha of forest land from Gir Wildlife Sanctuary for 11 KV undergrounc</td></tr><tr><td>4.</td><td>Proposal for use of 0.1288 ha of forest land from Gir Wildlife Sanctuary for New Ag Connector</td></tr><tr><td>5.</td><td>Proposal for use of 0.14 ha of forest land from Gir Wildlife Sanctuary for New Agri Connection</td></tr><tr><td>6.</td><td>The Proposal is for diversion of 0.4272 ha of forestland in Gir Wildlife Sanctuary of Gujarat Sta</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Total</td></tr></table> The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.

14. Proposal No: WL/MN/ROAD/450489/2023

1	Proposal Name	Proposal for use of 16.332 ha of forest land from Siroy National Park for widening & improvement of Yaingangpokpi-Nagaland Road Section of NH-202 into two laning with paved shoulder in the State of Manipur on EPC Mode by NHIDCL.
2	Name of the protected area involved	Siroy National Park
3	Proposal Number	WL/MN/ROAD/450489/2023
4	State Name	MANIPUR
5	Whether the proposal is sub-judice	No
6	Area of the protected area(Ha)	4000
7	Area proposed for diversion / De-notification	16.332
8	Total Diverted Area from Protected Area	0
9	Status of ESZ if any	ESZ proposal has not been received from the State Government.
10	Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972	The area required for the proposed project is 98.00 ha of forest land. As per the site inspection report submitted by the DFOs, some trees are required to be felled. The felled trees and all Non-Timber Forest Produce removed during the execution of the project shall be distributed to nearby villages for bonafide uses and no commercial use of the Forest Produce shall be allowed, as provided u/s 35(6) of the Wildlife (protection) Act 1972. User Agency shall not destroy, exploit or remove any wild life including forest produce from the National Park or destroy or damage or divert the habitat of any wild animal by any act whatsoever or divert, stop or enhance the flow of water into or outside the National Park area.
11	Whether linear/non-linear	Linear

12	Whether EC obtained	No
13	Name of the application Agency	NHIDCL BO IMPHAL
14	Date of submission	27/10/2023
15	Total number of trees to be felled	NA
16	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	Yes
17	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	The project is a public utility service for improvement of Yaingangpokpi-Nagaland Road Section of NH-202 into two laning services in the villages, the project will greatly improve the overall surface communication and standard of living of the people in the hill district
18	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Siroy National Park is home toLeopard, Wild Boar, Hoolock Gibbon, Himalayan Black Bear, Malayan Sun Bear and Sambar etc.
19	Violation (if any) done by the User Agency in the past?	No
20	Type of forest	East Himalayan Wet Temperate Forests
21	Proposed Mitigation Measures	To mitigate the adverse impact of the project, an impact mitigation and wildlife management plan has been proposed at the cost of Rs.1128.1 lakh (Rupees eleven crore twenty-eight lakh and ten thousand) only at the rate of 2% of the Project Cost. The cost shall be borne by the User Agency. Since the terrain is hilly with loose soil texture, it is necessary to undertake comprehensive soil conservation measures to make slopes stable, check soil erosion and landslides. Soil and moisture conservation plan amounting to Rs.282.025 lakh (Rupees two crore eighty two lakh and two thousand five hundred) only at the rate of 0.5% of the project cost has been proposed. The cost shall be borne by the User Agency.
22	Recommendation of the state board for wildlife	Proposal was recommended by State Board for Wild Life in the 10th meeting held on 16th October, 2024.
23	Opinion of the Chief	Recommended

	Wild Life Warden	
24	Conditions imposed by Chief Wild Life Warden	The Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal subject to the following conditions: 1. The legal status of land shall remain unchanged. 2. Compensatory Afforestation shall be taken up in degraded forest in double the proposed area i.e. 196 ha with 10 years maintenance in and around the National Park at the cost to be borne by the User Agency. 3. The User Agency shall pay the Net Present Value (NPV) of the amount at the rate of 10(ten) times for areas within the National Park and at the same rate for areas within the ESZ as fixed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court and worked out by the Wildlife Warden, Wildlife Division based on the forest Type & Eco class etc. 4. To mitigate the adverse impact of the project, an impact mitigation and wildlife management plan has been proposed at the cost of Rs.1128.1 lakh (Rupees eleven crore twenty-eight lakh and ten thousand) only at the rate of 2% of the Project Cost. The cost shall be borne by the User Agency. 5. The User Agency shall submit a detailed Animal Passage Plan for approval of the Chief Wildlife Warden, Government of Manipur on the basis of WII guidelines named Eco-friendly Measures to mitigate Impacts on Linear Infrastructures on Wildlife. The cost shall be borne by the User Agency. 6. The User Agency shall bear the cost of logging and transportation of the felled trees as per the estimates of Divisional Forest Officer/Ukhrul Forest Division. Minimum number of trees which are strictly essential will be felled for the execution of the project under strict supervision of the Forest Department. 7. The felled trees and all Non Timber Forest Produce (NTFPs) removed during the execution of the project shall be distributed to meet the personal bona fide needs of the people living in and around the National Park and shall not be used for any commercial purpose. 8. The User Agency shall not take any such activity which contravenes Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 or rules made therein. 9. Speed breakers near corridors, turnings, blind turnings shall be provided on the highway. 10. Caution Sign Boards warning wildlife crossing shall be installed by the

		User Agency at all necessary point in consultation with Wildlife Warden, Wildlife Division. 11. Since the terrain is hilly with loose soil texture, it is necessary to undertake comprehensive soil conservation measures to make slopes stable, check soil erosion and landslides. Soil and moisture conservation plan amounting to Rs.282.025 lakh (Rupees two crore eighty two lakh and two thousand five hundred) only at the rate of 0.5% of the project cost has been proposed. The cost shall be borne by the User Agency. 12. The User Agency shall make necessary provisions in their project cost and construct retaining walls, breast walls, Gabion structures etc. at all necessary locations in consultation with the State Forest Department. 13. Moreover, User Agency shall also construct Storm Drains all along the proposed road with culverts at appropriate locations at their cost The User Agency shall make necessary provisions in their project cost accordingly. They shall not take up any such construction, which diverts, stops or enhances the flow of water into or outside the National Park. 14. Cost for demarcation of the diverted Forest land and installation of boundary pillars shall be borne by the User Agency. 15. Heavy machine and explosive shall not be used except under unavoidable circumstances and with the prior permission of the State Forest Department 16. The User Agency shall ensure that there is no damage to surrounding forest, environment, wildlife, natural resources like water bodies and other public properties. 17. No labour camp/stores shall be established on the forest land. The User Agency shall supply fuel wood, preferably alternate fuel to the labourers working at the site to avoid damage/felling of the trees. 18. The muck/debris generated in the earth cutting shall be disposed of at the designated sites and in no case the muck/debris shall be allowed to roll down the hill slopes. 19. Wherever possible and technically feasible, the User Agency shall undertake Afforestation measures with local species at their own cost along the highways within the diverted area in consultation with the State Forest Department.

25	Comments of NTCA	
26	Comments of Ministry	No project proposal has been recommended so far in the Siroy National Park by the Standing Committee. The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.
27	Uploaded Document	animal passage plan and mitigation plan_compressed-1.pdf

NHIDCL/PMU-UKHRUL/U-J/Pkg-5/2024-25/ 3846 Date: 04.03.2025

To

The Wildlife Warden
Govt. of Manipur

Subject: Diversion of 98.00 HA of forest land for widening & improvement of Yaingangpokpi-Nagaland Road Section of NH-202 into two laning with paved shoulder from KM 53.110 to KM 79.990 in the State of Manipur on EPC Mode by NHIDCL-**"Submission of Animal Passage Plan"**-Reg.

Ref:

1. **EDS raised by Wildlife Warden on 20.02.2025** for submission of animal passage plan on the basis of the guidance document "Eco-friendly Measures to Mitigate Impacts of Linear Infrastructure on Wild Life", and to be implemented at the project cost
2. Email of DPR Consultant M/s C.E. Testing Company Pvt. Ltd. dt. 04.03.2025

Sir,

With reference to the subject cited above, an EDS has been raised by the Wildlife Warden vide 1st reference cited above regarding submission of Animal Passage Plan on the basis of the guidance document "Eco-friendly Measures to Mitigate Impacts of Linear Infrastructure on Wild Life", and to be implemented at the project cost.

Accordingly, Animal Passage Plan for the wildlife proposal "Diversion of 98.00 HA of forest land for widening & improvement of Yaingangpokpi-Nagaland Road Section of NH-202 into two laning with paved shoulder from KM 53.110 to KM 79.990 in the State of Manipur on EPC Mode by NHIDCL" has been submitted by DPR consultant M/s C.E. Testing Company Pvt. Ltd. vide 2nd reference cited above.

Keeping in view of the above, Animal Passage Plan for the proposal of "Diversion of 98.00 HA of forest land for widening & improvement of Yaingangpokpi-Nagaland Road Section of NH-202 into two laning with paved shoulder from KM 53.110 to KM 79.990 in the State of Manipur on EPC Mode by NHIDCL" is submitted for your kind information & necessary action please.

Encl: As above

Yours Sincerely,

AK Rajak
04/03/2025
General Manager(P)
NHIDCL,PMU-Ukhrul

Copy to:

1. The Executive Director(P), RO-Imphal
2. Guard File.

Diversion of 98.00 HA of forest land for widening & improvement of Yaingangpokpi-Nagaland Road Section of NH-202 into two laning with paved shoulder from KM 53.110 to KM 79.990 in the State of Manipur on EPC Mode by NHIDCL

ANIMAL PASSAGE PLAN

WILDLIFE CLEARANCE

National Highways & Infrastructure Development Corporation Ltd.

PTI Building, 3rd Floor, 4, Parliament Street, New Delhi-110001

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1.1 BACKGROUND

The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways (MoRTH), through the National Highways & Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited (NHIDCL), aims to enhance the road network in Northeast India. As part of this initiative, the Authority has undertaken the two-laning of key road corridors under the Engineering, Procurement, and Construction (EPC) mode.

In alignment with its long-term strategic vision for road infrastructure development, operation, and maintenance in Manipur, the Government has identified the necessity to upgrade existing road infrastructure. Accordingly, NHIDCL has initiated the development of the Imphal - Ukhrul - Jessami Economic Corridor of NH-202, upgrading it to a two-lane configuration under the EPC mode.

This project is expected to significantly improve regional connectivity, boost economic growth, and enhance accessibility across the state.

National Highway-202 (NH-202) originates at its junction with NH-02 near Mokokchung in the state of Nagaland and traverses through Tuensang, Sampurre, and Meluri in Nagaland before continuing through Jessami and Ukhrul, ultimately terminating at its junction with NH-2 near Imphal in Manipur.

As part of the Imphal - Ukhrul - Jessami Economic Corridor under the Bharatmala Pariyojana, the development of various stretches of NH-202 has been undertaken. The instant stretch, designated as **Package-5**, extends from design chainage **Km 53.110 to Km 79.990** (corresponding to existing Km 59.230 to Km 94.612). This segment traverses Ukhrul district in Manipur.

The entire **26.880 km** stretch of **Package-5** falls within the **Eco-Sensitive Zone (ESZ)** of **Shirui National Park**, with a total of **98 hectares** of forest land proposed for diversion. Within this stretch, a **4.3 km** section passes through the **protected forest of Shirui National Park**.

To address environmental concerns, a **Wildlife Clearance proposal** has been submitted, and an **Animal Passage Plan** is currently under preparation for. The total forest land proposed for diversion within this **4.3 km** protected section is **16.332 hectares**. These measures aim to ensure environmental sustainability while facilitating the development of the project.

Significance of the NH-202 Project Road Development:

The development of NH-202 will serve as a crucial alternative connectivity between Kohima (Nagaland) and Imphal (Manipur) via Jessami, significantly improving access to Imphal East, Kamjong, Kangpokpi, and Ukhrul districts. It will enhance security operations by reducing travel distances for forces engaged in counter-insurgency efforts.

The project will boost socio-economic development, facilitating better access to markets, healthcare, education, and employment, thereby improving local livelihoods.

Strengthened road infrastructure will support Indo-Myanmar trade, which currently accounts for less than 1% of India's trade with Myanmar, despite a 1,600 km shared border.

Strategically, the road will enable faster troop deployment along the Indo-Myanmar border. Additionally, the improved connectivity will aid in mineral transportation, benefiting the economy by unlocking the chromite and soapstone reserves in Ukhrul district. Overall, the project will drive regional development, fostering economic growth and national security.

The project road is located in mountainous Terrain. The Start co-ordinate of the project is Latitude 2780186.80 m N & Longitude 644461.15 m E. The End co-ordinate is Latitude 2780475.72 m N & Longitude 647096.01 m E.

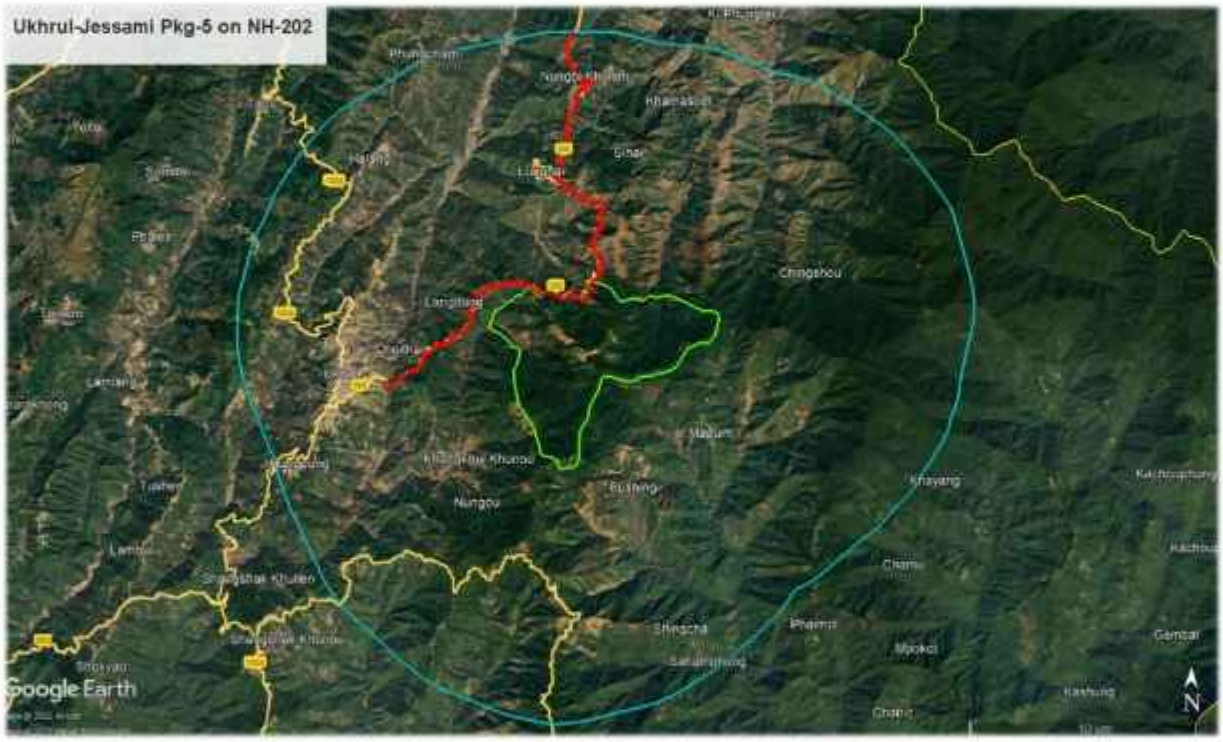

Figure 1: Location Plan of Ukhrul-Jessami Road (NH-202) in the Vicinity of Shirui National Park and its Eco-Sensitive Zone

1.2 OBJECTIVES OF ANIMAL PASSAGE PLAN STUDY

The objectives of animal passage plan are:

- To incorporate the needs of wildlife into transportation projects
- To maintain the habitat connectivity
- To aid in the reduction of human wildlife conflict, improving awareness, safety and reducing collisions

Achieving these goals will include restoring connections where they have been removed and ensuring that existing connections remain as the project road expands.

1.3 METHODOLOGY OF ANIMAL PASSAGE PLAN

The methodology to determine the Wildlife Passage Plan involves the following process as described below:

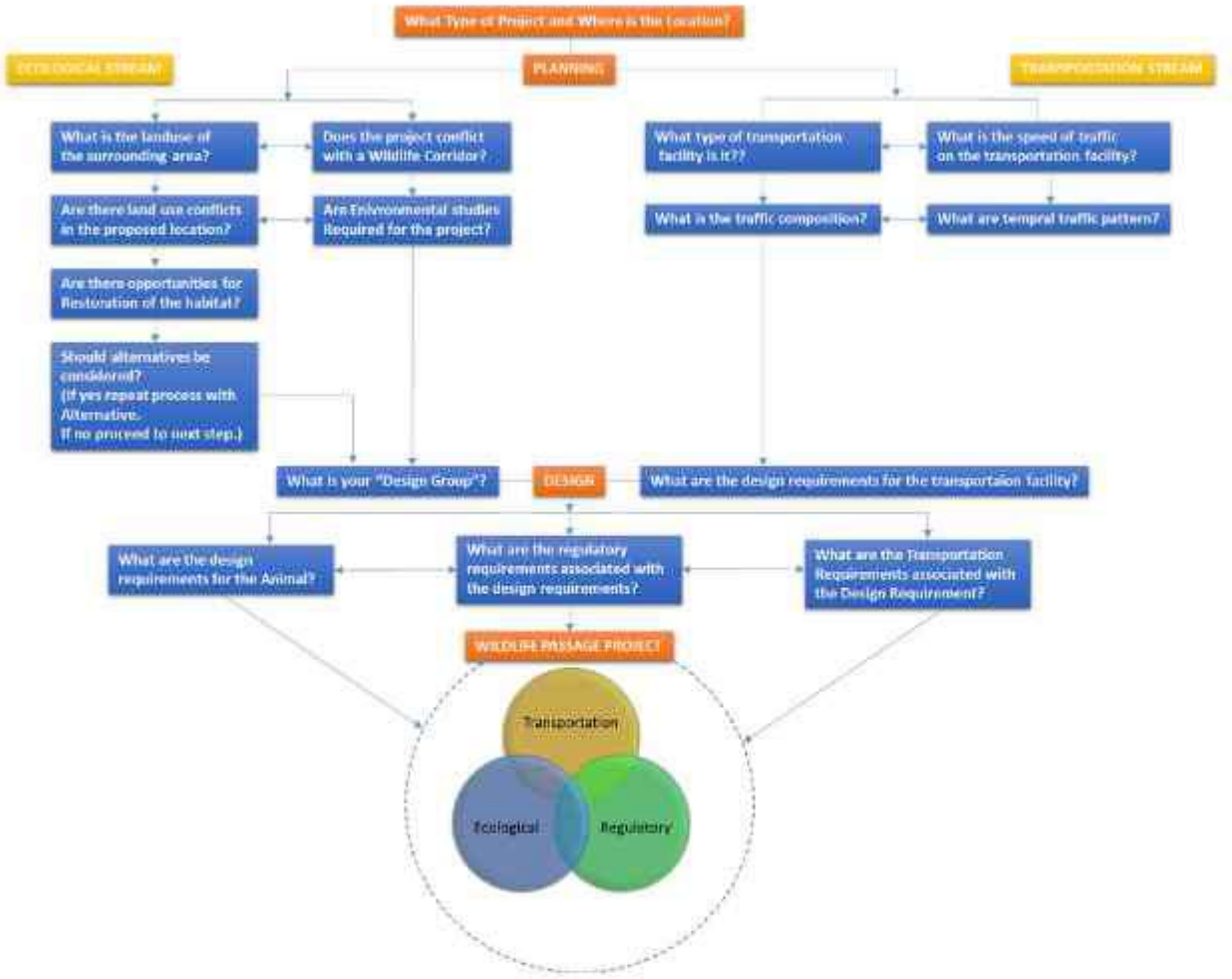

Figure 2: Wildlife Passage Engineering Design Guidelines Process

1.4 PASSAGE PLAN

1.4.1 NECESSITY

Animals move between habitats in order to survive by finding food, mates and areas of refuge. As urban area continues to expand, and highway network and traffic volumes increase there is threat to animals while crossing the roads. All proposals from highways, railway tracks, canals and power lines passing through wildlife sanctuaries or national parks and protected areas will now have to include a plan to provide for safe movement of wildlife and allocate budget for animal passages as per NBWL proceedings dated 25th January 2018.

Adverse effect associated with Linear Project vis-a-vis present project

The linear projects passing through wildlife protected areas are associated with:

- Loss of Habitat resulting reduced carrying capacity (Degree of impact is likely to be proportional to the length and width of the disturbance corridor)
- Fragmentation of Habitat in to spatially isolated parts (cause of the decline of Biodiversity and higher edge-to-interior ratio)
- Noise & Light effect (Habitat became less attractive to animals)
- Injury/mortality to animals (Snakes, Rodents, Deer, large cats and mega animals)
- Altered/changed drainage pattern
- Pollution due to liquid or solid waste
- Presence of Construction Camps
- Effect of Heavy metals such as lead from motor vehicle on tree & soil and numerous chemical elements arising from roads, vehicles, fuel and corrosion and wear & tear of vehicle components
- Barrier effect (Effect of Traffic Volume, Noise, Human activities, physical hindrance and traffic mortality)
- Deprive animals from using their entire habitat. (May ultimately lead to decline in their genetic fitness-Genetic drift and inbreeding depression)
- Disconnecting the canopy connectivity (affects movement of arboreal species)
- Increased Human-Wildlife conflict
- Disruption of corridors (May result animals stray into human localities and feed crops and livestock, increasing conflict.)

Project Corridor

The present project under discussion, though a linear project has very negligible or null ill effect to the project. On critical analysis/observation of this project it is seen that:

- National Highway-202 (NH-202) originates at its junction with NH-02 near Mokokchung in the state of Nagaland and traverses through Tuensang, Sampurre, and Meluri in Nagaland before continuing through Jessami and Ukhrul, ultimately terminating at its junction with NH-2 near Imphal in Manipur.

- As part of the Imphal - Ukhrul - Jessami Economic Corridor under the Bharatmala Pariyojana, the development of various stretches of NH-202 has been undertaken. The instant stretch, designated as Package-5, extends from design chainage Km 53.110 to Km 79.990 (corresponding to existing Km 59.230 to Km 94.612). This segment traverses Ukhrul district in Manipur.

- The entire 26.880 km stretch of Package-5 falls within the Eco-Sensitive Zone (ESZ) of Shirui National Park, with a total of 98 hectares of forest land proposed for diversion. Within this stretch, a 4.3 km section passes through the protected forest of Shirui National Park.

- To address environmental concerns, a Wildlife Clearance proposal has been submitted, and an Animal Passage Plan is currently under preparation for. The total forest land proposed for diversion within this 4.3 km protected section is 16.332 hectares. These measures aim to ensure environmental sustainability while facilitating the development of the project.

- The problem of loss of habitat of birds can be sorted by planting of trees in the compensatory land recommended by the forest department.

- The loss of vegetation due to construction in eco sensitive zone of proposed Shirui National Park area is compensated by planting 1096 nos. of plants along the side of the roads.

- There is no fear of in breeding resulting genetic drift

- Noise and Light effect will be substantially checked by the plantation

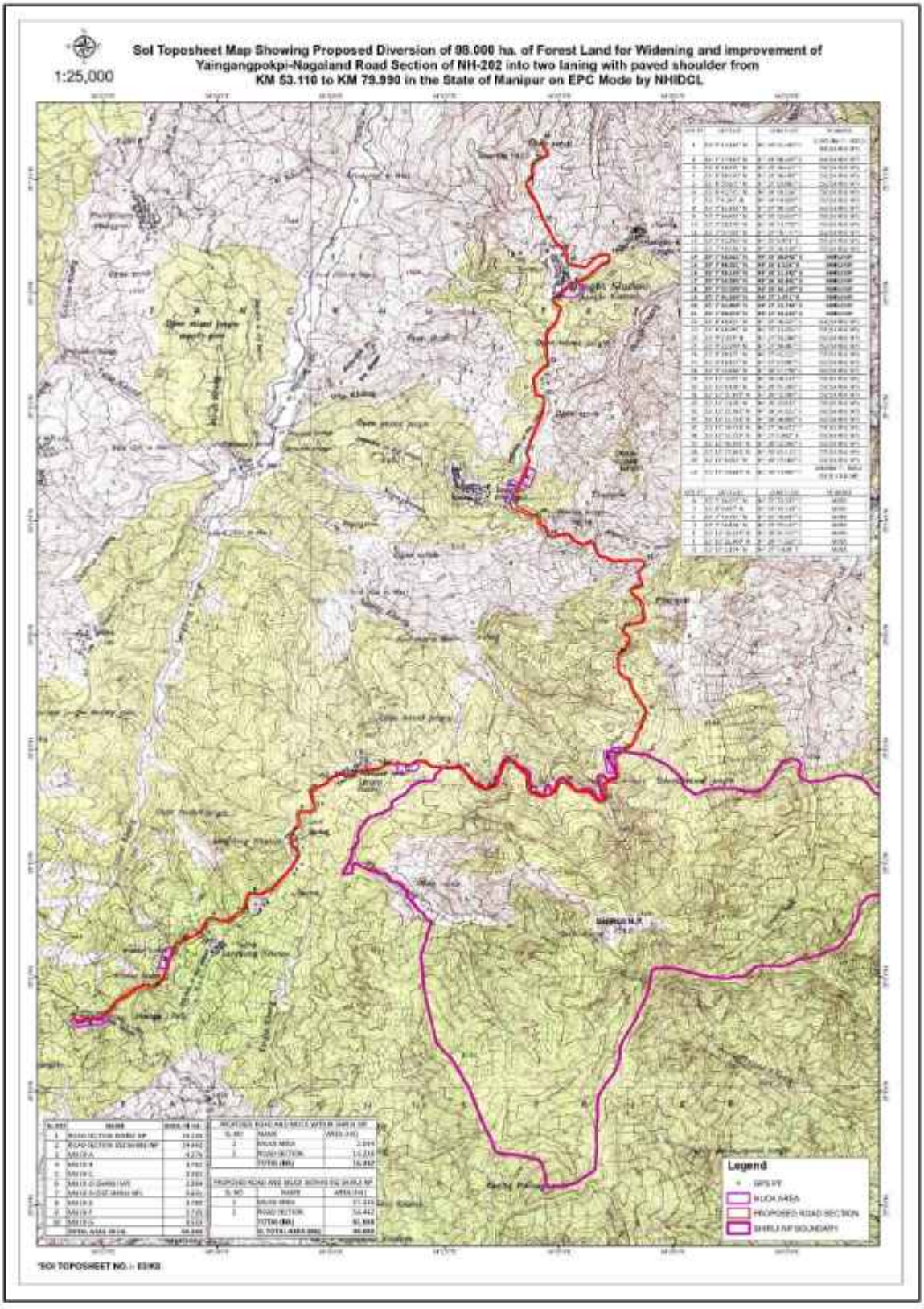

Figure 3: Project Corridor within the Protected Forest of Shirui National Park

GPS PT	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	REMARKS
1	25° 5' 41.167" N	94° 22' 44.483" E	STARTING PT. ROAD ESZ (SHIRUI NP)
2	25° 5' 54.320" N	94° 23' 26.523" E	ESZ (SHIRUI NP)
3	25° 6' 18.325" N	94° 23' 40.442" E	ESZ (SHIRUI NP)
4	25° 6' 30.530" N	94° 23' 56.490" E	ESZ (SHIRUI NP)
5	25° 6' 33.875" N	94° 24' 13.805" E	ESZ (SHIRUI NP)
6	25° 6' 43.515" N	94° 24' 18.156" E	ESZ (SHIRUI NP)
7	25° 7' 4.585" N	94° 24' 43.029" E	ESZ (SHIRUI NP)
8	25° 7' 15.323" N	94° 24' 38.758" E	ESZ (SHIRUI NP)
9	25° 7' 26.831" N	94° 24' 42.652" E	ESZ (SHIRUI NP)
10	25° 7' 28.276" N	94° 24' 51.770" E	ESZ (SHIRUI NP)
11	25° 7' 37.933" N	94° 24' 48.474" E	ESZ (SHIRUI NP)
12	25° 7' 45.360" N	94° 25' 9.473" E	ESZ (SHIRUI NP)
13	25° 7' 49.598" N	94° 25' 26.118" E	ESZ (SHIRUI NP)
14	**25° 7' 50.501" N**	**94° 25' 58.842" E**	**SHIRUI NP**
15	**25° 7' 49.001" N**	**94° 26' 8.518" E**	**SHIRUI NP**
16	**25° 7' 38.128" N**	**94° 26' 21.342" E**	**SHIRUI NP**
17	**25° 7' 53.065" N**	**94° 26' 34.461" E**	**SHIRUI NP**
18	**25° 7' 37.038" N**	**94° 26' 44.147" E**	**SHIRUI NP**
19	**25° 7' 41.943" N**	**94° 27' 2.671" E**	**SHIRUI NP**
20	**25° 7' 32.494" N**	**94° 27' 23.743" E**	**SHIRUI NP**
21	**25° 7' 58.972" N**	**94° 27' 33.023" E**	**SHIRUI NP**
22	25° 8' 19.355" N	94° 27' 46.224" E	ESZ (SHIRUI NP)
23	25° 8' 49.097" N	94° 27' 31.374" E	ESZ (SHIRUI NP)
24	25° 9' 2.979" N	94° 27' 33.206" E	ESZ (SHIRUI NP)
25	25° 9' 22.949" N	94° 27' 38.067" E	ESZ (SHIRUI NP)
26	25° 9' 38.175" N	94° 27' 45.352" E	ESZ (SHIRUI NP)
27	25° 9' 49.327" N	94° 27' 17.907" E	ESZ (SHIRUI NP)
28	25° 9' 51.696" N	94° 26' 54.738" E	ESZ (SHIRUI NP)
29	25° 10' 3.035" N	94° 26' 49.317" E	ESZ (SHIRUI NP)
30	25° 10' 8.136" N	94° 26' 34.503" E	ESZ (SHIRUI NP)
31	25° 10' 35.693" N	94° 26' 42.369" E	ESZ (SHIRUI NP)
32	25° 11' 5.128" N	94° 26' 52.037" E	ESZ (SHIRUI NP)
33	25° 11' 22.083" N	94° 26' 54.325" E	ESZ (SHIRUI NP)
34	25° 11' 55.738" N	94° 26' 56.802" E	ESZ (SHIRUI NP)
35	25° 12' 19.514" N	94° 27' 26.673" E	ESZ (SHIRUI NP)
36	25° 12' 15.219" N	94° 27' 4.862" E	ESZ (SHIRUI NP)
37	25° 12' 36.991" N	94° 26' 52.200" E	ESZ (SHIRUI NP)
38	25° 12' 57.680" N	94° 26' 42.115" E	ESZ (SHIRUI NP)
39	25° 13' 8.912" N	94° 26' 47.269" E	ESZ (SHIRUI NP)
40	25° 13' 20.443" N	94° 26' 51.092" E	ENDING PT. ROAD ESZ (SHIRUI NP)

PROPOSED ROAD AND MUCK WITHIN SHIRUI NP		
SL NO	NAME	AREA (HA)
1	MUCK AREA	2.094
2	ROAD SECTION	14.238
	TOTAL (HA)	**16.332**

PROPOSED MUCK AREA WITHIN THE **SHIRUI NP**		
SL.NO	**FOREST CLASS**	**AREA IN HA**
1	MODERATELY DENSE FOREST	0.065
2	OPEN FOREST	2.029
	(A) TOTAL AREA IN HA.	**2.094**
PROPOSED ROAD SECTION WITHIN THE **SHIRUI NP**		
SL.NO	**FOREST CLASS**	**AREA IN HA**
1	MODERATELY DENSE FOREST	2.975
2	OPEN FOREST	8.386
4	DEGRADED FOREST/NON FOREST	2.877
	(B) TOTAL AREA IN HA.	**14.238**
	G. TOTAL MUCK AREA (A+B)	**16.332**

* From GPS point 14 to 21 (Length: 4.3 km) falling within Protected Forest of Shirui National Park for which 'Wildlife clearance' is required and 'Animal Passage Plan is being prepared)

1.5 GUIDELINES FOR ANIMAL PASSAGE PLAN

1.5.1 PLANNING GUIDELINES

This section of the report helps the user define the goals of the transportation facility and the specific goals. Road types, speeds, widths and other traffic patterns are important considerations that need to be identified to determine the overall impacts of the project. These parameters will influence the ecological goals and potential mitigation required (if any).

1.5.1.1 IDENTIFYING TRANSPORTATION NETWORK COMPONENTS

1.5.1.1.1 CLASSIFICATION

The basic classification of transportation infrastructure will provide the transportation engineer/designer with information regarding the requirements of the facility. The classification will control elements of the design and provide an indication of importance to the transportation system.

1.5.1.1.2 TRAFFIC COMPOSITION

The traffic composition and transportation facility type are linked. Roadways will facilitate the transportation of a broad range of users such as two-wheeler, car, busses, heavy trucks as well as slow moving vehicles like cycle hand cart, bullock cart. The prevalence of any type of user will depend on nearby land-uses, and network function.

Table 1: Traffic as Observed on the Project Road

Existing traffic (PCU)

Sr. No.	Type of Vehicles	Location -Ukhrul (49.800 km)			
		Numbers		PCU	
1	Two-wheeler/ Bicycle	340	41%	170	12%
2	3-wheeler	3	0%	3	0%
3	2 axle SCV	112	13%	168	11%
4	LCV-2 axle	365	44%	1095	75%
5	Bus / Mini Bus	2	0%	3	0%
6	3 axle truck	8	1%	23	2%
7	Tractor with Trailer	0	0%	1	0%
8	Tractor without Trailer	0	0%	0	0%
9	multi axle	0	0%	1	0%
A.	Total Motorized Vehicles	830	100%	1464	100%
1	Cycle	0	0%	0	0%
2	Rickshaw	0	0%	0	0%
3	Hand Cart	0	0%	0	0%

4	Bullock Cart	0	0%	0	0%
B.	Total Non-Motorized Vehicles	0	0%	0	0%
C = A+B	Total Traffic	830		1464	

Projected traffic

Year	(AADT PCU)
	Ukhrul (Ch. 49.800 km)
2021	1464
2023	1692
2025	1955
2029	2611
2035	4030
2039	5381
2043	7187

1.5.1.1.3 USER SPEED

The speed at which the users travel will have an effect on the ability of the vehicle to perceive, react and stop in time to avoid conflicts. The posted speed for the project stretch is 30 kmph-50 kmph as per the standard of the National Highway.

1.5.1.1.4 IMPROVEMENT PROPOSALS

Table 2: Proposed ROW for the Project Stretch

Type of Area	Proposed ROW	Details
Open Area	20 m to 35 m	Two lane carriage way with 1.5m earthen shoulders with protection works on hill and valley side
Built-up Area	20m	

The project road is proposed to be of two lane with earthen shoulder. Depending upon the present condition of the structure, past record of submergence, the recommendations for structures for the entire highway is given below:

Table 3: Improvement Proposals for Bridges & Culverts

Sr. No.	Type of Structure	Details of Structure	Numbers
1	Minor Bridge	At Chainage km 63.685 RCC Slab (1 X 6m)	1
		At Chainage km 64.780 RCC Slab (1 X 6m)	1
		At Chainage km 94.650 RCC Slab (1 X 6m)	1
2	Box Culvert (Reconstruction)	1 m x 1.1 m	1
		1 m x 1.4 m	1
		1 m x 1.5 m	92
		1 m x 2.0 m	1
		1 m x 3.0 m	4
3	Box Culvert (New Construction)	1 m x 1.1 m	2
		1 m x 1.5 m	110
		1 m x 3.0 m	2
4	Culvert (New Construction)	1 m x 1.0 m	5
		1 m x 1.1 m	3
		1 m x 1.2 m	3
		1 m x 1.3 m	6
		1 m x 1.4 m	1
		1 m x 1.5 m	4
		1 m x 2.9 m	2
		1 m x 4.3 m	1

1.5.1.2 IDENTIFYING ECOLOGICAL NETWORK COMPONENTS

This section will help the user define the ecological goals of the project such as whether or not mitigation is required, or desired, for the project area. Landscape characteristics, species present and adjacent land use are all important considerations used to define the ecological scope of the project. When combined with the transportation goals, the outcome will be a road that is functional and safe for both drivers and wildlife.

1.5.1.2.1 IDENTIFY LAND USE

The land use of the project area and the adjacent lands will play large role in determining the type and extent of mitigation required. As per observation made in the site visits and during different survey proceedings, no wildlife crossings were found in the project stretch.

Current Land Use

Common land uses in the project road include the following:

- Jungle Area
- Residential
- Commercial
- Agricultural
- Un-inhabited

- Drainage Channels

Future Land Use

It is important to not only consider present development but also consider future development. The present road is in Mountainous terrain. The land use pattern is mostly under the forest region with few stretches having built-up section and semi-built-up sections. Terrace farming is found in few stretches.

1.5.1.2.2 IDENTIFY POTENTIAL WILDLIFE CORRIDOR

The national park supports 42 species of mammals, 74 species of Aves, 29 species of reptiles, 6 species of amphibia, 86 species of fishes.

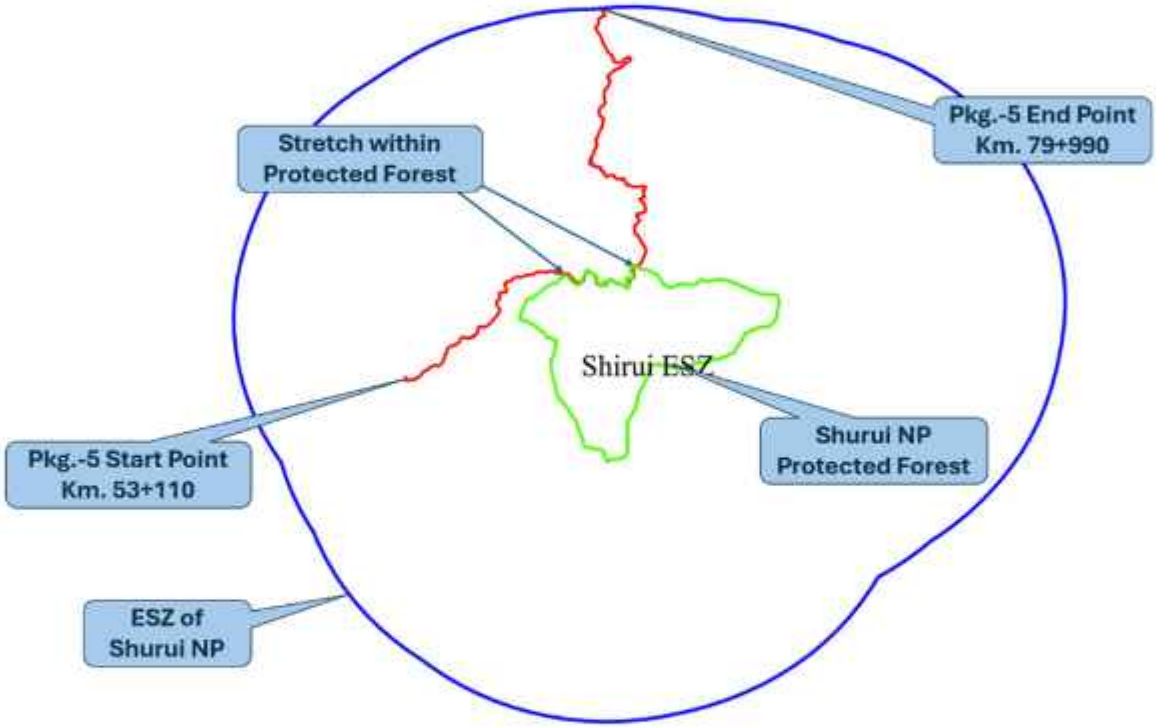

Fig 4: Boundary of ESZ and Core Zone crossing the project road

Mammals: - Hooloek gibbon; Himalayan Black bear; Barking deer; Sambar; Leopard; Jackal; Migratory Indian elephant along Indo-Myanmar.; Pangolin; Wild boar; Jungle cat; Flying squirrel, Martens; Clouded leopard; Golden cat; Slow loris; Hog badger; Serow; Stump tailed macaqe; Bison; Otter; etc.

Birds: - Jungle fowl; Parakeet; Mrs. Humes barred backed pheasant; Blyths tragopan; Horn bills etc.

Reptiles: - Tortoise; Viper; Krait; Cobra; Python; Land monitor lizard, green snake; Rat snake; Varanus; Buff striped keel back etc.

Amphibia: - Salamander

Reptiles: - Python, cobra etc.

The list of fauna found in the Shirui National Park are listed below:

Table 4: Wild Animals

Animal Type	Common/ Local Name	Scientific Name	Habitat	Season when seen	Local Status	
					Past	Present
Carnivore	Wild Boar/ Siva	Sus scrofa	Forest	Winter	Abundant	Rare
Insectivore	Porcupine/ Rikra/ Shabou	Hyrix	Earth Hole	Winter	Abundant	Rare
Primate	Monkey/Nayong	Macaca mullata	Tree	Whole Year	Abundant	Rare
Primate	Hoolock/ Farifara/ Yongmu	Hylobates Hoolock	Tree	Whole Year	Abundant	Rare
Insectivore	Wild Rat/ Kafa	Rattus spp.	Earth Hole	Whole Year	Abundant	Rare
Herbivore	Red Deer/ Chao	Cervus app.	Forest	Whole Year	Rare	Rare
Carnivore	Wolf/ Ramfa	Canis lupis	Forest	Whole Year	Rare	Rare
Omnivore	Squirrel/ Siluk	Funambulus	Forest	Whole Year	Rare	Rare
Bird	Mrs. Hume's Pheasant/ Nongin/ Rikshira	Synnaticus humiae	Shiroi Peak	Whole Year	Endangered	Rare
Bird	Jungle Fowl/ Ramhar	Gallus spp.	Forest	Whole Year	Abundant	Rare
Bird	Bulbul/Rumok	Pycnonotus jocosus monticols	Forest	Whole Year	Abundant	Rare
Bird	Hornbill	Dichoceros	Forest	Seasonal	Rare	Rare
Reptile	Python/Rarei	Python molurus	Forest	Whole Year	Rare	Rare
Reptile	Tree Snake/ Sina hara	DendriJaphis	Forest	Whole Year	Rare	Rare
Reptile	Blind Snake/ Nakhok	Typhlopsvermi cularis	Forest	Whole year	Rare	Rare
Primates	Slow Loris/ Khanongsa/ Yonglkaithibi	Nycticebus coucang	Forest	Whole Year	Rare	Rare
Carnivore	Jungle Cat/ Lamhadong/ Khara	Felis chuas	Forest	Whole Year	Rare	Rare
Bird	Trush/ Shiri	Turdus feae	Nearby fruit trees	Migratory	Abundant	Rare

1.5.1.2.3 IDENTIFY CONFLICTS WITH WILDLIFE

During the planning stages of the project, it is important to identify the surrounding and/ or conflicting regional and local land uses.

Conflict with Habitats

Generally, there may be conflicts between local wildlife and the transportation projects if:

Wetland and wetland habitat is bisected. If wetlands are located on either side of the proposed road, there will be likely be impacts to the historical hydrology and wildlife movement. But as per observations and information's collected from the forest department, no passage of land animals is seen to cross the project road as the project corridor is full of patches of built- up sections and human interference.

After development of the project road the traffic volume and/or speed or large vehicles will be increased from the present scenario. Different species will be affected by traffic volume and/ or speed in different ways depending on their mobility. As mentioned in above point, there is no crossing across the project road.

Conflict with Road Characteristics

Traffic volume and speed play an important role in determining whether a road will impact wildlife movement. Because vehicle traffic behaves as a filter to movement rather than an absolute barrier, the number of species both attempting and successfully crossing the road will be reduced at greater traffic volumes and speeds. As displayed in the figure below, the majority of wildlife-vehicle collisions occur on the roads with intermediate traffic volume while high volume roads have essentially no incidents. This suggests that roads with more than 10,000 vehicles per day are essentially a total barrier to wildlife movement.

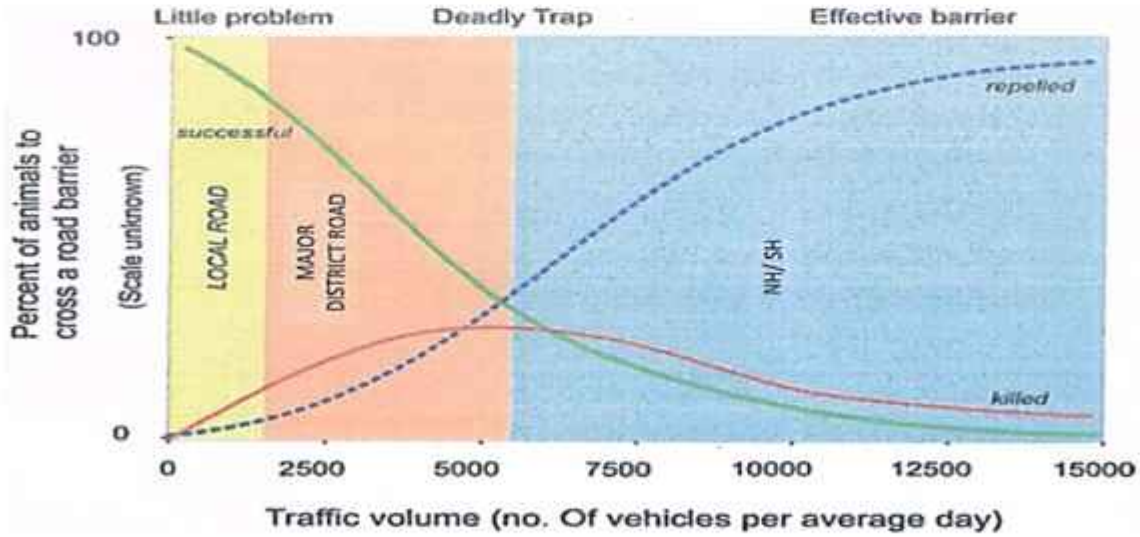

Figure 5: A representation of the permeability of roads in relation to traffic volume

Conflicts with Existing Infrastructure

Many existing structures are not designed for wildlife and were installed with human function/traffic flow as the major goal. In order to avoid hindrance for wildlife and ecosystem function, these followings are need to be kept in mind:

i. No perched culverts
ii. Structures with insufficient water depth for aquatic passage
iii. Structures with excessive water velocities
iv. Culverts without dry land on the sides
v. Structures that incorporate both pedestrian and wildlife into the same structures
vi. Removal physical barriers

Table 5: Mitigation Approaches for Reducing Road-Related Mortality of Animals

Measures to Alter Human Behavior	Measures to Alter Animal Response
Regulatory of Perspective Measures	**On-site construction and Habitat**
1. Speed Control	Clearing vegetation for improving visibility along road
2. Temporary Road Closure	Erection of animal-proof fencing to prevent animals entering road
3. Control on feeding of wild animals on the road	Installation of wildlife detecting systems
4. Regulatory guidelines for laying/upgrading road through sensitive habitats and wilderness areas	Increasing permeability of a road corridor by facilitating movement through construction of appropriately designed and positioned
5. Prescription for width of verge to be retained in different landscape and habitats	Retrofitting existing drainage culverts to facilitate wildlife crossing by animals
6. Restrictions on stopping/parking of vehicles on highway segments passing through sensitive habitats	Maintenance of hedgerows along the road to serve as movement corridors

1.5.2 DESIGN GUIDELINES

The design of the roadway can help to reduce the effects of transportation infrastructure on wildlife. Some simple principles that should be considered in the road design include:

1. Consider the slope of the roadside.
2. Consider potential/ known areas of higher wildlife activity.
3. Consider impact of drainage ditches.
4. Consider the implications of the roadway design for emergency response access and maintenance access.

1.5.2.1 IDENTIFY ECOLOGICAL DESIGN GROUP

The vast biodiversity in nature provides a challenge when attempting to maintain connectivity and reduce genetic isolation. Each species within an area will have slightly different habitat requirements and behavior making it difficult to design a corridor that will satisfy the requirements of all the species. In addition, there is insufficient data for many species which provides a challenge when attempting to understand their life history strategy and to design a corridor that will satisfy the requirements.

The category of species which special attention are as follows:

- Species that require dispersal for survival
- Species that are integral to ecological processes
- Species that are dominant but could become less important if connectivity is lost.
- Species that need connectivity to prevent genetic divergence
- Species experiencing high vehicle associated mortality in or near the study area
- Rare, endangered, or vulnerable species.

1.5.2.2 IDENTIFY MITIGATION

Road and traffic impact wildlife in a variety of ways. In some animal populations, they enhance mortality, limit mobility, fragment populations, and decrease habitat amount and quality, resulting in a limitation on food, shelter, and space availability, all fundamental to species' survival. Those impacts and associated mitigations are becoming a major focus of research in conservation, namely in significant and emerging fields such as landscape and road ecology. In the project corridor falling within the protected forest of Shirui National Park i.e., length of 4.30 Km. project road passing through proposed Shirui National Park.

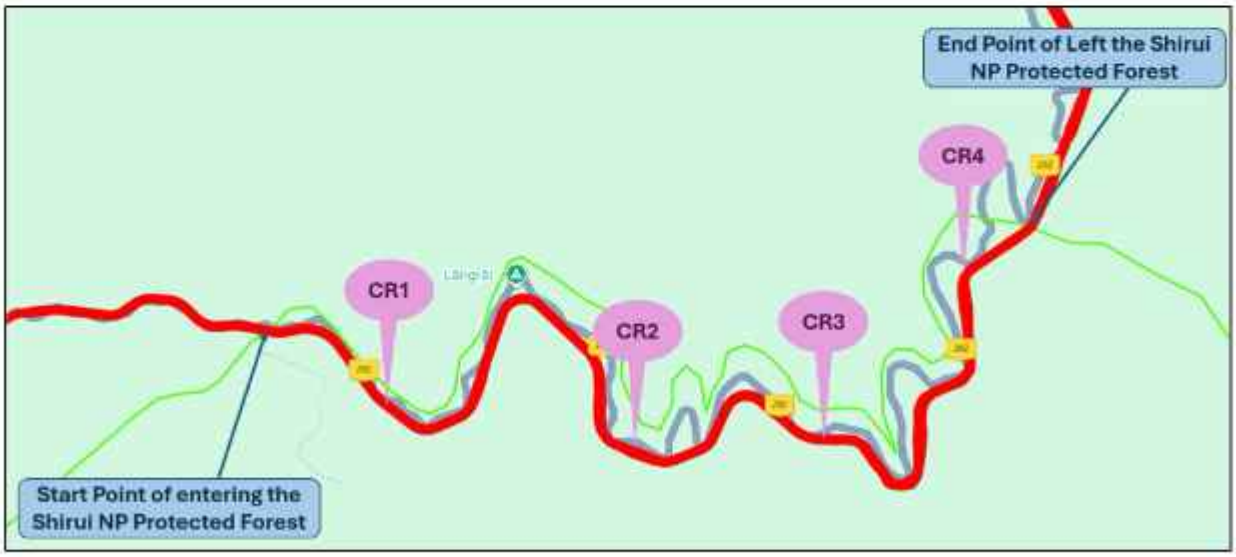

Figure 6: Wildlife Crossing Locations

Table 6: Wildlife Crossing Details

Sr. No.	Stretch Length	Animals Passing	Coordinates	
			Latitude (m) N	Longitude (m) E
1	4.30 Km	Wild Boar/ Siva, Porcupine/ Rikra/ Shabou, Monkey, Deer/ Chao, Squirrel/Siluk, Wild Rat/ Kafa, Rurnok, Python/ Rarei, Tree Snake/ Sivaphara, Blind Snake, Jungle Cat, Thrush/ Shirl, Seicui, Sicao, Leopard	2780186.80	644461.15
			2780475.72	647096.01

The mitigation measures have been provided as per the type of animals crossing the section. As per standards, animal underpasses should be provided with a vertical clearance of 2-3 m. This design criteria have been taken into consideration and the passage has been planned accordingly.

Before designing the mitigation measures following points were taken into consideration:

- Type of Ecological Design Group
- Size of Mitigation
- Placement of Mitigation
- Frequency of Mitigation

The measures to address habitat fragmentation effects of transportation infrastructure fall into two broad categories: engineering (structural) options and non-structural options. These options are kept in mind and the mitigation measures are proposed for implementation according to the animal habitats dwelling in the area as well as the humans.

Table 7: Mitigation Summary Table

Sl. No.	Mitigation	Steps Taken	Complied
1	Gliding Species	Glider Poles	√
2	Separation from Streamline flow of Traffic	Fences	√
3	Altered Lighting	Street Lighting is only near passing locations	√
4	Traffic Calmed Areas	Speed Breakers provided before the passage location	√
5	Diversionary Methods	Box Culvert	√
6	Vegetation Management	Avenue Plantation for nesting purpose	√
7	Noise Barriers	Avenue Plantation	√
8	Habitat Management	Fences/Hedges	√
9	Corridor Plantings	Vegetation	√
10	Signage/Reflectors	Animal Passing Signage	√
11	Public Awareness	Public Consultation Meetings	√

The mitigation measures are as per site environment, interaction with the local village persons and recommendations of Forest Officials. So, the proper mitigation measures are taken for the fauna which are expected to be affected to the best of our knowledge.

1.5.3 COST ANALYSIS

The analysis for the animal passage plan includes the provisions as discussed above and as per the animals

Table 8: Cost Analysis of the provisions for Animal Passage Plan

Sr. No.	Description of Mitigation	Unit	Quantity	Rate (Rs.)	Amount (Rs.)
1.	Glider Poles	Nos	4	1000.00	4,000.00
2.	Fences	Sqm	8600	258.00	22,18,800.00
3.	Signage/Reflectors	Nos	8	5,596.31	44,770.48
4.	Lighting	Nos	4	10,000.00	40,000.00
5.	Speed Brakers	Nos	4	10,000.00	40,000.00
6.	Box Culvert	Nos	238	-	-
7.	Avenue Plantation	Rm	4300	-	-
8.	Habitat Improvement for Wildlife	Lumpsum	-	-	10,00,000.00
9.	Public Awareness	Lumpsum	-	-	10,00,000.00
				Total Cost=	**43,47,500.48**

Gmail PMU Ukhrul NHIDCL <nhidclukhrul@gmail.com>

Widening and Improvement of Yaingangpokpi-Nagaland Border Road Section of NH-202 into two laning configurations of Package-5 from design chainage Km 53.110 to Km 79.990 (Existing Km 59.230 to Km 94.612) in the State of Manipur on EPC mode by NHIDCL. Submission of Animal Passage Plan Reg.

1 message

CETEST IMPHAL <cetest.imphal@cetestindia.com> Tue, Mar 4, 2025 at 4:18 PM
To: PMU Ukhrul NHIDCL <nhidclukhrul@gmail.com>

Dear sir,
As per the discussions and the data provided by you, please find the Animal Passage Plan for the above mentioned project is attached herewith.

With Regards,
Partha Gupta
Dy. Project Manager
C. E. TESTING COMPANY PVT. LIMITED
Imphal, Manipur
: Email: cetest.imphal@gmail.com, cetest.imphal@cetestindia.com
: Web : www.cetestindia.com

CETEST
Engineering Consultants

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4821K

Perspective Plan 7 (seven) years

Impact Mitigation and Wildlife Action Plan for the project "Improvement of Yaingangpokpi- Nagal
NH-202 into two laning with Hard Shoulder of Package-5 in the State of Manip

Table.: Year wise physical (No./Ha/RMT) and financial (lakh) target

		First year		Second year		Third year		Fourth year		Fifth year	
Sl.No	Items of Work	Phy.	Fin	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.
1	**Protection Measure/ Management Plan**										
	Awareness programme	5No.	5	5No.	5	5No.	5	5No.	5	5No.	
	Training and Capacity building programme	5No.	5	5No.	5	5No.	5	5No.	5	5No.	
	Construction of watch tower	1No.	30	1No.	30	1No.	30				
	Construction of Anti- Poaching Camp	1No.	30	1No.	30	1No.	30				
	Construction of Inspection Bungalow	1No.	130								
	Construction of Range Office	1No	130								
	Procurement of two nos. of four-wheeler vehicle and one no. of two-wheeler vehicle	-	35		-		-		-		
	Hoarding & Signages	4No.	4	4No.	4	4No.	4	4No.	4	4No.	
	Procurement of Tools/equipments		17			-	-	-	-	-	
	Sub-total		**386**		**74**		**74**		**14**		
2	**Habitat Development Programmes**										
	ANR Plantation	100 ha	31.1	100 ha	31.1	-	-	-	-	-	
	Maintenance	-	-	100 ha	10.584	200 ha	18.5	200 ha	14.59	200 ha	1
	Removal & eradication of the terrestrial invasive plants viz. Lantana camara, Eupatorium, etc	50 ha	8.5	50 ha	8.5	50 ha	8.5	50 ha	8.5	50 ha	
	Creation of water holes	10No.	10	10No.	10	10No.	10	10No.	10	10No.	
	Development of grasslands with palatable & favourites grasses of wildlife	2 ha	2.05	2 ha	2.05	2 ha	2.05	2 ha	2.05	2 ha	2.
	Providing salt licks	25 No.	1.25	25 No.	1.25	25 No.	1.25	25 No.	1.25	25 No.	
	Sub-total		**52.9**		**63.484**		**40.3**		**36.39**		**32**

Divisional Forest Officer
Wildlife Forest Division
Government of Manipur

3	**Livelihood Activities**										
	Training on animal husbandry/apiculture/soft skill/Tourism Management etc	6 No.	6	6 No.	6	6 No.	6	6 No.	6	6 No.	
	Training on mushroom cultivation	2No.	6	2No.	6	2No.	6	2No.	6	2No.	
	Distribution of poultry, piglet, bee box, solar lamp etc.	-	15		15	-	15	-	15	-	
	Sub-total		**27**		**27**		**27**		**27**		
4	**Creation of green belt**										
	Nursery creation	16000 seedlings	2.4								
	Advance Work	5ha	0.74								
	Plantation			5ha	6						
	Maintenance					5ha	1.2	5ha	0.95	5ha	
	Sub-total		**3.14**		**6**		**1.2**		**0.95**		
5	**Entry Point Activities**										
	Construction of water Tank	2No.	10	2No.	10	2No.	10				
	Distribution of Sport items		1		1		1				
	Sub-total		**11**		**11**		**11**				
6	**Overhead**										
	Purchase of Pol & maintenance of vehicles & other misc. expense		1		1		1		1		
	Survey/ Research on wildlife and their habitat		6		6						
			7		7		1		1	-	1
	Grand Total		**487.04**		**188.48**		**155**		**79.34**		25.

(Rupees eleven crore twenty-eight

26/08/2024
Divisional Forest Officer
Wildlife Forest Division
Government of Manipur

15. Proposal No: WL/RJ/ROAD/422620/2023 (null)

1	Proposal Name	Proposal for use of 2.48 ha of forest land and 4.955 ha non-forest land from core of Ramgarh Vishdhari Tiger Reserve for widening and strengthening of road Roteda To mandawara to 20 m in favour of Public Works Department in District Bundi, Rajasthan
2	Name of the protected area involved	Ramgarh Vishdhari Tiger Reserve
3	Proposal Number	WL/RJ/ROAD/422620/2023
4	State Name	RAJASTHAN
5	Whether the proposal is sub-judice	No
6	Area of the protected area(Ha)	150189
7	Area proposed for diversion / De-notification	2.48
8	Total Diverted Area from Protected Area	8.4
9	Status of ESZ if any	Draft notification on 30th December, 2020 has been expired. Revised proposal is awaited from the State Govt.
10	Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972	Since it is an existing gravel road with change in width the impact as per the project is section 29 the wildlife (protection) Act, 1972 would be minimum. Mitigative meaasures are being prescribed.
11	Whether linear/non-linear	Linear
12	Whether EC obtained	No
13	Name of the application Agency	PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT RAJASTHAN JAIPUR
14	Date of submission	06/07/2023
15	Total number of trees to be felled	NA
16	Maps depicting the	Yes

	Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	
17	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	Roteda to Mandarwara is a main important road of block Sultanpur, Lakheri, Itawa which provide interconnectivity of Bundi,Sultanpur, Kapren Lkheri, Nainwan. It covers population of more then 100000 in overall.
18	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Ramgarh Vishdhari Tiger Reserve is home to wild boar, panther, common langur, striped hyena, sloth bear, sambhar, spotted deer, Indian porcupine, blue bull, jackal, common kingfisher etc.
19	Violation (if any) done by the User Agency in the past?	No
20	Type of forest	Tropical Dry Deciduous Forest
21	Proposed Mitigation Measures	A total of three underpasses have been proposed along the road by the user agency for safe passage of wild animals. These underpasses with a minimum size of 4x4 meters will ensure the safe passage for large carnivores and herbivores. The road is important road to connect two districts Kota and Bundi and Tiger Reserve area in both districts in rainy season for monitoring and tracking of wildlife it is important road and local demand also.
22	Recommendation of the state board for wildlife	Proposal was recommended by State Board for Wild Life through circulation.
23	Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden	Recommended
24	Conditions imposed by Chief Wild Life Warden	The Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal with the following conditions: 1. 2% of the proportional project cost of the project falling within the ESZ and Protected Area should be deposited in RPACS by the User Agency for relocation of villages/land acquisition. 2. No work shall be done before sunrise and after sunset in the project area. 3. No material of any kind should be extracted from the Protected Area. 4. There will be no felling of trees and burning of fuel wood inside the

		Protected Area and. 5. The waste material generated should be disposed outside the Protected Area. 6. There will be no labour camp within 1 km from the boundary of Protected Area. 7. No blasting will be carried out within 1 km from the boundary of Protected Area during the work. 8. To restrict movement of wild animals towards the road/railway track in the Protected Area, adequate mitigative measures such as wall/chain link fencing will be constructed by the user agency to stop accidents. 9. There shall be no high mast/ beam/search Lights & high sounds within 1 km from the Protected Area boundary. 10. Signage's regarding information about the wild animals in the area, control of the traffic volumes, speed etc. should be erected in the project area. 11. The user agency and project personnel will comply with the provisions ofWildlife (Protection) Act, 1972. 12. Maintenance activity of any nature should be carried out only after seeking formal approval from competent authority of tiger reserve/PA. 13. The user agency and project personnel will comply with the provisions ofStandard SOP/Guidelines issued by WII, Dehradun for linear projects. 14. Any permission/clearance required under FCA-1980 or other acts may be taken as per rules. 15. A sign board will be installed at every 500 meters in the sanctuary area. The details of which will be posted only after the approval of this office. 16. Speed breakers will be made and marked with fluorescent paint at a distance of every 300 meters in the sanctuary area. 17. Species wise animal passes to be provided by user agency at project cost as per WII SoP. 18. Plantation in the three rows on both sides along the road shall be done and maintain by user agency in consultation with PA-in-Charge (DCF) 19. The user agency will not create burrow pits in the sanctuary area for construction of road. 20. User Agency shall clear all the debris left after construction is over.
25	Comments of NTCA	NTCA vide letter no.7-13/2025-NTCA dated24th February, 2025 has recommended the proposal subject to the following mitigation measures:

		1. User agency, in consultation with the Forest Department, should construct speed breakers / rumble strips and install warning signboards at areas sensitive for wildlife crossings. 2. Underpasses/overhead passes should be constructed at wildlife crossing points for uninterrupt-ed movement of wild animals. 3. No trees should be felled during the construction of this road. 4. Improve visibility along the road to avoid accident with wild animals. 5. Existing drainage culverts should be retrofitted to facilitate wildlife crossings by animals. 6. Construction work should be permitted during daytime. No labour camps should be established inside the tiger reserve. 7. Construction materials should be procured from outside the Tiger Reserve. Construction debris should be disposed away from the Tiger Reserve by the User Agency. 8. The alignment of the road and construction activities should not disrupt any natural water channel. 9. CWLW, Rajasthan should monitor the compliance of the conditions stipulated in this report at various phases of the project implementation.
26	Comments of Ministry	The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.
27	Uploaded Document	animal passage plan and recommended list.pdf

Proposals recommended by SC-NBWL involving Ramgarh Vishdhari Tiger Reserve, Rajasthan.

S.No	Name of the proposal	Date of Clearance	Area in Ha
1.	Proposal for use of 28.8 ha of forest land from buffer area of Ramgarh Vishdhari Tiger Reserve for widening of Laxmipura-DoraDabi-Ranaji Ka Guda NH-12 district-Bundi, Rajasthan. FP/RJ/ROAD/29812/2017	Recommended in 80th SC-NBWL meeting held on 09.10.2024.	28.8
2.	Proposal for use of 4.44 ha of forest land from Ramgarh Vishdhari Tiger Reserve for widening & Strengthening from Bundi Dalelpura Alodh Mandi MDR-52 in Km 5/0 to 22/0, Rajasthan. FP/RJ/ROAD/6284/2022	Recommended in 71st SC NBWL meeting held on 29.12.2022	4.44
3.	Proposal for use of 5.64 ha of forest land from Ramgarh Vishdhari Tiger Reserve for widening & strengthening from Bundi Dalelpura Alodh Mandi MDR-52 in Km 5/0 to 22/0, Rajasthan. FP/RJ/ROAD/6285/2022	Recommended in 71st SC NBWL meeting held on 29.12.2022	5.64
4.	Proposal for use of 13.725 ha of forest land from Ramgarh Vishdhari Tiger Reserve for strengthening & widening of tonk nagar Nainwa Khatkar K.Patan road SH-34 KM34/0 to 86/300 under SRF Scheme, Rajasthan- FP/RJ/ROAD/4004/ 2019	Recommended in 70th SC NBWL meeting held on 13.10.2022	13.725
	Total		**52.605**

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Office of the Deputy Conservator of Forest and DY. Field Director (Core) RVTR Bundi

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Wildlife Passage Plan

Project plan

Proposal No. : WL/RJ/ROAD/422620/2023

Name of Project : Construction/Widening & Strengthening of road including approach road to road side Establishments including bridges from Roteda to Mandawara in Km CH- 00 to CH-4200.

Short narrative of the project : Construction/Widening & Strengthening of road including approach road to road side Establishments including bridges from Roteda to Mandawara in Km CH- 00 to CH-4200. This is existing link road (SH 37A) 3.75 width bitumen and CC road before 1980 and widening proposed in RIDF scheme.

Faunal Diversity Assessment :

Finding the presence of mammals, reptiles and birds by using conventional methods like transect walk or plot search during the day. Mostly trails were used to survey the wild animals in the study area. The survey of wild animals conducted by using 10x50 prismatic field binocular and handheld GPS Etrex 10 in different habitat. The presence of wildlife was also confirmed from the local inhabitants depending on the animal sightings and the frequency of their visits in the catchment and study area. In addition to these, secondary sources were also consulted for preparing checklists and other analysis in the study of animals in the region.

The methodology followed for the current survey is as follows :

1. Site visit was undertaken for identification of flora and fauna (as part of biodiversity study) and assess the existing ecological status of the project area along the road alignment.
2. Consultation with forest officials/staff.
3. Prescribed Term of Reference by MoFF&CC for EIA studies.
4. Interviews of local villagers for the presence and relative abundance of various animal species within each locality.

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5. Data collection on habitat condition, animal presence by direct sighting and indirect evidences.

Domesticated animals mainly constitute the faunal population within the project area. The forest department has reported the presence of some wild & endangered animals in the nearby forest areas, however, no such species were recorded during the site reconnaissance and survey. Nearby forest area also inhabits rare and endangered species like Tiger, Leopard, Sloth Bear etc. The list of fauna found within the project area with their common name, IUCN status and Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 Schedule are provided in Annexure-1.

Necessity of Animal Passage Plan :

Landscape connectivity is the degree to which habitats across the landscape are connected, facilitating wildlife movement and other ecological flows.

Animals move between habitats in order to survive by finding food, mates and areas of refuge. All proposals for highways, railway tracks, canals and power lines passing through wildlife sanctuaries or national parks and protected areas have to include a plan to ensure safe movement of wildlife across the road with allocating budget for such measures (animal passages) as per NBWL guidelines.

Objective of the Animal Passage Plan :

The objective of the animal passage plan is as under;

- Conservation of Wildlife Habitat.
- Mitigation plan.
- Schedule of construction with mitigation plan.
- Monitoring during construction as well as operation phases at least for 2-3 years to maintain the habitat connectivity.
- To aid in the reduction of human wildlife conflict, improving awareness and safety.

Anticipated impacts on wildlife associated with proposed project :

The adverse impact associated with linear project passing through wildlife areas as under.

- No significant impact on the proposed project is expected as the widening and strengthening is proposed for the existing road. The road is part of the Ramgarh Wildlife Sanctuary and newly notified Tiger Reserve, but as per land records, the road is in name of Public Works Department and it connects all the nearby villages. Any impact can be reduced with appropriate mitigative measures.

Conservation Strategies & Passage for Wildlife:

Passage plan is developed with the aim to reduce impact on the natural habitat of various Fauna.

The following strategies and plan adopted for conservation of natural, terrestrial and aquatic habitats.

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1. The Widening & Strengthening of existing road passing through the 'Ramgarh Vishdhari Tiger Reserve is proposed. In order to provide the free movement of wild animals within the Tiger Reserve, the construction of underpass is proposed in such a way that as recommendation by undersigned width of corridor encompasses at least 300 meters underpasses of height at least 4 meters.
2. Vibration & light effects will be nullified/minimized by the plantation & providing nest barrier as mitigation measures wherever necessary.
3. Well-designed culvert and structures can function as underpasses for a wide range of terrestrial and aquatic species, especially reptiles, frogs and other small animals.

Additional Mitigation Measure :

- The construction shall be done in manner (quick, with minimum disturbance) and with adequate design and technology to minimize the long term impacts Prefabricated and special methods to reduce the time taken in the erection/construction shall be adopted.
- Work during the daytime only from 6.00 AM ti 7.00 PM.
- Construction camp will be established more than 1 Km away from forest area.
- No construction material and waste will be stored in forest area.
- Fuel wood collection and use from the site will not be gone.
- Proper signage of species, speed, no honking zone etc. will be done.
- There will be provision for vegetative barrier for reduction of noise & anti-glare.

Recommendations :

Based on site visit following recommendations are drawn

1. An elevated road providing underpass of 4x4 meters cross section as recommended position of the landscape of the sanctuary (corridor) length from Chain age CH-00 to CH-4200 is suggested with necessary mitigation measures to attenuate Noise and Glairing effects of traffic, as per Wildlife Institute of India (WII) guidelines.
2. Pre-cast underground box structures by "Cut & Cover Technique" may be constructed as recommended GPS location by the user agency and to maintain the natural ecosystem of the area along with suitable ventilation and safety requirements in the underground boxes, while the traffic is following, vertical shafts and opening in the Box Structures will be provided at a designed spacing.
3. The positioning of such shafts and opening will be done in such a manner so that the erected structures could be accessed from outside during emergency for rescue.
   Additionally, it should be completely camouflaged to merge with the surrounding and vegetation and are constructed by avoiding the known movement routes of wild animals. The detail specifications of these structures pertaining in wide perspective. required, will be finalized with the involvement of field officers at later stage.
   Animal underpasses at the following suggested locations will be constructed as per Wildlife institute of India Guidelines.

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1. N 25°22'35.53", E 76°08'48.09"
2. N 25°22'50.33", E 76°08'34.67"
3. N 25°22'55.23", E 76°08'18.78"

1. Earthen bund of suitable height may be provided to prevent unauthorized movement of straying wild animals this fencing may be connected with ROW fencing.
2. Earthen bund of suitable height may be constructed on either side of underpasses within the Right of Way (ROW) of project alignment to guide the movement of animals through the various structures across the alignment as per WIII guidelines.
3. Suitable fencing at entry and exit location of underground box structures and tunnels.
4. Construction activity in the protected area will be done during day time period only. Pre-cast structures are to cast and constructed outside the protected areas of the Tiger Reserve.
5. Raw material and construction waste will not be stored in forest areas.
6. Ground/surface water will not be drawn from protected areas.
7. Mitigation measures will be taken as per approved site specific Wildlife Management Plan.
8. No blasting activity will be allowed inside the protected area.

(Sanjeev Sharma)
Dcf & Dy. F.D. (Core)
Ramgarh Vishdhari Tiger Reserve, Bundi

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16. Proposal No: WL/RJ/ROAD/468056/2024

1	Proposal Name	Proposal for use of 21.15 ha of non-forest land from Desert National Park strengthening of Sangarh to Sam via Khuri road in Km 59/0 to Km-88/0 MDR-36 in District, Jaisalmer in favour of Public Works Department.
2	Name of the protected area involved	Desert National Park Sanctuary
3	Proposal Number	WL/RJ/ROAD/468056/2024
4	State Name	RAJASTHAN
5	Whether the proposal is sub-judice	No
6	Area of the protected area(Ha)	316200
7	Area proposed for diversion / De-notification	0
8	Total Diverted Area from Protected Area	87.43
9	Status of ESZ if any	Information is awaited from the State Government.
10	Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972	Since it is an existing road, with no change in width; the impact as per the project is Section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 would be minimum. Mitigative measures are being prescribed.
11	Whether linear/non-linear	Linear
12	Whether EC obtained	No
13	Name of the application Agency	Public Works Department
14	Date of submission	02/04/2024
15	Total number of	0

	trees to be felled	
16	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	Yes
17	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	“Wild Life Clearance for Strengthening of Sangarh to Sam via Khuri Road in Km 59/0 to Km-88/0 MDR-36 in DNP wildlife Sanctuary District -Jaisalmer (Rajasthan)” has been examined for Social, Technical and Economical consideration and possible efforts were made to avoid the WLS Area by Public work Department of Rajasthan. but protected Forest falling in the Proposed Alignment hence without Part of DNP Wildlife Sanctuary area involvement Road can't complete. Considering the selection of the path in the construction of the proposed work minimum WLS Area has been done 19.9335 Ha. No Alternative routes were studied for this. It is important Major District Road (MDR-36), which is connecting Khuri and SAM two major Tourist places of District Jaisalmer and passing through irrigated and DNP area. Hence widening of road is not possible. So, Wildlife permission to be required for execution the work keeping in view the prevailing law in the proposed route, preservation forest of 19.9335 -hectare WLS Area has been proposed. It is WLS Area involved in the proposed road Alignment is bare minimum.
18	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Desert National Park is home to Chinkara, Antelope, Blackbucks, Jackals and different species of foxes etc.
19	Violation (if any) done by the User Agency in the past?	No
20	Type of forest	NA
21	Proposed Mitigation Measures	As in S.No. 24
22	Recommendation of the state board for wildlife	Proposal was recommended by State Board for Wild Life through circulation.
23	Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden	Recommended
24	Conditions imposed by Chief Wild Life Warden	The Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal subject to the following conditionsfor strengthening of existing road with no change in width of road: 1. 2 % of the proportional project cost falling within the Protected Area

		should be deposited in RPACS by the user agency for prey base augmentation, habitat improvement in Protected Areas of the State and relocation of villages. 2. No work shall be done before sunrise and after sunset in the project area. 3. No material of any kind should be extracted from the Protected Area. 4. There will be no felling of trees and burning of fuel wood inside the Protected Area. 5. The waste material generated should be disposed outside the Protected Area. 6. There will be no labor camp within 1 km from the boundary of Protected Area. 7. No blasting will be carried out within 1 km from the boundary of Protected Area during the work. 8. There shall be no high mast/ beam/ search lights & high sounds within 1 km from the Protected Area boundary. 9. Signages regarding information about the wild animals in the area, control of the traffic volumes, speed etc should be erected in the project area. 10. The user agency and project personnel will comply with the provisions of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972. 11. Maintenance activity of any nature should be carried out only after seeking formal approval from competent authority of tiger reserve/PA. 12. The user agency and project personnel will comply with the provisions of Standard SOP/Guidelines issued by WII, Dehradun for linear projects. 13. Any permission / clearance required under FCA-1980 or other acts may be taken as per rules. 14. A sign board will be installed at every 500 meters in the sanctuary area. The details of which will be posted only after the approval of this office. 15. The user agency will make good the road side land after construction. 16. The user agency will Implement and Enforce Low-Speed limits to reduce the risk of Wildlife Collisions and Minimize noise pollution. 17. The user agency will construct Speed breakers at appropriate places and in adequate numbers to reduce the risk of wildlife collision. 18. The user agency will provide Barricades at Sam, Sudasari and Barna

		checkpost. (4 Barricades at each checkpost) 19. Species wise Animal passes to be provided by user agency at project cost as per WII guidelines.
25	Comments of NTCA	NA
26	Comments of Ministry	The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.
27	Uploaded Document	desert national park wildlife sanctuary.pdf

PROPOSALS RECOMMENDED BY SC-NBWL INVOLVING DESERT NATIONAL PARK /WILDLIFE SANCTUARY, RAJASTHAN

S.No.	Name of the Proposal	Status	Area (in Ha)
1.	Proposal for use of 0.1 ha of non-forest land from Desert National Park Sanctuary for laying 11 kV transmission line for power connection to own Khatedari land in Barmer district, Rajasthan in favour of Shri Sakur Khan. FP/RJ/IRRIG/3954/2019	Recommended in 81st SC NBWL meeting held on 21.12.2024	-
2.	Proposal for use of 0.1 ha of forest land from Desert National Park for power connection to own Khatedari land in Barmer district, Rajasthan in favour of Shri Chaga Ram. (FP/RJ/Others/5762/2021)	Recommended in 81st SC NBWL meeting held on 21.12.2024	-
3.	Proposal for use of 0.1 ha of forest land from Desert National Park for power connection to own Khatedari land in Barmer district, Rajasthan in favour of Shri Kala Khan. (FP/RJ/Others/5758/2021)	Recommended in 81st SC NBWL meeting held on 21.12.2024	-
4.	Proposal for use of 0.1 ha of forest land from Desert National Park for power connection to own Khatedari land in Barmer district, Rajasthan in favour of Shri Dhana Ram. (FP/RJ/Others/5757/2021)	Recommended in 81st SC NBWL meeting held on 21.12.2024	-
5.	Proposal for use of 0.0222 ha of non- forest land from Desert National Park for Installation of Mobile Tower under 4G Saturation Project in District Jaisalmer- Village- Kesr Singh Ka Tala- (86153) in Tehsil Jaisalmer, Rajasthan in favour of BSNL - **WL/RJ/Others/448602/2023**	Recommended in 80th Meeting of SC-NBWL held on 09.10.2024	-
6.	Proposal for use of 0.0186 ha of non- forest land from Desert National Park for Mobile Tower Installation under 4G Saturation Project in District Barmer- Village- Karnani Ka Par- (646836)"in tehsil Gadra Road in favour of BSNL. **WL/RJ/Others/451186/2023**	Recommended in 80th Meeting of SC-NBWL held on 09.10.2024	-

7.	Proposal for use of 0.0222 ha of non-forest land from Desert National Park for Mobile Tower Installation under 4G Saturation Project in District Barmer- Village-Kundal@Godha-(86666)"in tehsil Gadra Road in favour of BSNL. **WL/RJ/Others/451233/2023**	Recommended in 80th Meeting of SC-NBWL held on 09.10.2024	-
8.	Proposal for use of 0.0184 ha of non-forest land from Desert National Park for Mobile Tower Installation under 4G Saturation Project in District Jaisalmer- Village-Chauhani- (86138) in Tehsil Jaisalmer, Rajasthan in favour of BSNL. **WL/RJ/Others/447371/2023**	Recommended in 80th Meeting of SC-NBWL held on 09.10.2024	-
9.	Proposal for use of 0.0223 ha of non- forest land from Desert National Park for Mobile Tower Installation under 4G Saturation Project in Village- Nohdiyala- (86609) in Tehsil GADRAROAD, District Barmer. **WL/RJ/Others/437546/2023**	Recommended in 80th Meeting of SC-NBWL held on 09.10.2024	-
10.	Proposal for use of 0.0188 ha of non-forest land from Desert National Park for Mobile Tower installation by Bharti Hexacom Limited in Private Land Patta No.15, revenue Village-Bida, Tehsil & District-Jaisalmer, Rajasthan. **FP/RJ/Others/6359/2022**	Recommended in 80th Meeting of SC-NBWL held on 09.10.2024	-
11.	Proposal for use of 0.0334 ha of non-forest land from Desert National Park for Mobile Tower installation by Indus Towers Limited in in revenue Village-Chanangarh, Tehsil & District, Jaisalmer, Rajasthan. **FP/RJ/Others/6624/2022**	Recommended in 80th Meeting of SC-NBWL held on 09.10.2024	-
12.	Proposal for use of 166.43 ha of land from Desert National Park Sanctuary for widening and Strengthening of Myajlar-Jaisalmer section of NH-11 between km 0+855 to km 63+615, Rajasthan. **FP/RJ/ROAD/2439/2018**	Recommended in 80th Meeting of SC-NBWL held on 09.10.2024	166.43
13.	Proposal for use of 0.0223 ha of Non-Forest land from Desert National Park for Mobile Tower Installation under 4G Saturation Project in Village- Beejawal District Barmer, Rajasthan in favour of BSNL. **WL/RJ/Others/436903/2023**	Recommended in 79th Meeting of SC-NBWL held on 31.07.2024	-
14.	Proposal for use of 0.0186 ha of Non-forest land from Desert National Park for construction of 4 G saturation project in village Chetrori- (86681) in Tehsil Gadraroad, District Barmer, Rajasthan in	Recommended in 79th Meeting of SC-NBWL held on 31.07.2024	-

	favour of BSNL. **WL/RJ/Others/437801/2023**		
15.	Proposal for use of 0.0223 ha of non- forest land from Desert National Park Sanctuary for BSNL Rajasthan- Village- Kelnali- (646857) in Tehsil Gadra road, District Barmer, Rajasthan for Mobile Tower installation under 4G Saturation Project of Govt. of India. **WL/RJ/Others/437818/2023**	Recommended in 79th Meeting of SC-NBWL held on 31.07.2024	-
16.	Proposal for use of 0.0223 ha of Non-forest land from Desert National Park for installation of 4G saturation project in Village- Matharani Meghwal- (86656) in Tehsil Gadraroad, Barmer District, Rajasthan in favour of BSNL. **WL/RJ/Others/437819/2023**	Recommended in 79th Meeting of SC-NBWL held on 31.07.2024	-
17.	Proposal for use of 0.0223 ha of non- forest land from Desert National Park sanctuary for Mobile Tower Installation by BSNL Rajasthan- in - Village- Paniya-(646843), Tehsil Gadra road, District Barmer, Rajasthan. **WL/RJ/Others/437820/2023**	Recommended in 79th Meeting of SC-NBWL held on 31.07.2024	-
18.	Proposal for use of 0.0223 ha of Non-Forest land from Desert National Park for 4G saturation project in village- Khabdala- (86660) in Tehsil Gadra road, Barmer District, Rajasthan in favour of BSNL. **WL/RJ/Others/437825/2023**	Recommended in 79th Meeting of SC-NBWL held on 31.07.2024	-
19.	Proposal for use of 0.0186 ha of Non-forest land from Desert National Park for construction of 4G saturation project in Village- Lambara- (86688) in Tehsil Gadra road, District - Barmer, Rajasthan in favour of **BSNL. WL/RJ/Others/437915/2023**	Recommended in 79th Meeting of SC-NBWL held on 31.07.2024	-
20.	Proposal for use of 0.0223 ha of non- forest land from Desert National Park sanctuary for Mobile Tower Installation for BSNL Village-Punjraj Ka Par- (86662) in Tehsil Gadraroad, District Barmer, Rajasthan. **WL/RJ/Others/437944/2023**	Recommended in 79th Meeting of SC-NBWL held on 31.07.2024	-
21.	Proposal for use of 0.0185 ha of Non-forest land from Desert National Park for construction of 4 G saturation project in Village-Moderdi-(86606) in Tehsil Gadra road in favour of BSNL. **WL/RJ/Others/437949/2023**	Recommended in 79th Meeting of SC-NBWL held on 31.07.2024	-

22.	Proposal for use of 0.0223 ha of Non-forest land from Desert National Park for installation of 4G saturation project in District Barmer- Village- Shadad Ka Par Khurd-(86605), Tehsil Gadraroad, District Barmer, Rajasthan in favour of BSNL- **WL/RJ/Others/438041/2023**	Recommended in 79th Meeting of SC-NBWL held on 31.07.2024	-
23.	Proposal for use of 0.0223 ha of Non-forest land from Desert National Park for installation of 4G saturation project in village Samand Kapar- (86612) in Tehsil Gadraroad, Barmer District, Rajasthan in favour of BSNL. **WL/RJ/Others/438052/2023**	Recommended in 79th Meeting of SC-NBWL held on 31.07.2024	-
24.	Proposal for use of 0.0186 ha of Non-forest land from Desert National Park for installation of 4 G saturation project in Village-Ganga-(86068) in Tehsil Jaisalmer, Rajasthan in favour of BSNL. **WL/RJ/Others/439373/2023**	Recommend in 79th Meeting of SC-NBWL held on 31.07.2024	-
25.	Proposal for use of 0.0223 ha of non-forest land from Desert National Park Sanctuary for 4G tower installation for this uncovered Village Phangali, Tehsil -Gadra Road, District, Barmer in favour of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited, Barmer (Raj.) WL/RJ/Others/437823/2023	Recommended in 76th Meeting of SC-NBWL held on 05.01.2024	-
26.	Proposal for use of 0.0223 ha of non-forest land from Desert National Park Sanctuary for Mobile Tower installation in revenue Village, Ratreri Kalan, Tehsil–Gadra Road, District, Barmer in favour of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited- WL/RJ/Others/437992/ 2023	Recommended in 76th Meeting of SC-NBWL held on 05.01.2024	-
27.	Proposal for use of 0.0223 ha of non-forest land from Desert National Park Sanctuary for Mobile Tower Installation under 4G Saturation -District Barmer-Village-Kalsinghkidhani in Tehsil Gadra Road in favour of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited - WL/RJ/Others/437889/2023	Recommended in 76th Meeting of SC-NBWL held on 05.01.2024	-
28.	Proposal for use of 0.0223 ha of non-forest land from Desert National Park Sanctuary for 4G tower installation through BSNL for this uncovered Village Khareen, Tehsil-Gadra Road, District–Barmer. User Agency Name: Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited, Barmer--WL/RJ/Others/437909/ 2023	Recommended in 76th Meeting of SC-NBWL held on 05.01.2024	-

29.	Proposal for use of 0.0223 ha of non-forest land from Desert National Park Sanctuary for 4G tower installation through BSNL for this uncovered Village Dhagari, Tehsil-Gadra Road, DistrictBarmer in favour of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited, Barmer - WL/RJ/Others/437793/2023	Recommended in 76th Meeting of SC-NBWL held on 05.01.2024	-
30.	Proposal for use of 0.0223 ha of non-forest land from Desert National Park Sanctuary for 4G tower installation for this uncovered Village BIKOOSI, Tehsil-Gadra Road, District–Barmer in favour of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited, Barmer- WL/RJ/Others/437782/2023	Recommended in 76th Meeting of SC-NBWL held on 05.01.2024	-
31.	Proposal for use of 0.0223 ha of non-forest land from Desert National Park Sanctuary for Mobile Tower+OFC Installation under 4G Saturation Project District Barmer-Village-Kambhirkibasti in Tehsil Gadra Road in favour of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited - WL/RJ/Others/437817/2023	Recommended in 76th Meeting of SC-NBWL held on 05.01.2024	-
32.	Proposal for use of 0.0223 ha of non-forest land from Desert National Park Sanctuary for Mobile Tower Installation under 4G Saturation Project District Barmer-Village-Dhabhar in Tehsil Gadra Road in favour of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited - WL/RJ/Others/437691/2023	Recommended in 76th Meeting of SC-NBWL held on 05.01.2024	-
33.	Proposal for use of 0.0223 ha of non-forest land from Desert National Park Sanctuary for Mobile Tower+OFC Installation under 4G Saturation Project District Barmer-Village-Raslani in Tehsil Gadra road in favour of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited - WL/RJ/Others/437957/2023	Recommended in 76th Meeting of SC-NBWL held on 05.01.2024	-
34.	Proposal for use of 0.0223 ha of non-forest land from Desert National Park Sanctuary for Mobile Tower installation in revenue Village, Dhanuaani, Tehsil-Gadra Road, District–Barmer in favour of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited-WL/RJ/Others/437805/2023	Recommended in 76th Meeting of SC-NBWL held on 05.01.2024	-
35.	Proposal for use of 0.02 ha of non-forest land from Desert National Park Sanctuary for Mobile Tower installation in revenue Village, Chauthiyali, TehsilGadra Road, District- Barmer in favour of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited - WL/RJ/Others/426297/2023	Recommended in 76th Meeting of SC-NBWL held on 05.01.2024	-

36.	Proposal for use of 0.1 ha from Desert National Park for electricity connection to own Khatedari land in Barmer district, Rajasthan in favour of Shri Ajij S/o Shri Mohammad Rahim. FP/RJ/Others/5587/2021	Recommended in 71st SC NBWL meeting held on 29.12.2022	0.1
37.	Proposal for use of 0.1 ha from Desert National Park for electricity connection to own Khatedari land in Barmer district, Rajasthan in favour of Shri Hukum Singh S/o Shri Pahad Singh. FP/RJ/Others/5563/2020	Recommended in 71st SC NBWL meeting held on 29.12.2022	0.1
38.	Proposals for use of 0.1 ha each for electricity connection to own Khatedari lands involving Desert National Park of Shrimati Nura W/O Ahmad Khan(FP/RJ/IRRIG/3955/2019), Shri Sagata Ram (FP/RJ/Others/5673/2021), Shri Prem Singh(FP/RJ/Others/ 5672/2021), Shri Babu Lal Paharu Ram FP/RJ/Others/5663/2021), Shri Sagata Ram (FP/RJ/Others/5647/2021), Shrimati Ugam Kanwar (FP/RJ/Others/5645/2021), Shrimati Har Kanwar (FP/RJ/Others/5622/2021), Shrimati Ger Kanvar (FP/RJ/Others/5621/2021), Shri Bija Ram (FP/RJ/Others/5604/2021), Shri Gopal Singh (FP/RJ/Others/5588/2021), Shri Anavar (FP/RJ/Others/5577/2020), Shri Ran Singh (FP/RJ/Others/5572/2020), Shri Sajan Singh (FP/RJ/Others/5564/2020), Shri Padam (FP/RJ/Others/5555/2020), Shri Rawata Ram Suthar (FP/RJ/Others/5554/2020), Shri Biharilal Maheshwari (FP/RJ/Others/5550/ 2020), Shri Chanan Ram (FP/RJ/Others/5549/2020), Shri Arjun Ram (FP/RJ/Others/5548/2020), Shri Vinod Kumar (FP/RJ/Others/5546/2020), Shri Sataram (FP/RJ/Others/5523/2020), Shri Reshma Ram (FP/RJ/Others/5522/2020), Shri Aatam Ram (FP/RJ/Others/5521/2020), Shri Uka Ram (FP/RJ/Others/5482/2020), Shri Surta Ram (FP/RJ/Others/5472/2020), Shri Bhagwana Ram (FP/RJ/Others/5471/2020), Shri Arjun Ram Anda Ram (FP/RJ/Others/5662/2021) and Shri Jogendra Singh (FP/RJ/Others/5590/2021)	27 proposals recommended in 71st SC NBWL meeting held on 29.12.2022	2.7

	from Desert National Park Sanctuary in Barmer district, Rajasthan.		
39.	Diversion of 22.0763 ha of non-forest land from Desert National Park for construction of Narmada canal Based water supply project for 205 villages of Ramasar & Sheo Tehsils of District Barmer (Rajasthan) (FP/RJ/WATER/4147/2019)	Recommended in 66th SC NBWL meeting held on 31.12.2021	
	Total		**169.33**

17. Proposal No: WL/RJ/ROAD/427666/2023

1	Proposal Name	Proposal for use of 1.5705 ha of land from Bandh Baretha Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of existing Kaccha road to bituminous road with carriage way width 3.75 m and formation width of 7.5 m for 2.094 km from Nagal to Tali Road Tehsil-Hindaun , District -Karauli in favour of Public Department Work, Karauli, Rajasthan.
2	Name of the protected area involved	Bandh Baretha Wildlife Sanctuary
3	Proposal Number	WL/RJ/ROAD/427666/2023
4	State Name	RAJASTHAN
5	Whether the proposal is sub-judice	No
6	Area of the protected area(Ha)	36850
7	Area proposed for diversion / De-notification	1.5705
8	Total Diverted Area from Protected Area	NA
9	Status of ESZ if any	Final ESZ notification issued on 26th December, 2018.
10	Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972	The impact as per the project is Section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 would be minimum. Mitigative measures are being prescribed.
11	Whether linear/non-linear	Linear
12	Whether EC obtained	No
13	Name of the application Agency	PUBLIC DEPARTMENT WORK KARAULI

14	Date of submission	13/05/2023
15	Total number of trees to be felled	0
16	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	Yes
17	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	Construction of Road from Nagal to Tali Road Tehsil-Hindaun , District - Karauli (Rajasthan)" has been examined for Social, Technical and Economical consideration and possible efforts were made to avoid the forest land by Public work Department of Rajasthan. but Bandh Baretha Wildlife Sanctuary in Pahar Tali Protected Forest falling in the Proposed Alignment hence without forest land involvement Road can't complete. Considering the selection of the path in the construction of the proposed work minimum forest land has been done 1.5705 Ha. Alternative routes were studied for this. Keeping in view the prevailing law in the proposed route, the reserve of 1.57050 hectares of forest land has been proposed. This is a important road which connects from Nagal to Tali. After Cutting Of Ghati and construction of this road many village of Masalpur Tehsil directly Connect with Hindaun Tehsil. This road Kutcha Track to BT and passing through forest area. So NOC from forest department to be required for execution the work keeping in view the prevailing law in the proposed route, preservation forest of 1.5705 hectare WLS Protected area has been proposed. It is WLS involved in the proposed road Alignment is bare minimum.
18	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Bandh Baretha Wildlife Sanctuary is home to Tiger, Leopard, Sloth bear, Jackal, Striped hyena, Spotted deer and Sambhar etc.
19	Violation (if any) done by the User Agency in the past?	No
20	Type of forest	Semi Arid Deciduous
21	Proposed Mitigation	The User Agency has proposed 4 slab culverts of size 3 m X 3 m. Plantation in three rows on both sides along the road shall be done and

	Measures	maintain by user agency in consultation of with PA in Charge (DCF) at a cost of Rs. 3,39,029.00/-. Protection wall of 6 ft. height will be constructed in 4500 rmt on both sideoftheroad shall be constructed at a cost of Rs. 1,22,44, 890/-.
22	Recommendation of the state board for wildlife	Proposal was recommended by State Board for Wild Life in the 14th meeting held on 26th August, 2023.
23	Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden	Recommended
24	Conditions imposed by Chief Wild Life Warden	The Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal with the following conditions: 1. 2% of the proportional project cost of the project falling within the ESZ and Protected Area should be deposited in RPACS by the User Agency for relocation of villages/land acquisition. 2. No work shall be done before sunrise and after sunset in the project area. 3. No material of any kind should be extracted from the Protected Area. 4. There will be no felling of trees and burning of fuel wood inside the Protected Area and. 5. The waste material generated should be disposed outside the Protected Area. 6. There will be no labour camp within 1 km from the boundary of Protected Area. 7. No blasting will be carried out within 1 km from the boundary of Protected Area during the work. 8. To restrict movement of wild animals towards the road/railway track in the Protected Area, adequate mitigative measures such as wall/chain link fencing will be constructed by the user agency to stop accidents. 9. There shall be no high mast/ beam/search Lights & high sounds within 1 km from the Protected Area boundary. 10. Signages regarding information about the wild animals in the area, control of the traffic volumes, speed etc. should be erected in the project area. 11. The user agency and project personnel will comply with the provisions ofWildlife (Protection) Act, 1972. 12. Maintenance activity of any nature should be carried out only after seeking

		formal approval from competent authority of tiger reserve/PA. 13. The user agency and project personnel will comply with the provisions ofStandard SOP/Guidelines issued by WII, Dehradun for linear projects. 14. Any permission/clearance required under FCA-1980 or other acts may be taken as per rules. 15. A sign board will be installed at every 500 meters in the sanctuary area. The details of which will be posted only after the approval of this office. 16. Speed breakers will be made and marked with fluorescent paint at a distance of every 300 meters in the sanctuary area. 17. Species wise animal passes to be provided by user agency at project cost as per WII SoP. 18. Plantation in the three rows on both sides along the road shall be done and maintain by user agency in consultation with PA-in-Charge (DCF) 19. The user agency will not create burrow pits in the sanctuary area for construction of road. 20. User Agency shall clear all the debris left after construction is over. 21. Protection wall of 6ft height will be constructed in 4500 rmt on both side of the road.
25	Comments of NTCA	NA
26	Comments of Ministry	The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.
27	Uploaded Document	bandbaretha.pdf

PROPOSALS RECOMMENDED BY SC-NBWL INVOLVING BANDH BARETHA WILDLIFE SANCTUARY, RAJASTHAN.

S. No.	Subject	Date of Clearance	Area in Ha
1	Proposal for development of Bari-Baseri-Weir-Bhusawar-Chonkarwara-Nagar-Pahari upto Haryana border (Bari to Kherli 0/0 to 122/0 road passing through Bandh Baretha Wildlife Sanctuary, Rajasthan.	Recommended in 31st SC NBWL held on 12th-13th August 2014	-
2.	Proposal for mining of millstone and masonry stone (minor mineral) including Khanda gitti and boulder with enhancement of production capacity from 1093 TPA (ROM) from ML.No./39/1990 of an area of 964.94 ha (proposed mining area: 455.33 ha) located at 1.3 km away from the boundary of Bandh Baretha Wildlife Sanctuary	Recommended in 52nd SC NBWL meeting held on 10th January 2019	-

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18. Proposal No: WL/RJ/ROAD/448282/2023 (FP/RJ/ROAD/151862/2022)

1	Proposal Name	Proposal for use of 11.4156 ha (3.5568 ha forest land and 7.8588 ha non-forest land) from Jamwaramgarh Wildlife Sanctuary for widening and strengthening of Mahngi to Dudhli Mod Via Bhawani, Bhawani Khurd, Saipur, Andhi, Sriramnagar, Virasna, Gaonli, Newal Maksundanpura, Chawandiya, District-Jaipur, Rajasthan
2	Name of the protected area involved	Jamwaramgarh Wildlife Sanctuary
3	Proposal Number	WL/RJ/ROAD/448282/2023
4	State Name	RAJASTHAN
5	Whether the proposal is sub-judice	No
6	Area of the protected area(Ha)	30000
7	Area proposed for diversion / De-notification	11.4156
8	Total Diverted Area from Protected Area	0
9	Status of ESZ if any	Final ESZ notification on 14th December, 2018. The extent of Eco-sensitive Zone varies from 100 meter to 1 kilometre around the Jamwaramgarh Wildlife Sanctuary and the area of Eco-sensitive Zone is 77.56 square kilometres.
10	Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972	Since it is an existing road, with change in width; the impact as per the project is section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 would be minimum. Mitigative measures are being prescribed.
11	Whether linear/non-linear	NA

12	Whether EC obtained	No
13	Name of the application Agency	Murari Lal Meena
14	Date of submission	06/10/2023
15	Total number of trees to be felled	NA
16	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	Yes
17	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	Widening and Strengthening of Mahngi to Dudhli Mod Via Bhawani, Bhawani Khurd, Saipur, Andhi, Sriramnagar, Virasna, Gaonli, Newal Maksundanpura, Chawandiya , District -Jaipur (Rajasthan)" has been examined for Social, Technical and Economical consideration and possible efforts were made to avoid the forest land by Public work Department of Rajasthan, but protected Forest falling in the Proposed Alignment hence without Jamwaramgarh WLS Sanctuary and ESZ and Social Forest land involvement Road can't complete. Considering the selection of the path in the construction of the proposed work minimum forest land has been done 11.4156 Ha. No Alternative routes were studied for this. Keeping in view the prevailing law in the proposed route, the reserve of 11.4156 hectares of forest land has been proposed. This is an important road in Jamwa Ramgarh block. This road connect directly Bassi NH-12 to Alwar Thanagazi Via Andhi, Pratapgarh & also cross the NH148 Dausa to Manoharpur (Delhi Road). Two NH connected this road therefore like treated NH after completion. Keeping in view the prevailing law in the proposed route, preservation forest and WLS of 11.4156 hectare forest land has been proposed. It is forest land involved in the proposed road Alignment is bare minimum.
18	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Jamwaramgarh Wildlife Sanctuary is home to Indian gazella or chinkara, sambar, spotted dear, Indian fox, Indian porcupine and stripped hyena,common Indian toad etc.
19	Violation (if any) done by the User	No

<table>
<tr><td></td><td>Agency in the past?</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>20</td><td>Type of forest</td><td>NA</td></tr>
<tr><td>21</td><td>Proposed Mitigation Measures</td><td>Animal Passage Plan
The User Agency has proposed 5 existing culverts and 5 new culverts of sixe 3 X 3 m span as animal passage structures. The Animal Passage Plan has been submitted by the State Government.
Budgetary provisions for project cost and mitigation measures:
<table><tr><td>Sr. No</td><td>Item</td><td>Rate</td><td>Amount</td></tr><tr><td>1.</td><td>Construction of Road</td><td>LS</td><td>600.00</td></tr><tr><td>2.</td><td>Construction of underpass</td><td>LS</td><td>20.50</td></tr><tr><td>3.</td><td>Establishment of Signage’s and warning system</td><td>LS</td><td>10.00</td></tr><tr><td>4.</td><td>Construction of speed breakers</td><td>LS</td><td>5.0</td></tr><tr><td>5.</td><td>Culverts & Protection Wall</td><td>LS</td><td>60.0</td></tr><tr><td>6.</td><td>Road furnishing work</td><td>LS</td><td>15.0</td></tr><tr><td>7.</td><td>Plantation work</td><td>LS</td><td>0.50</td></tr><tr><td>8.</td><td>Flush Causeway</td><td>LS</td><td>20.00</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Total Amount</td><td></td><td>731 Lakhs</td></tr></table></td></tr>
<tr><td>22</td><td>Recommendation of the state board for wildlife</td><td>State Board for Wild Life has recommended the proposal in the 14th meeting held on 26th August, 2023.</td></tr>
<tr><td>23</td><td>Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden</td><td>The Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal</td></tr>
<tr><td>24</td><td>Conditions imposed by Chief Wild Life Warden</td><td>The Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal with the following conditions:
In compliance of decision taking in the meeting of Standing Committee of NBWL dated 07.08.2021, 2% of the proportional project cost of the project falling within the ESZ and Protected Area should be deposited in RPACS by the User Agency for relocation of villages/land acquisition. No work shall be done before sunrise and after sunset in the project area. No material of any kind should be extracted from the Protected Area. There will be no felling of trees and burning of fuel wood inside the Protected Area and. The waste material generated should be disposed outside the Protected Area. There will be no labour camp within 1 km from the boundary of Protected Area. No blasting will be carried out within 1 km from the boundary of Protected Area during the work. To restrict</td></tr>
</table>

		movement of wild animals towards the road/railway rack in the protected area, adequate mitigative measures such as wall/chain link fencing will be constructed by the User Agency to stop accidents Water Harvesting structure for recharging of water should be mandatory in the project area. There shall be no high mast/ beam/search Lights & high sounds within 1 km from the Protected Area boundary. Signage's regarding information about the wild animals in the area, control of the traffic volumes, speed etc. should be erected in the project area. The user agency and project personnel will comply with the provisions of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972. Maintenance activity of any nature should be carried out only after seeking formal approval from competent authority of Tiger Reserve/PA. The user agency and project personnel will comply with the provisions ofStandard SOP/Guidelines issued by WII, Dehradun for linear projects. Any permission/clearance required under FCA-1980 or other acts may be taken as per rules. A sign board will be installed at every 500 meters in the sanctuary area. The details of which will be posted only after the approval of this office. Speed breakers will be made and marked with fluorescent paint at a distance of every 300 meters in the sanctuary area. Species wise animal passes to be provided by user agency at project cost as per WII SoP. The user agency will change the road alignment wherever necessary to avoid uprooting/cutting of trees. Roadside plantation will be done as per requirement.
25	Comments of NTCA	The NTCA vide their OM no. F. No. 7-6/2025-NTCA dated February 14, 2025 has recommended the proposal with following mitigation measures: 1. User agency, in consultation with the Forest Department, should construct speed breakers / rumble strips at every 500 meters and install warning signboards at areas sensitive for wildlife crossings. 2. The width of the road should not exceed the width of the pre-existing road. 3. Animal crossing structures should be constructed at wildlife crossing points for uninterrupted movement of wild animals. 4. No trees should be felled during the construction of this road. 5. Vegetation should be cleared to improve visibility along the road to avoid accident with wild animals. 6. Existing drainage culverts should be retrofitted to facilitate wildlife crossings by animals. 7. Construction work should be permitted during daytime. No labour camps should be established inside the tiger reserve. 8. Construction materials should be procured from outside the protected area. Construction debris should be disposed away from the protected area by the User Agency. 9. The alignment of the road and construction activities should not disrupt any

<table>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>natural water channel.
CWLW, Rajasthan should monitor the compliance of the conditions stipulated in this report at various phases of the project implementation.</td></tr>
<tr><td>26</td><td>Comments of Ministry</td><td>The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.

Proposals recommended by SC-NBWL involving Jamwaramgarh Wildlife Sanctuary, Rajasthan.

<table>
<tr><th>S. No.</th><th>Subject</th><th>Date of Clearance</th></tr>
<tr><td>1.</td><td>Proposal for setting up and operating Retail Outlet proposed by Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. Jaipur Division at private land Khasra No. 316/96, village-Anoppura along the village road Ramgarh Dam to Mahngi via Raisar from Km. stone no.5 to 7, Tehsil-Jamwaramgarh within the boundary of Jamwaramgarh Wildlife Sanctuary, District Jaipur, Rajasthan.</td><td>Recommended in 63rd SC NBWL meeting held on 11th June 2021</td></tr>
<tr><td>2.</td><td>Proposal for improvement, maintenance and augmentation of Manoharpura Dausa Section from km 0/0 to 62/300 km of NH-11 A to two lanes with paved shoulders in Jamwaramgarh Wildlife Sanctuary, Rajasthan by National Highway Authority of India.</td><td>Recommended by SC NBWL in 33rd meeting held on 14th March 2015</td></tr>
<tr><td>3.</td><td>Proposal for conservation, preservation & maintenance of Fortification Wall, Fortress structure & pathway etc of Centrally Protected monuments fortress known as Medhaji Ka Mahal at Jamwaramgarh Wildlife Sanctuary, Rajasthan.</td><td>Recommended by SC NBWL in 33rd meeting held on 14th March 2015</td></tr>
</table>
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19. Proposal No: WL/SK/ROAD/472734/2024

1	Proposal Name	Proposal for use of 37.4075 ha of forest land from Shingba Rhododendron Wildlife Sanctuary for widening of existing road (NH 310A) TO NHDL specification i.e. 2 lane with paved shoulder from Shingba to Yumthang under Project Swastik of BRO in Lachung Village, North District, Sikkim.
2	Name of the protected area involved	Shingba Rhododendron Wildlife Sanctuary
3	Proposal Number	WL/SK/ROAD/472734/2024
4	State Name	SIKKIM
5	Whether the proposal is sub-judice	No
6	Area of the protected area(Ha)	4300.00
7	Area proposed for diversion / De-notification	37.4075
8	Total Diverted Area from Protected Area	38.14
9	Status of ESZ if any	Final ESZ notification on 27th August, 2014. The Eco-sensitive Zone varies from 25 meters to 50 meters from the boundary of the Shingba Rhododendron Sanctuary.
10	Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972	Under Section 29 of Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1927, the project proponent not destroyed, exploited or removed any wild life including forest produce from Shingba Rhododendron Sanctuary.
11	Whether linear/non-linear	Linear
12	Whether EC obtained	No
13	Name of the application Agency	Ministry of Defense

14	Date of submission	13/05/2024
15	Total number of trees to be felled	336300
16	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	Yes
17	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	The justification report uploaded by the project proponent justifies that strengthening of existing single lane to two lane with paved shoulder. The entire stretch passes through sanctuary is winding hilly terrain and sight distance is restricted due to sharp horizontal curves and vertical cuts slopes. Cross-section for the improved facility should be adequate to cater to the traffic expected over the design period and offer safe and convenient traffic operation of speed. The road section of this road is from Shingba Rhododendron Wildlife Sanctuary to Yumthang. This section is around 21.062 km in length. The entire stretch passes through Shingba Rhododendron Wildlife Sanctuary and winding hilly terrain of Himalayas and sight distance is restricted due to sharp horizontal curves and vertical cuts slopes. At present the project road is maintained by Project Swastik Border Road Task force of Border Roads Organization (BRO). There have been numbers of landslides noted along the road which have been regularly cleared by BRO. The road has been made cutting through rocky strata at some locations and the vertical slopes are retained by masonry wall/retaining wall at various locations. The height of these retaining structures varies from 10m to 20m.
18	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Rhododendron Wildlife Sanctuary is home to Snow leopard , Red panda and clouded leopard etc.
19	Violation (if any) done by the User Agency in the past?	No
20	Type of forest	East Himalayan mixed coniferous forest type, Birch-Rhododendron scrub forest type and alpine pastures type.
21	Proposed Mitigation Measures	The Shinba Rhododendron Sanctuary is gateway to the famous tourist destination, Yumthang Valley, habitat of flora and fauna, road

		construction shall be done without disturbing to flora and fauna of the sanctuary, lachung chu river.
22	Recommendation of the state board for wildlife	Proposal was recommended by State Board for Wild Life in the1st meeting held on 7th December, 2024.
23	Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden	Recommended
24	Conditions imposed by Chief Wild Life Warden	The Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal subject to the following conditions: 1. Construction of wildlife passages at different intervals 2. Wildlife passage signages 3. Speed breaks at different intervals for speed limit
25	Comments of NTCA	NA
26	Comments of Ministry	The justification report for the proposal is attached. The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.
27	Uploaded Document	justification-3.pdf

JUSTIFICATION REPORT

0.1 Objective

The President of India acting through the Ministry of Road Transport & Highways (MoRT&H), Government of India, represented by the Director General (Road Development) & Special Secretary is engaged in the development of National Highways and as part of this endeavour, MoRT&H has decided to undertake 2 laning/2laning with paved shoulder and/or strengthening of the various sections of National Highways and it has entrusted BRO for the execution of the DPR. Government of India has decided to implement the Mangan (NH310A) Kodiyong- Chungthang- Lachung- Yumthang- Yume-Samdang Border (90Km) & Chungthang-Lachen Monastery-Log brigde-Muguthang (59 Km) & Naku to Nakpolatok-Nakula (9 Km) on EPC mode. Accordingly, BRO intended to take up the preparation of the feasibility and detailed project report for same.

In order to access the technical, financial and economical detail project studies M/s EPTISA SERVICIOS DE INGENIERIA, S.L have been entrusted by MoRT&H the task of carrying out the Mangan (NH310A) Kodiyong- Chungthang- Lachung- Yumthang- Yume-Samdang Border (90Km) & Chungthang-Lachen Monastery-Log brigde-Muguthang (59 Km) & Naku to Nakpolatok-Nakula (9 Km) as a part of such National Highways, project preparation for 2 laning/2laning with paved shoulder which is taken by BRO on priority basis.

0.2 Project Road Description

Shingba Rhododendron Sanctuary-Yumthang

From Chungthung alignment again traverses towards north east on the left hill of the Lachung Chhu (Lachung River). It passes through the small settlements in the hill like Bop, Maltin, Beechu, Lanchung on same side of the valley. After crossing Lachung (RL 8695 ft.), alignment enter Yumthang Valley Natural Reserve at approx. Km 53. Hot springs are at the Chhachhu location near the river. The Zero point Yume-Samdang Border (RL 15900 ft.), i.e. the end of the alignment is within the perimeter of the Natural Reserve. The road further traverses 4.3 km more to reach the end at Zero Point Mile stone.

This section is around 21.062 km in length.

PKG-VA	Design Chainage (km)	Northing (m)	Easting(m)	Latitude	Longitude
Start	31+746	3067457.769	672532.378	**27°43'13.47"N**	**88°45'0.37"E**
End	52+808	3078539.018	667107.439	27°49'15.93"N	88°41'47.92"E
Previous package end point details					
Pkg V (Lachung-Shingba)	31+746	3067457.769	672532.378	**27°43'13.47"N**	**88°45'0.37"E**

The road network has been shown in **Figure 1** as below and detailed features of the existing road has been detailed in **Table 1**

Figure 1: Road Network from Shingba Rhododendron Sanctuary-Yumthang

Table 1: Overview of proposed road (Shingba Rhododendron Sanctuary-Yumthang)

Sl.No.	Description of item	Details
1	Road length	Existing – 24.000 km Design – 21.062 km
2	Road Configuration	7.00 m wide carriageway with 1.5m paved shoulder
3	Terrain	Mountainous and Steep
4	Land use pattern	Mixed land use between forest and Shingba Rhododendron Wildlife Sanctuary
5	Existing Surface of carriageway	Flexible pavement with BC for entire length
6	Shoulder width	Existing - 0.5m to 1.0m Proposed Shoulder – 1.5m
7	Existing Formation width	5.5m -6.0m (in general)
8	Right of Way (RoW)	24.0 m (Proposed) 8.0-9.0m (Existing)
9	Pavement Condition	Fair - Poor
10	New Flexible Pavement thickness	BC-40mm; DBM-70mm; WMM-250mm; GSB-200mm

Sl.No.	Description of item	Details
11	Design CBR	10%
12	Junctions	Minor- 01
13	Traffic	AADT-568 MSA-20
14	Cross drainage structures	Existing: Culvert- 42 Proposed: Minor bridge-02, Culvert-86
15	Other Structure	Avalanche Gallery-1140m
16	General remarks	• Slide Zones present at few places along the existing road • Bearing Course of pavement have washed away at various slide zone locations

0.3 Cross sections

The existing road is single lane having fair to poor condition of existing earthen shoulder condition according to proposed road it will be converted two lane with paved shoulder. Side drain will be provided on hill side and both side on built-up section and both side hill cutting stretches.

The typical cross section proposed as per the manual of specification and standards has been presented in **Chapter 06 Development Proposal.**

Table 2: Summary of Typical Cross Section

TCS Type	Description	No.	Total Length (m)
Type -1	2 lane carriageway with retaining wall in valley side (Reconstruction)	5	800
Type -1B	2 lane carriageway with both side retaining wall (New Construction)	6	805
Type -2	2 lane carriageway without retaining wall (Reconstruction)	26	14094
Type -2A	2 lane carriageway at new construction without retaining wall	4	580
Type -4	2 lane carriageway with both side hill cutting (New Construction)	20	3615
	Structure (MJB/MNB)	2	28
	Avalanche Gallery	1	1140
	Total	**64**	**21062**

0.4 Financial Analysis and Viability

Based on the project structure, study of all possible sources of revenue, financial feasibility analysis has been carried out as per the methodology outlined in earlier sections. The objective of the financial analysis is to ascertain the existence of sustainable project returns, which shall successfully meet the expectations of its financial investors. The analysis reveals various FIRR values corresponding to each year of operation.

0.5 Conclusions and Recommendations

Conclusions

(i) The project road will be executed through EPC mode with 36 months construction period.
(ii) All the traffic moving on the project road is through traffic.

Recommendations

The proposed project road shall be developed as two lane carriageway with paved shoulder configuration.

Based on the civil construction cost, traffic estimates & other assumptions and the various analyses carried out thereafter, it may be observed that if the project is developed as a 2-lane road, the Equity IRR & Project IRR with a financial support from the Government is well above the minimum threshold level generally expected by the investors.

EXISTING CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PROJECT ROAD

1.0 Salient Features of the Project

2.0.1 Alignment

Project road starts from Shingba Rhododendron Wildlife Sanctuary and terminate at Yumthang. Following are the present route details.

Shingba Rhododendron Wildlife Sanctuary to Yumthang

The road section of this road is from Shingba Rhododendron Wildlife Sanctuary to Yumthang. This section is around 21.062 km in length.

The entire stretch passes through Shingba Rhododendron Wildlife Sanctuary and winding hilly terrain of Himalayas and sight distance is restricted due to sharp horizontal curves and vertical cuts slopes. At present the project road is maintained by Project Swastik Border Road Task force of Border Roads Organization (BRO). There have been numbers of landslides noted along the road which have been regularly cleared by BRO. The road has been made cutting through rocky strata at some locations and the vertical slopes are retained by masonry wall/retaining wall at various locations. The height of these retaining structures varies from 10m to 20m.

2.0.2 Terrain

Terrain is generally mountainous and steep.

2.0.3 Abutting Land Use Pattern

The major part of the corridor passes through a mixed land use between forest, built up and open in nature.

2.0.4 Settlement

The project road is passing through various settlements on its way from Shingba Rhododendron Wildlife Sanctuary to Yumthang. These are tabulated in below:

Table 3: List of Settlements

Sl No.	Name of village	Existing Chainage		Length (m)
		From	To	
1	Yumthang	0+000	0+400	400
Total				**400**

2.0.5 Right of Way

The road land boundary pillars are not found along the either side of the existing road. According to site observations, the width from the road shoulder edge adjoining the valley side to the shoulder edge along the hill face varies from 4m to 10m as mentioned below in **Table 4** below:

Table 4: Available ROW in Built Up Stretches

Sl No.	Name of village	Existing Chainage		Length (m)	Existing ROW (m)
		From	To		
1	Yumthang	0+000	0+400	400	7.5
Total				**400**	

2.0.6 Carriageway Width

The existing carriageway width for most of the project road is about 3.0 to 4.0m.

2.0.7 Drain

Unlined drains are found mainly at hilly section and line drains are found some major section. Average width of drain is found as 1.0m.

2.0.8 Junctions

The minor junction is near Yumthang. This is shown in **Table 5.**

Table 5: List of Junctions

Sl. No	Name	Type of Junction	Type of Road	Remarks
1	Yumthang	3 - Legged	BT	

2.0.9 Pavement Condition

The existing pavement condition is generally varying from fair to poor with presence of pot holes and damaged pavement sections at major portion of the stretch. Black top is not visible along large portions of the stretches due to land slide. No stretches were found with paved shoulders. Earthen shoulders on either side of the carriageway were found all along. shoulder drop as well as pavement edge failure were found at many locations. The details of the pavement condition is summarized below in **Table 6.**

Table 6: Pavement Condition

Condition	Percentage (%)
Good	25
Poor	35
Fair	40

2.0.10 Forest Area /Wild Life Sanctuary

The project road passes through the Singba Rhododendron Wildlife Sanctuary and Forest land in the remaining.

2.0.11 Cross Drainage Structures

a) Bridges - 00 No.

b) Culverts 42Nos.

2.0.12 Existing Bypass

There is no bypass along the project corridor.

2.0.13 Congested Areas

There is no congested area along the project road. Besides, some minor settlements with presence of lower order structures are also noted along the corridor.

2.0.14 Landslide / Sinking Zone

Landslide/Sinking zone found along the project road as following stretches:

At Ch. 34.538

Ch.42.300 to 42.500

Ch. 44.500 to 44.850

Ch.47.410 to 47.610

In between Ch.50.160 to 50.260

2.0.15 Water Logged Area & Water Bodies

Water logged areas and water bodies are not found along the corridor.

2.0.16 Road Side Utilities

Low tension electrical lines exist on one or both sides of the project road at few locations. Underground utilities like OFC and water pipe lines were found along the project corridor. All necessary efforts will be made to collect relevant information from respective departments.

2.1 Geological Features of Project Area

Sikkim is a small mountainous state with 7096 sq. km area in the Eastern Himalaya bounded by Latitudes 27°05'N-28°08'N and Longitudes 88°01'E-88°55'E. The small state extends about 113 km from north to south and about 64 km from east to west. The state is bounded in the north and northeast by the Tibetan autonomous region of the People's Republic of China, in the south by the state of West Bengal of India, and by independent Himalayan Kingdom of Nepal in the west and Bhutan in the east.

The geological formation from south to north of the state are disposed in reverse tectonic order. The Lesser Himalaya is covering most of the outer Himalaya of Sikkim. Tethyan Himalaya, incorporating Phanerojoic formations, covers northern most part of Sikkim.

Sikkim-Darjeeling Himalayas are Techno-stratigraphically defined by four domains with characteristic stratigraphic and structural attributes. From south to north they are:

(i) Foothill belt
(ii) Inner belt

(iii) Axial belt and
(iv) Transaxial belt.

Sikkim is a part of lesser Himalayan terrain and the state is predominantly covered by the unfosslliferous metamorphic and crystalline rocks grouped under the inner and axial tectonic belts. The inner belt is essentially made up of precambrain Daling and Darjeelling group of metasediments and minor development of Buxa group of rocks. The axial belt exposes the crystallines of Central region and intrusive granites. There are two predominant zones viz. gnessic and Daling group.

The state is mostly covered by Precambrian metamorphites of low to medium grade (Daling Group), high grade gneisses (Darjeeling Gneiss and Kanchenzonga Gneiss), Chungthang Formation (quartzite, calc-silicate rocks, marbles, graphite schist's and occasionally amphibolites) with intrtusive granites (Lingtse granite gneiss) and Phanerezoic rocks including Gondwana and Tethyan sedimentaries. The Paleozoic and Mesozoic (Tethyan) sequence in the northern and north-western part of Sikkim are fossileferous. The Gondwana super Group consists of sandstone, shale and carbonaceous shale with occasional thin bands of coal and pebbly shale horizon. Daling group of rocks can be classified into three formations:

- Gorubathan Formation: characterized by quartz-chloride-sericite schists, phyllite and quartzite's.
- Reyang Formation: characterized by quartzite's (occasionally calcareous), phyllite interbanded with carbonaceous slate.
- Buxa Formation: characterized by presence of dolomitic limestone occasionally interbanded with phyllite and development of organo sedimentary structure (stromatolites).

The Kanchendzonga Gneiss comprises mainly high-grade gneiss The Chungthang gneiss is a quartz-biotite gneiss. A streaky sheared granite gneiss known as "Lingtse Gneiss" occur as a NE-SW to N-S trending strip of rocks and forms a general line of separation between the Daling and high grade Kanchendzonga Gneiss. The Tethyan sedimentaries, exposed in the northern part of Sikkim represent Everest Phyllite series (shale's/phyllite), Mount Everest Limestone series, Lachi Formation (conglomerate with thick diamictite base) and Tso Lhamo Formation (calcareous shale, limestone band, calcareous sandstone).

The entire state is a young mountain system with highly folded and faulted rock strata at many places. It encompasses the lesser Himalayas, Central Himalayas and Tethys Himalayas. Great mountains ranging from 3000 meters to 8500 meters in height separate the state from its surroundings. In fact, it has no flat piece of land of good size anywhere. Major portion is covered by the pre-Cambrian rock and is much younger in age. The rock type consists of phyllite and schists and therefore, the slopes are highly susceptibie to weathering and prone to erosion and landslides.

The northern portion of the state is deeply cut in to steep escarpments. Southern Sikkim is lower, more open and fairly well cultivated. The western portion of the state is constituted of the hard massive gneissose rocks capable of resisting denudation. The southern portion is formed of comparatively soft, thin, slaty and half schist ore rocks, which denude very easily. The trend of the mountain system is in a general east west direction. The southern and western portion of the state primarily consists of gneissose rock and half-schistose rocks. The soil developed form the gneissose group of T re typically coarse often with ferric concentrations, neutral to acidic with poor organic/mineral nutrients. They tend to carry most of evergreen and deciduous forest with Sal (Shorea robusta) as dominant species.

Existing characteristics of the project road

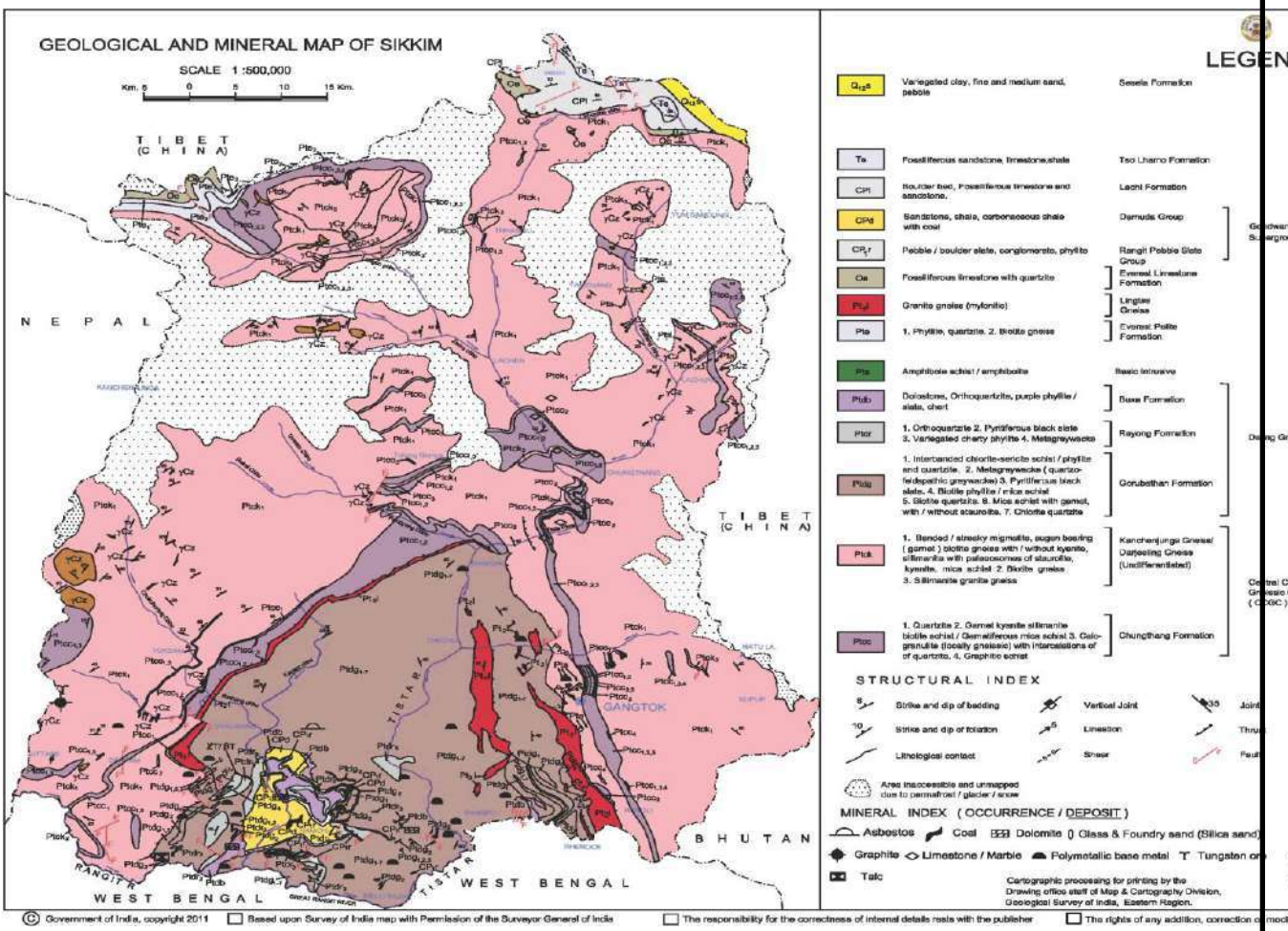


Figure 2: Geological Map of Sikkim

2.2 Seismicity

The earthquake activity in this region is due to the Indian plate diving (thrusting) beneath the Eurasian plate. The state is mainly mountainous and underlain by several thrust faults. Most significant are the Main Boundary Thrust (MBT), the Main Central Thrust (MCT) and the Himalayan Frontal Thrust (HFF).

All districts of the state of Sikkim lie in Zone IV. Since the earthquake database in India is still incomplete, especially with regards to earthquakes prior to the historical period (before 1800 A.D.), these zones offer a rough guide of the earthquake hazard in any particular region and need to be regularly updated

Many earthquakes, having medium to large size, have occurred in and around Sikkim as per data based on historical records as well as that based on instrumental recording at Shillong and other foreign seismological observatories. In the Eastern Himalayas, the seismicity is considered as a result of collision tectonics and correlated with the MBF (Main boundary fault) and MCT.

The geology of Sikkim is similar to that of the Eastern Himalaya where four distinct geomorphology based transverse zones namely- Sub-Himalaya, Lesser Himalaya, Higher Himalaya and the Tethys Himalaya, are separated by major tectonic dislocations. The Main Central Thrust (MCT) separates the Lesser and Higher Himalaya. One of the important tectonostratigraphic feature present in Sikkim is the Gondwana Group of rocks exposed in a tectonic window, known as Rangit Window (Narula et al. 2000). Gondovana (Carboniferous to Permian) and Buxa Group of rocks are exposed in the Rangit window zone, small window near Rorathang, East Sikkim and as thrust/fault slices in South Sikkim. The Tethys Himalaya is represented by Cambrian to Eocene fossiliferous sediments of the North Sikkim Tethyan zone which tectonically overlie the Higher Crystalline Complex. The two major structural elements in the Eastern Himalaya are the Main Central Thrust (MCT) and the Main Boundary Thrust (MBT (Hodges, 2000)). The Foot Hill Thrust (FHT)/Main Frontal Thrust (MFT) along the Southern edge of the Himalayan bring the Siwaliks in Juxta-position with the thick recent sediments of the Indo-gangetic plain. There are also a large number of prominent lineaments in this region, some of which are reported to extend for several kilometers beneath the Himalayan Foredeep. The Teesta lineaments which pass through Parbatipur area of Bangladesh to Bhadrapur area of Nepal, is considered to demarcate the Western limit of Eastern Himalayan seismicity.

2.3 Climatic Condition

The climate of Sikkim can be termed as temperate in broad terms. Sikkim enjoys the five seasons of summer, winter, monsoon, autumn and spring. Sprawled in an area of 7,096 km², Sikkim lengthens from an altitude of 280 m (920 ft) to 8,585 m (28,000 ft). With such varied altitudes, the state observes tropical, temperate and frigid climate in different regions.

Temperature conditions vary from sub-tropical in the southern lower parts to cold deserts in the snowy north. It is also the most humid region in the whole range of the Himalayas, because of its proximity to the Bay of Bengal and direct exposure to Southern monsoon.

However, the colonized regions are dominated by temperate climate, where temperature rarely goes 28 °C maximum in summers and drops below 0°C in winters. The average annual temperature for the major part of Sikkim is recorded 18°C (64 °F) approx. During the months of March - May, the sun shines at its best in the state of Sikkim. The weather remains wintry and humid, since it rains most of the time.

Rainfall is heavy and well distributed during the months from May to early October. July is the wettest month in most of the places. The intensity of rainfall during South-West monsoon season decreases from south to North, while the distribution of winter rainfall is in the opposite order. The highest annual rainfall for the individual station may exceed 5000 mm. and average number of rainy days (days with rain of 2.5 mm. or more) ranges from 100 at Thangu in north Sikkim to 184 at Gangtok in east Sikkim.

During Monsoons, landslide is a common sight all the way through Sikkim. Being located in hilly region, Sikkim is prone to landslides. The weather also becomes humid and sultry, due to uncertain rain showers right through the year. Autumn stays from September to October providing a nice time for tourists to visit the state.

Biting cold is experienced at higher altitudes of 10,000 ft plus. The temperature rarely rises above 15 degree centigrade and heavy snowfall occurs during the winter months. Some also receive snowfall during April or mid-November. In India, Sikkim is one amongst the few states that receive regular snowfall. The snowline of Sikkim is approx. 6,000 meters. The high altitude in the northern region permits the temperature to drop below -40°C in winters. The proper winter season starts from late December till February, when the state gets too cold and damp due to erratic rain showers. During winters, Sikkim also gets a covering of deep fog, making transportation very risky.

2.4 Project Road Deficiencies and Improvements Required

The major deficiencies of the existing road as identified are summarized in **Table 7** below for identifying possible improvement proposal.

Table 7: Project Road Deficiencies and Improvements Required

Sl. No.	Deficiencies	Improvement Required
1	Existing pavement condition is varying from fair to poor.	Strengthening of existing pavements to cater to design loading
2	Existing shoulders functionally and structurally inadequate	Provision of 1.5m wide paved shoulders
3	Existing urban stretches have congestion, resulting delays, traffic jams and accidents.	Provided with traffic safety features with geometric improvements
4	Existing irregular sharp curves	Easement of horizontal alignment
5	Existing intersections are not safe	- Junction improvement necessary in geometrics and channelization - At selected locations - With Provision of traffic controls
6	Existing narrow and/or weak structures	Need to be widened and/or strengthened as per cross-drainage structures requirements, provision of new 2-lane structures as per necessity
7	Absence of	
	Footpaths with covered drains	- Raised footpaths to be considered for settlements
	Crash barriers	- Provision of metal beam and concrete crash barriers at bridge approach as required
	Traffic safety measures like proper sign, marking, delineators etc.	- Sufficient safety measures shall be taken into account

2.5 Field Photographs

Project road (near Shingba)

Project road (near km 42+500)

Culvert

Bailey bridge

DEVELOPMENT PROPOSAL

2.0 General

Geometric Design for a highway deals with the visible dimensions of a roadway and is dictated by the requirements of the traffic and economic limitations. There are various elements / factors that would govern the geometric design and functioning of the highway. These geometric design elements can be broadly grouped under the following:

- Horizontal Alignment
- Longitudinal Profile
- Cross Sectional Layout
- Sight Distance
- Traffic Composition / Intensity
- Pavement Composition
- Intersection
- Bridges and Structures
- Drainage
- Land Use
- Traffic Control and Safety measures
- Efficiency and Comfort in Vehicle Operation
- Aesthetics

The design philosophy basically involves providing suitable horizontal alignment, longitudinal section, cross section layout, and safety and access control to cater to the fast and uninterrupted movement of through traffic.

Considering the realignments and geometric improvement, design length of the project road has been calculated as **21+062** km.

2.1 Geometric Improvement

2.1.1 Codes and Guidelines

The design criteria / method applied for important components of the project are as follows:

Geometric Design	1) IRC: 52: 2019 Recommendations about the alignment survey and Geometric Design of Hill Roads. 2) IRC: SP: 73-2018 Manual of Standards & Specification for Two Laning of Highways through Public Private Partnership by IRC and other relevant IRC Codes and guidelines on geometric design. 3) IRC: SP: 48 -1998 Hill road manual.
Pavement Design	Overlay
	IRC 81-1997 for designing and strengthening requirements of existing

	pavement
	New Pavement
	IRC 37-2018 for design of flexible pavements
	IRC 58-2015 for design of rigid pavements
Road Furniture & Roadside Facilities	Related standards of IRC Manual of Specification & MoRT&H publications

2.1.2 Design Concept

Following points have been considered during preparation of layout at this stage:

- Minimum curvature as compatible to 40-60 kmph for mountainous terrain;
- Safe distance from village limits to avoid acquisition of structures as far as possible;
- Safe distance from religious structures and other sensitive features like schools, Govt./ Pvt. properties etc. as far as possible;
- Safe distance from designated water bodies as far as possible;
- Safe distance from flood prone zones;
- Crossing of rivers, canals railway tracks with minimum skew angle;
- Safe distance from water logged areas as far as possible;
- Sufficient embankment heights as well as proper protection works like pitching / chutes have been considered, where it was unavoidable to pass through low lands / submerged areas. HFL were enquired from site and accordingly proposals have been framed;
- Minimum proposed ROW at forest areas (irrespective of type);

2.2 Geometric Design Standard

This project is existed as Single lane and intermediate lane of having fair to poor condition of existing pavement. The geometric of this road will be proposed according to two lane with paved shoulder. The geometric designs are formulated as per the recommendations of IRC: SP: 73-2018/ IRC: SP: 48-1998. The general design standards for improvement are enumerated in **Table 32.**

Table 8: Geometric Design Standards for Road works

Sl No.	Attributes	Geometric Design Standards	
		Two lane Manual	**Hill Manual**
		IRC:SP-73: 2018	**IRC:SP-48-1998**
1	Design Speed		
	Mountainous and Steep Terrain (Cross slope of the ground between 25% to 60%)	Ruling: 60 kmph Minimum: 40 kmph	Ruling: 40 kmph Minimum: 30 kmph
2	Carriageway Width	2 x 3.5m	2 x 3.5m

Sl No.	Attributes	Geometric Design Standards	
		Two lane Manual	Hill Manual
		IRC:SP-73: 2018	IRC:SP-48-1998
3	Width of Shoulder		
	a) Paved Shoulder	2 x 1.5 m	
	b) Earthen Shoulder (For valley with lesser depth)	1.0 m	2 x 0.9m
4	Raised Footpath width at built-up areas	2 x 1.50 m	
5	Camber		
	a) Carriageway	2.5%	2% to 2.5%
	b) Shoulder	3.0%	3.0%
6	Maximum and Minimum Super-elevation	Maximum limited to 7.0% Minimum limited to Camber (2.5%)	Maximum limited to 10.0% for hill areas not snow bound. Minimum limited to Camber (2.5%)
7	Minimum Radius of Horizontal Curves		
	a) Mountainous and Steep Terrain	Desirable Minimum: 150m Absolute Minimum: 75m	Desirable Minimum: 50m Absolute Minimum: 30m
8	Sight Distances for Various Speeds	45m – 90m	45m – 90m
9	Longitudinal Gradient		
	a) Mountainous Terrain	Ruling: 5.0%, Limiting: 6.0%	Ruling: 6.0%, Limiting: 7.0% (As the terrain is upto 3000 m height above MSL)
10	Extra Width of Pavement		
	Radius of Curve	Extra Width	
	Upto 20m	-	1.5m
	21-40m	-	1.5m
	41-60m	-	1.2m
	75-100m	0.9m	0.9m
	101-300m	0.6m	0.6m

2.3 Pavement Design

The existing pavement crust has been optimally utilized in the design of pavement, the existing carriageway being used as a part of intermediate lane.

2.3.1 Type of pavement

Flexible Pavement to be provided for the entire Project stretch except Tunnel section which is to be provided rigid pavement. Pavement shall be designed for a minimum design period of 20years for Flexible pavement and 30 years for Rigid Pavement.

2.3.2 Flexible Pavement Design

As per Traffic Analysis maximum MSA for a design life of 20 years is 4.24. But as per Clause 5.4.1 of IRC: SP:73-2018, the design traffic shall not be less than 20 MSA. Therefore, a minimum 20 MSA and minimum CBR of 10% has been considered for Flexible Pavement design.

Million Standard Axles is worked out Based on the following equation of IRC:37-2018:

$$N = 365 * [(1+r)^{n} - 1] * A * L * F / r$$

Where,

N : *The cumulative number of standard axles to be catered for in the design in terms of MSA*

A : *Initial traffic in the year of completion of construction in terms of the number of commercial vehicles per day*

L : *Lane Distribution Factor (0.5)*

n : *Design Life in years (10 years for overlay and 15 years for New pavement design)*

r : *Annual Growth rate of commercial vehicles.*

F : *Vehicle Damage Factor*

The pavement composition proposed for new/widening as per IRC: 37-2018 is as below

Pavement Composition	Thickness (mm)
Bituminous Concrete	40
DBM	70
Base	250
Sub-base	200
Sub-grade	500

Overlay thickness does not consider for the project road where the existing pavement is not followed along the proposed the road. Due to geometric improvement of the horizontal alignment at few section followed the existing part which is not considerable during construction period.

2.4 Cross-section for Improved Facility

Cross-section for the improved facility should be adequate to cater to the traffic expected over the design period and offer safe and convenient traffic operation at speeds consistent with the terrain conditions and functional classification of this road.

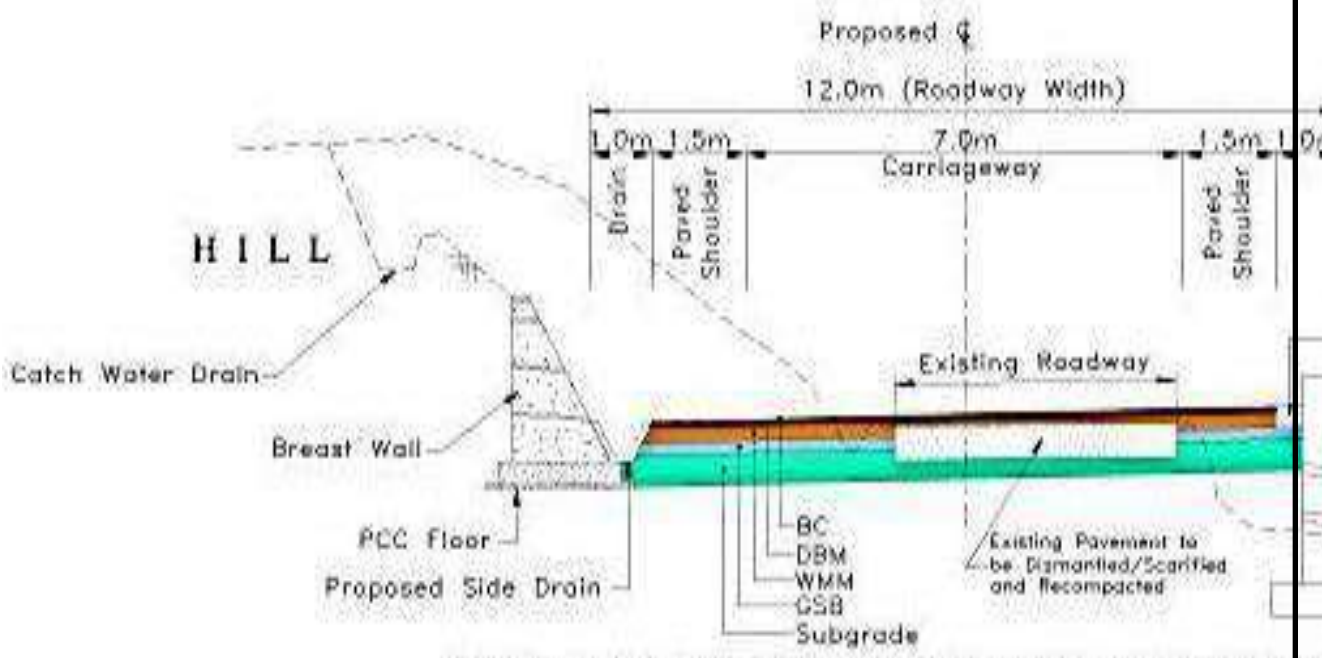
The cross-sectional elements (lane/shoulder width etc.) are as per standards specified in geometric design manual. Five nos. typical cross sections have been envisaged for the subject project at this stage as mentioned below. These have been prepared on the basis of site reconnaissance, design guidelines and improvement objectives.

Typical cross sections for the project road are presented. The summary of cross sections is shown in **Figure 13.**

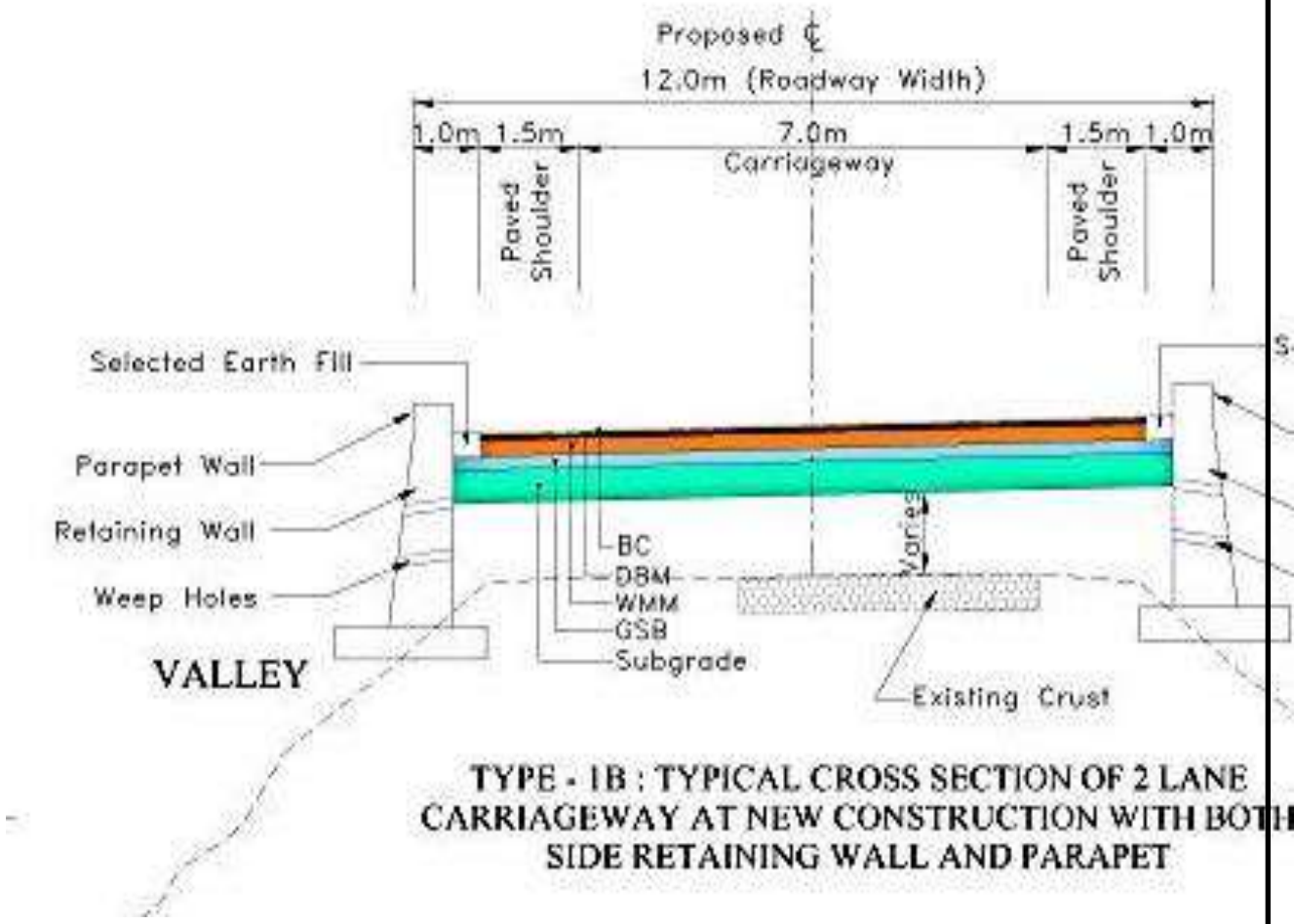
Table 9: Details of Typical Cross Sections

TCS Type	Description
Type -1	2 lane carriageway with retaining wall in valley side (Reconstruction)
Type -1B	2 lane carriageway with both side retaining wall (New Construction)
Type -2	2 lane carriageway without retaining wall (Reconstruction)
Type -2A	2 lane carriageway at new construction without retaining wall
Type -4	2 lane carriageway with both side hill cutting (New Construction)

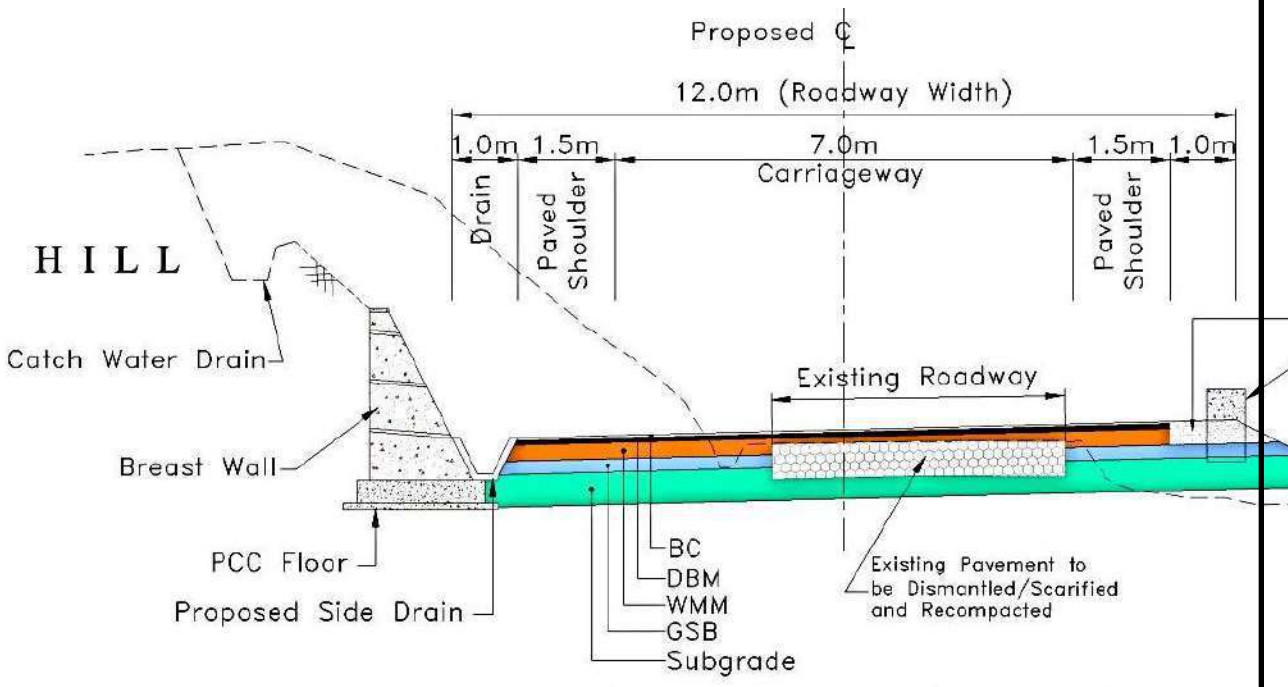
Details of Cross section schedule are provided in **Annexure 6.3.**



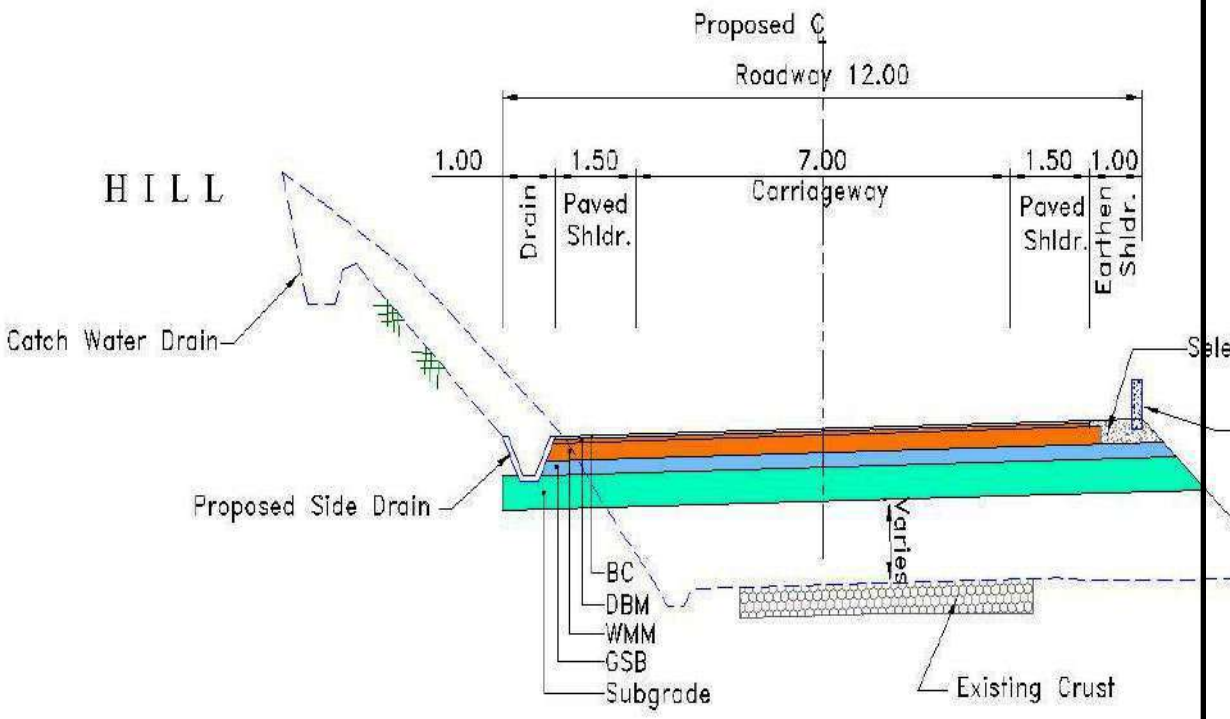
TYPE - 1 : TYPICAL CROSS SECTION OF 2 LANE CARRIAG
RECONSTRUCTION STRETCH WITH RETAINING WALL AN



TYPE - 1B : TYPICAL CROSS SECTION OF 2 LANE CARRIAGEWAY AT NEW CONSTRUCTION WITH BOTH SIDE RETAINING WALL AND PARAPET



TYPE - 2 : TYPICAL CROSS SECTION OF 2 LANE CARRIA
RECONSTRUCTION STRETCH WITHOUT RETAININ



TYPE - 2A : TYPICAL CROSS SECTION OF 2 LANE CARRIA
AT NEW CONSTRUCTION WITHOUT RETAINING WA

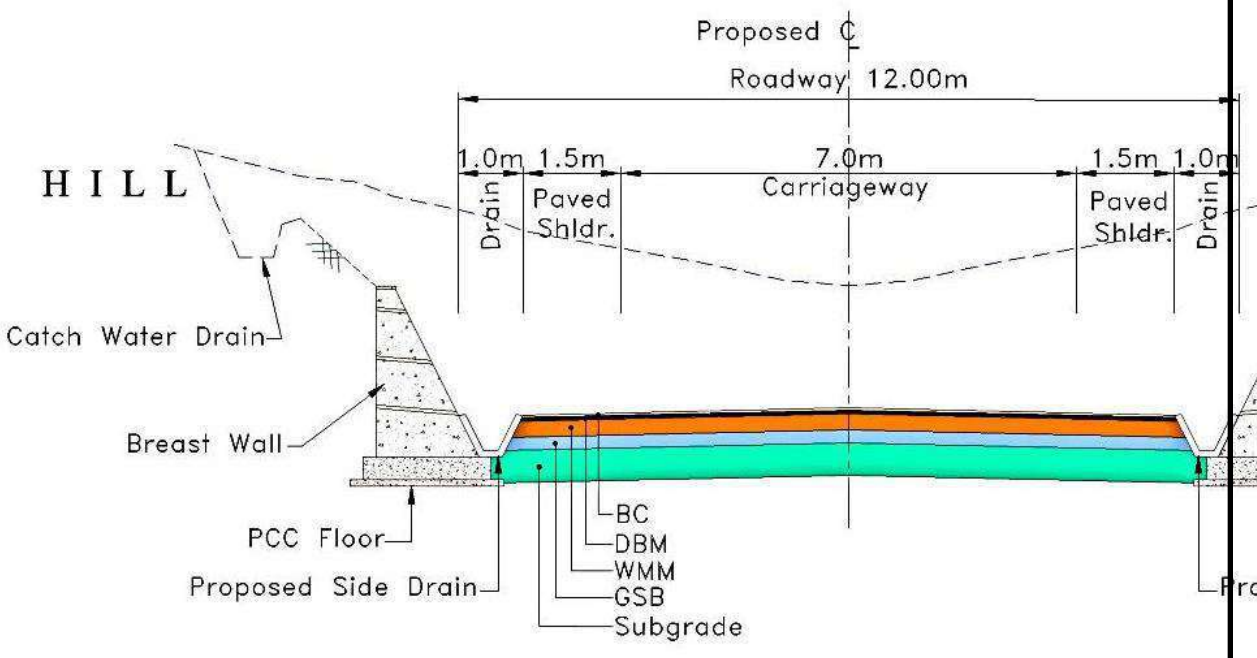


Figure 3: Typical Cross Section

Summary of the typical cross sections have been worked out which has been presented in **Table 34.**

Table 10: Summary of Typical Cross Section

TCS Type	Length (m)	No. of Locations	Remarks
Widening	14894	31	TCS-1/2
New Construction	5000	30	TCS-1B/2A/4
Structure (MNB)	28	2	
Avalanche Gallery	1140	1	
Total length (km)	**21062**	**64**	

Typical Cross-section for Bridge, Culverts and Other Structures

Cross section for bridges, culverts and other structures along the Project road has been adopted as per the provisions of IRC: SP:73-2018. These are summarized in **Figure 14.**

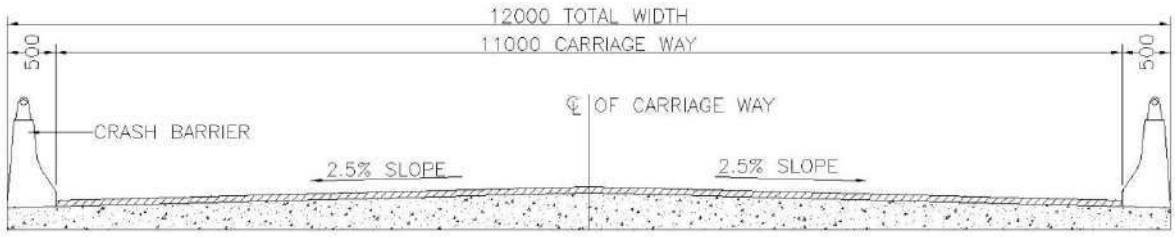


Figure 4: Typical Cross Section for Bridge, Culverts and Other Structures

2.5 Horizontal Alignment

The geometric design has been done within the broad framework of design specifications. The design speed adopted is 40kmph, with an allowable máximum superelevation of 7%, in general. While designing, utmost attempt has been made to avoid acquisition of residential as well as commercial / religious / historic structures. Most of the stretches have been designed with 40 to 60 Kmph speed, while less than 40 Kmph speed has been adopted for the balance stretches to get rid of various site constraints. Lists showing the stretches designed with less than 40kmph are presented in **Table 37**.

Horizontal alignment report has been provided in **Annexure 6.1**

2.6 Vertical Alignment

The existing vertical geometry is inconsistency in entire stretches. The longitudinal grade of the project road is generally not in the limits, in general it has been kept as it is with necessary corrections/ strengthening/profile corrective courses. However, at the existing bridge locations, the vertical profile shall be raised as per codal provisions. Longitudinal gradient of the proposed profile shall be followed as per prevailing standards.

Vertical alignment report has been provided in **Annexure 6.2.**

2.7 Proposal for Built-up Areas

Provision of Built up section is not considered in this proposed section. However stretches of Built up section format is provided in **Table 35.**

Table 11: Stretches with Built- Up section

Sl No.	Name of village	Design Chainage		Length (m)
		From	To	
1	Yumthang	34+200	34+600	400

2.8 Realignment

Realignments have been incorporated as per design needs for geometric improvements. The details of Realignment are given in **Table 36.**

Table 12: Details of Realignments

Sl No	Design Chainage(km)		Design Length(m)	Remarks
	From	To		
1	32+200	32+850	650.00	Hairpin Bend Improvement
2	32+950	33+200	250.00	Hairpin Bend Improvement
3	33+350	33+600	250.00	Hairpin Bend Improvement
4	33+700	33+950	250.00	Hairpin Bend Improvement
5	34+050	34+350	300.00	Hairpin Bend Improvement
6	34+850	35+100	250.00	Hairpin Bend Improvement
7	35+200	35+900	700.00	Hairpin Bend Improvement
8	36+100	36+450	350.00	Hairpin Bend Improvement
9	36+600	36+850	250.00	Hairpin Bend Improvement
10	38+950	39+150	200.00	Hairpin Bend Improvement
11	39+350	39+800	450.00	Hairpin Bend Improvement
12	41+100	42+500	1400.00	Avalanche Gallery
13	44+100	44+350	250.00	Hairpin Bend Improvement
14	44+500	45+100	600.00	Hairpin Bend Improvement
15	46+600	47+000	400.00	Hairpin Bend Improvement

2.9 Drainage

Due consideration has been given to drainage while preparing the design. The cross-sections incorporating road side drains have been proposed at various stretches of the highway taking into account the existing and natural conditions as well as anticipated situation. In general, unlined trapezoidal drains have been considered as one side of road. Covered rectangular drain sections have been proposed in tunnel section. Summary of proposed drains is given in **Table 37.**

Table 13: Summary of Proposed Drains

Drain Type	TCS NO.	Length (m)
Trapezoidal Drain		
Side Drain on Hill side	TCS-1,1B,2,2A	16279
Side Drain on Both Side	TCS - 4	7230
Grand Total(km)		**23509**

2.10 Bridges, Culverts and Other Structures

2.10.1 Improvement Proposal as per proposed road alignment

As per proposed alignment some new structures (major bridges, minor bridges and culverts) are proposed. Some of the existing structures need to be reconstructed as per project requirement. Few structures are not considered under proposed alignment.

2.10.2 Major Bridges (MJB)

No major bridges have been considered for the project road as per the following:

Details of MJBs are provided in below **Table 38.**

Table 14: Details of Major Bridges

Sl No.	Existing Chainage (Km)	Design Chainage (km)	Existing				Proposed				
			Span Arrangement	Total Length (m)	Total Outer Width of Bridge (m)	Type	Proposal	Span Arrangement	Total Length of Bridge (m)	Type of Bridge	Total Width (m)
NIL											

2.10.3 Minor Bridges

Total 02 nos. minor bridges have been considered for the project road as per the following:

- 02 nos. new 2-lane Minor Bridge which has been proposed along the alignment after study of maps, topographical survey as well as site investigation report after walk through survey. Details of minor bridges are provided in **Table 39.**

Table 15: Details of Minor Bridges

S.No.	Design Chainage (Km)	Type of Proposed Structure	Proposed Span Arrangement (No x Span) (m)	Proposed Width (m)	Remark, if any
1	31+795	Minor Bridge	3 x 4.0 x 4.0	12.0	

S.No.	Design Chainage (Km)	Type of Proposed Structure	Proposed Span Arrangement (No x Span) (m)	Proposed Width (m)	Remark, if any
2	51+738	Minor Bridge	3 x 4.0 x 4.0	12.0	

2.10.4 Culvert

A considerable number of structures have been proposed along the alignment as per detailed site inventory. Details of reconstruction of existing culverts and new construction are provided in **Annexure 6.4.**

2.10.5 Underpasses

NA

2.10.6 ROB

NA

Table 16: Summary of Structures

Sl No.	Type of Structures	Numbers	Remarks
1	Minor Bridges	02	New construction – 02 nos.
2	Box Culvert	86	Reconstruction – 42 nos. New Construction –44nos.
Total		**88**	

2.11 Intersection Improvement Proposals

The proposed project road will form only minor intersections with existing roads shall have to be developed. Improvement of these intersections has been thought off with minimum of land acquisition. However, proper acceleration and deceleration lanes have been considered with proper traffic signage. In general, standard codal provisions have been followed for design of these intersections. There are 01 no. minor intersections along the project road which shall be developed. Improvement proposals of major and minor intersections are provided in **Table 41** and **Table 42** respectively.

Table 17: Improvement Proposals of Major Intersections

S. No.	Existing Chainage (km)	Design Chainage (km)	LHS	RHS	Type of road	Type of junction	Location
N.A							

Table 18: Improvement Proposals of Minor Intersections

Sl. No.	Design Chainage (m)	LHS	RHS	Type of junction
1	34+560		√	3-Arm

2.12 Protection Works

Various protection works have been considered as per design requirement as well as from safety point of view as mentioned below:

- **Retaining Wall** - it has been proposed to protect the formation width of the road in valley side as well as at restricted ROW locations (Total length proposed is about **987m**).

Table 19: Location of Retaining wall

Retaining wall height	Length (m)
Upto 2.0m	20
Upto 2.5m	197
Upto 3.5m	60
Upto 4.5m	80
Upto 5.5m	238
Upto 7.0m	393
Total length (m)	**987**

- **Breast Wall**: It has been considered at cut sections in hill side (Total length proposed is about **6655m**).

Table 20: Details of Breast wall

Breast wall height	Length (m)
Upto 2.5m	2764
Upto 5.0m	2304
Upto 7.5m	1587
Total length (m)	**6655**

2.13 Slide Zone Controlling Measures

To ensure the stability of road network it becomes extremely important to understand the triggering mechanism and possible modes of failure.

The remedial measures that are usually adopted are as follows:

i) Provision of Geo-grids and Gabion Wire Mesh System
ii) Soil Anchors

iii) Rock bolting by wire mesh with boulders extending down to the river bed to check the toe erosion.

iv) Drainage of accumulated rain water via catch drains, chute channels and weep holes

v) Sealing of cracks in rock with bitumen

These measures can be adopted at selective localities. However, where unstable geological structures (viz. highly jointed igneous and metamorphic rocks) are dipping towards the roads or river channels the roads must be diverted from such areas.

Few solutions for reinforcing the unstable slopes are detailed below:

a) Gabion Wire-mesh System

Gabion boxes are essentially a double twisted hexagonal wire mesh container, uniformly portioned with internal cells interconnected with other similar units and filled with locally available stones to form flexible, permeable and monolithically structures such as retaining walls. Gabion walls are provided at locations under conditions of probable poor foundation and slope movement due to creep, land sliding & seismicity and for slope stabilization of the uphill slope material.

The geo-grids are synthetic materials used to reinforce the ground. The insertion of geo-synthetic reinforcements, (generally in the direction in which the deformation has developed) therefore, has the function of reinforcing the ground conferring greater stiffness and stability upon it and the capacity to be subjected to greater deformations without reaching fracture point.
Cellular faces, also known by the name of "crib faces" are special supporting walls realized by means of head grids prefabricated in reinforced concrete or in wood (treated externally with preservatives). The heads have a length of about 1- 2m and the work can also reach 5m in height.
Compacted granular material is inserted in the spaces of the grid. The characteristic modularity of the system confers notable flexibility of use on its use both in terms of adaptability to the morphology of the ground and because the structure does not require any deep foundation other than a laying plane of lean concrete useful to make the support plane of the whole structure regular. This solution can also take vegetal ground into the grid spaces, to favor the camouflaging of the work into the surroundings by means of the vegetation rooting on the exposed face.

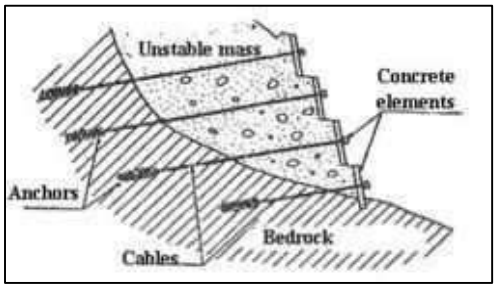
Slope Protection Measures using Geo-grids

b) Soil Anchors/ Rock Bolting

The equilibrium of an unstable slope also can be achieved by increasing resistance to land sliding by means of the application of active forces to the unstable ground. These forces increase the normal stress and therefore resistance to friction along the creeping surface. Anchors can be applied for this purpose, linked at the surface to each other by a beam frame, which is generally made of reinforced concrete. Here, the anchors are installed at nodal points.

Steel nails are inserted very rapidly into a slope by percussion, vibration or screw methods. Grid spacing is typically 0.8 to 1.5 m, nails are 25 to 50 mm in diameter and may be if 20 m. Nails are installed perpendicular to and through the failure plane (or potential failure plane), and as such are designed in bending and shear (rather than tension) using geotechnical engineering principles.

Potential failure surfaces less than 2 m deep normally requires the nails to be wider near the top and is typically achieved with steel plates fastened at the nail heads. An effective and aesthetic facing to prevent soil loss between the nails can be designed using plant roots.



c) Rock Bolting with Rock Nets (Wire-mesh)

The instability of rocks slopes which causes rock falls are due, besides the action of force of gravity, to forces acting within the slope involved or to previous excavation. The internal factors are linked to inner fractures, discontinuing and deep geo-mechanical movements. The choice for the most suitable protection depends on an accurate preliminary study of the rock characteristics and their motion, depending, in general, on the dimension, the slope's morphology and the slope height. Use of double twist wire mesh panels, with 6 X 8 cm opening size, as revetment has proved to very effective. This protection is initially a passive revetment and becomes active with time. It curbs the alteration

phenomena by preventing the movement of superficial material. It also allows the re -growth of local vegetation which enhances the slope protection.

Slope Protection Measures using Rock Bolts & Wire-mesh

2.14 Other Highway Facilities

2.14.1 Bus Shelter/ Bus Stop

Bus shelters are considered as follows;

Sl No.	Name of village	Design Chainage
1	Yumthang	34+400

2.14.2 Truck Lay-Byes

NA

2.14.3 Toll Plazas

NA

2.15 Traffic Safety and Other Appurtenances

Following road furniture and miscellaneous items have been designed keeping safety aspect in mind.

2.15.1 Road Markings

Road Markings on the carriageway and on the objects within and adjacent to the roadway are used as a means of guiding and controlling the traffic. They promote road safety and ensure smooth flow of traffic in the required paths of travel.

The location and type of marking lines, material and colour is followed using IRC: 35-1997 – "Code of Practice for Road Markings".
The road markings were carefully planned on carriageways, intersections, toll plazas and bridge locations.

2.15.2 Road Signs

Road signs were planned to supply information, to regulate traffic by imparting messages to the

drivers. The type, locations, sizes were planned using IRC: 67-2012 "Code of Practice for Road Sign".

Table 21: Summary of Road Signage requirement

Sl No	Description	Qty	Unit	Remarks
1	900 mm Equilateral Triangle	221	No	
2	600 mm Circular Sign	308	No	Each Location @ 2 Nos
3	60 cm x 45 cm rectangular	561	No	Single Chevron + Hazard Marker
4	Directional Sign(< 0.9 sqm)	3.6	sqm	
6	Road stud	9309	No	
7	Boundary Stone	212	No	(Total Lengthx5x2) + 2x1
8	5th Km Stone -New	4	No	(km stone 5th, 10th , 15th, 20th etc)
9	Ordinary Km Stone	17	No	Total KM Stone- No. of 5th KM stone
10	Hectometre Stone	84	No	At 200 m Interval
11	Delineator	4221	No	
12	Convex Mirror	92	Nos	

2.15.3 Road Delineators

The role of delineators is to provide visual assistance to driver about alignment of the road ahead, especially at night. Reflectors are used on the delineators for better night visibility. IRC: 79-1981 "Recommended Practice for Road Delineators" was followed to plan locations details. Two types of object hazard markers to be provided. Hazard markers are to define obstructions like guardrails, and abutments adjacent to the carriageway, for instance at culverts and bridges. Object markers are used to indicate hazards and obstructions within the vehicle flow path, at channelling islands close to intersections.

2.15.4 Crash Barrier

Metal beam crash barriers are proposed/ provided for safety of the traffic on the stretches on approaches of bridges. It is also proposed on the curves for safety of traffic irrespective of embankment height as per NHAI Circular (NHAI/PH-II/NHDP/ADB/GM (NS)-I dated May 19, 2004). Either of Metal beam crash barrier or parapet wall will be provided.

2.15.5 Parapet Wall

Parapet walls are provided along the edge of the shoulders at the valley side throughout the project stretch excluding the settlement areas. These are provided to prevent the vehicles from toppling over. Total length proposed is about **987m** over **retaining wall 14483m without retaining wall.**

2.15.6 Landscaping

i)The aim of landscaping will be conservation of existing natural or manmade features e.g. ponds, historical buildings and scenic vistas along the highway.

ii)Landscaping will address the issue of drainage to ensure minimum disturbance to the natural drainage and at the same time ensure protection of natural surfaces from erosion.

iii)Proper landscaping will be provided for highway Alignment to fit-in with surroundings for pleasing appearance, reducing headlight glare and adverse environmental effects such as air pollution, noise pollution and visual intrusion.

iv)Landscaping will include stabilization of embankment by pitching and/or turfing/ plantation. The treatment of embankment slopes along the highway will be as per recommendations of IRC: 56 – 1974, depending upon soil type involved. Planting of shrubs, hedges and trees on sides for highways of reducing glare effect, reducing visual intrusion, noise pollution and air pollution.

v)Trees, their spacing and arrangement in different situations will be as per IRC: 21 – 1979 and IRC: SP: 66 – 1976.

20. Proposal No: WL/TN/ROAD/465687/2024

1	Proposal Name	Proposal for use of 0.36 ha of forest land from core of Sathyamangalam Tiger Reserve for upgradation of the existing WBM road to Black Topped road from Arepalayam-Kollegal Main road to Geddesal approach road to a length of 1.20 Km and width of 3 meter in favour of Rural Development.
2	Name of the protected area involved	Sathyamangalam Tiger Reserve
3	Proposal Number	WL/TN/ROAD/465687/2024
4	State Name	TAMIL NADU
5	Whether the proposal is sub-judice	No
6	Area of the protected area(Ha)	141160.9
7	Area proposed for diversion / De-notification	0.36
8	Total Diverted Area from Protected Area	0
9	Status of ESZ if any	Final ESZ notification on 19th February, 2021. The Eco-sensitive Zone shall be to an extent of 0 (zero) to 1.0 kilometres around the boundary of Sathyamangalam Tiger Reserve and the area of the Eco-sensitive Zone is 209.4634 square kilometres
10	Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972	The proposed Geddesal Village’s approach road is located in Guthiyalathur RF, Germalam Range. The proposed upgradation of BT road lies in the Core Zone of Sathyamangalam Tiger Reserve. The upgradation works will be carried out in the existing WBM road which is presently used by these villagers. The upgradation of BT road is recommended for the existing width of 3 meter and a length of 1.20 Kms. This project involves zero tree cutting, so the habitat remains intact. Considering the above facts and field observations, the impact of the current proposal in terms of Section 29 and Section 35 (6) of the

		Wildlife Protection Act, 1972 is very minimal.
11	Whether linear/non-linear	Linear
12	Whether EC obtained	No
13	Name of the application Agency	Rural Development
14	Date of submission	12/03/2024
15	Total number of trees to be felled	0
16	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	Yes
17	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	The present proposal for upgradation of the existing WBM road to Block Topped road from Arepalayam – Kollegal Main road to Geddesal approach road by Block Development Officer, Anthiyur in Sathyamangalam Tiger Reserve (Core Zone) to a length of 1.20 and the existing width of 3 meter.
18	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Sathyamangalam Tiger Reserve is home to Tigers, Elephants, Deer and other mammals.
19	Violation (if any) done by the User Agency in the past?	No
20	Type of forest	Tropical deciduous forest
21	Proposed Mitigation Measures	As in S.No. 24 and attached animal passage plan.
22	Recommendation of the state board for wildlife	Proposal was recommended by the Standing Committee of the State Board for Wild Life through circulation.
23	Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden	Recommended
24	Conditions imposed by Chief Wild Life Warden	The Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal subject to the following conditions:

		1. The project proponent shall obtain all other statutory clearances, impact mitigation and wildlife conservation plan of Sathyamangalam Tiger Reserve, Google map with GPS coordinates along with Land use pattern map. 2. The Block Development Officer, Anthiyur shall not claim the right for this road in future and its legal status remain unchanged. 3. No tree felling should be allowed. 4. No widening of road should be undertaken. 5. No damages should be caused to Flora and Fauna. 6. No breaking of fresh forest land should be done. 7. No labour camps shall be established within Protected Areas. 8. The work shall be carried out between 09:00 AM and 05:00 PM only. 9. Speed restrictions and other guidelines that spell out rules and avoidance of disturbance to wildlife and habitats along roads in Protected Areas must be prominently conveyed through well-designed signboards, at entry and exit points and all other relevant locations (which are existing). 10. Wherever possible, natural animals crossing / exit across roads should be retained or encouraged. For instance, overlapping tree canopy in closed canopy ever green / semi evergreen forests is an essential attribute for the movement of arboreal species. Passage to waterholes and daily movements of animals must also be safeguarded. 11. While carrying out works on existing roads, the underlying principle should be that work must be carried on in a speedy manner, with minimal disturbance to wildlife and with adherence to all rules and regulations that govern wildlife and Protected Areas. 12. No extraction of material like sand, gravel etc. from the Protected Area. All materials for construction, road upgradation works etc. should be brought from outside. 13. Essential equipment's and machineries required for upgradation of this road should be located at one end as directed by the Conservator of Forests and Field Director, Erode / Deputy Director, Sathyamangalam. 14. Mixing of hot-mix plant (coal tar mixing) with central unit should be located outside Protected Area 15. Any materials required for upgradation should not be collected from

		the works site in the Protected area and any type of waste gathered during the work should not be dumped inside the Protected Area. 16. The user agency must ensure that the work should not lead to any fire incidence. 17. Any other condition stipulated by the Conservator of Forests and Field Director / Deputy Director shall be followed. 18. The project proponent shall submit an undertaking stating that no disturbance will be caused to the wildlife during project implementation.
25	Comments of NTCA	NTCA vide letter no.7-17/2025-NTCA dated 4th March, 2025 has following observations and recommendations: 1. The proposed upgradation of road falls within the core zone of Sathyamangalam Tiger Reserve. Total length of the road is approximately 1.56 kilometers which entirely falls within the core zone. 2. The site had presence of tigers as per 2018 and 2022 cycles of All India tiger estimation in the vicinity. 3. As per 2022 cycle of all India tiger estimation, the project site also had presence of many endangered large mammals such as leopard, dhole, elephant and gaur in its vicinity. 4. Sathyamangalam tiger reserve is a part of the Nilgiri landscape cluster of Western Ghats. It is contiguous with the Bandipur tiger reserve, BRT tiger reserve, Mudumalai tiger reserve and Wayanad wildlife divisions. Tiger number and density in Sathyamangalam Tiger Reserve has increased compared to the previous estimations and it acts as an important source population in the landscape. However, this reserve faces high anthropogenic pressure. Traffic movements on NH 209 which passes through the core is a major source of disturbance. 5. Bituminous roads can act as physical barriers, dividing wildlife habitats into smaller, isolated patches. This fragmentation restricts the movement of animals, making it difficult for them to access food, mates, and nesting sites. One of the most direct impacts of bituminous roads is vehicle collisions with wildlife, leading to significant mortality rates for many species, including mammals, birds, reptiles, and amphibians. Animals active at night, such as owls, foxes, and amphibians, are particularly vulnerable to roadkill due to reduced visibility and increased vehicle speeds at night. These roads are also detrimental to daily

		patrolling within the reserve. 6. The construction and presence of bituminous roads have several far-reaching negative effects on wildlife and their habitats, many of which can lead to long-term ecological degradation. Bituminous roads contribute to water pollution through the runoff of toxic chemicals, such as polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), heavy metals. These pollutants can contaminate nearby water bodies, affecting aquatic ecosystems and the species that rely on them. 7. Furthermore, since there are human settlements within core (critical tiger habitat) of Sathyamangalam Tiger Reserve efforts should be made to resettle this village as per NTCA schemes for incentivized voluntary resettlement. 8. Already existing road can be maintained for the purpose of commuting as being practised in different tiger reserves across the country. 9. Considering these, the proposal for Upgradation of Bituminous surface from Kollegal Asanur Road-Gethesal road is not recommended for approval under Section 38 O(1)(b) of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.
26	Comments of Ministry	The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.
27	Uploaded Document	gedessal app and recommended list.pdf

Hassanur Division

Sathyamangalam Tiger Reserve

Animal Passage plan for upgradation of the approach road from Arepalayam – Kollegal main road to Geddesal

Geddesal Forest settelement village comes under Guthiyalathur Reserve Forest of Germalam Range in which 90 families with population of about 380 numbers of Tribals resides. Arepalayam to Kollegal (Main Road) is the BT road of 3.75 mts width. Geddesal village is located around 1.20 Kms from main road. Geddesal village has approximately 45 Ha of agricultural land and one Government Tribal Residential High School.

However, current WBM road is not motorable during rainy season and hence difficult to carryout day-to-day activities, medical emergencies during such a period. Further strengthening of this road will ensure better transportation of agri products and education opportunities to their children.

Moreover, this road mainly used by this village people only for their own use and no other public going to use it, hence vehicular traffic is very minimal. There have been no incidents of human-wildlife conflict reported along this route. Out of 1.20 Kms, 0.47 Km falls under Reserved Forest area and balance length 0.73 Km lies inside Geddesal village.

Therefore, upgradation of the approach road to Geddesal village (i.e., from Arepalayam – Kollegal main road) may be accepted subject to the following provisions has been made in respect of mitigation measures for wildlife:-

1) Providing speed brakers at every 300m.
2) Providing signage board at every 300m.

27/11/25

Deputy Director,
Sathyamangalam Tiger Reserve,
Hassanur Division.

27/11/25.

PROPOSALS RECOMMENDED BY SC-NBWL INVOLVING SATHYAMANGALAM TIGER RESERVE, TAMIL NADU.

S.No	Subject	Status as WL	Area in Ha
1.	Proposal for use of 0.0186 ha from buffer zone of Sathymangalam Tiger Reserve for 4G Saturation Project Gundri in uncovered village Gundri in Erode district of Tamil Nadu. WL/TN/CommPost/421459/2023	Recommended in 75th SC NBWL meeting held on 17th November, 2024	-
2.	Proposal for construction of building in the private land of 1.714 ha of S.No.923/2B, 921/1 at Mallanguzhi Village, Thalavadi Taluk, Erode District, Tamil Nadu State	Recommended in 55th SC NBWL meeting held on 19th August, 2019	-
3.	Proposal for construction of building in the private land of 0.3594 ha of in S.No.955/1A2B at Mallakuzhi Village, Thalavadi Taluk, Erode District, Tamil Nadu State	Recommended in 55th SC NBWL meeting held on 19th August, 2019	-
4.	Proposal for construction of building in the private land of 1.1250 ha of S.No.955/1A1B at Mallanguzhi Village, Thalavadi Taluk, Erode District, Tamil Nadu State	Recommended in 55th SC NBWL meeting held on 19th August, 2019	-
5.	Proposal for construction of building in the private land of 1.260 ha of S.No.925/3, 956/7 at Mallanguzhi Village, Thalavadi Taluk, Erode District, Tamil Nadu State	Recommended in 55th SC NBWL meeting held on 19th August, 2019	-
6.	Proposal for construction of building in the private land of 0.5358 ha of S.No.929/2A2 at Mallanguzhi Village, Thalavadi Taluk, Erode District, Tamil Nadu State	Recommended in 55th SC NBWL meeting held on 19th August, 2019	-
7.	Proposal for construction of building in the private land of 0.3789 ha of in S.No.1450/3A2B at Mallakuzhi Village, Thalavadi Taluk, Erode District, Tamil Nadu State	Recommended in 55th SC NBWL meeting held on 19th August, 2019	-
8.	Proposal for construction of building in the private land of 3.5872 ha of S. No.955/A, 955/1, 955/4B at Mallakuzhi Village, Thalavadi Taluk, Erode District, Tamil Nadu State	Recommended in 55th SC NBWL meeting held on 19th August, 2019	-
9.	Proposal for construction of building in the private land of 1.260 ha of S.No.925/3, 956/7 at Mallanguzhi Village, Thalavadi Taluk, Erode District, Tamil Nadu State	Recommended in 55th SC NBWL meeting held on 19th August, 2019	-
	Total		-

****

21. Proposal No: WL/TN/Approach/454005/2023

1	Proposal Name	Proposal for use of 0.0125 ha of land from core zone of Kalakad-Mundanthurai Tiger Reserve (KMTR) for construction of pedestrian foot bridge with span of 125 m, width 2.6 m across Karaiyar river in favour of Vickramasinghapuram Municipality, Tirunelveli District, Tamil Nadu.
2	Name of the protected area involved	Kalakad-Mundanthurai Tiger Reserve
3	Proposal Number	WL/TN/Approach/454005/2023
4	State Name	TAMIL NADU
5	Whether the proposal is sub-judice	No
6	Area of the protected area(Ha)	160154
7	Area proposed for diversion / De-notification	0.0125
8	Total Diverted Area from Protected Area	0
9	Status of ESZ if any	Under Preparation
10	Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972	No destruction, exploitation or removal of any wildlife including forest produce by the applicant is expected. No water will be drawn from the Tiger Reserve area and no water is let into Tiger Reserve area.
11	Whether linear/non-linear	Non - Linear
12	Whether EC obtained	No
13	Name of the application Agency	COMMISSIONER VICKRAMASINGAPURAM MUNICIPALITY
14	Date of submission	01/12/2023
15	Total number of trees to be felled	NA
16	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the	No

	diversion proposal included or not	
17	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	Proposal is to carryout fabricating of steel foot over bridge to a length of 125 meter, width of 2.6 meter in Chinna mylar across Tamirabarani River in downstream side of Karaiyar Dam at Mundanthurai Rage.
18	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Kalakkad Mundanthurai Tiger Reserve is home to tiger, Sambar (Cervus unicolor), Spotted deer and Barking Deer etc.
19	Violation (if any) done by the User Agency in the past?	No
20	Type of forest	Reserved Forests
21	Proposed Mitigation Measures	As in S.No. 24
22	Recommendation of the state board for wildlife	Proposal was recommended by the Standing Committee of the State Board for Wild Life in the 1st meeting held on 21st November, 2024.
23	Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden	Recommended
24	Conditions imposed by Chief Wild Life Warden	The Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal subject to the following conditions: 1. The project proponent shall obtain all other statutory clearances, impact mitigation and wildlife conservation plan of Kalakad Mundanthurai Tiger Reserve, Google map with GPS coordinates along with Land use pattern map. 2. The materials should be transport between 09:00 AM and 05:00 PM only. 3. If any deviation, action will be taken against the concerned as per rules in force. 4. This Department shall not take any responsibility for any unprecedented happenings. 5. Any other condition stipulated by the Conservator of Forests and Field Director / Deputy Director / Wildlife Warden shall be followed. 6. The project proponent shall submit an undertaking stating that

		no disturbance will be caused to the wildlife during project implementation.
25	Comments of NTCA	NTCA vide letter no.7-5/2025-NTCA dated 16thJanuary, 2025 has recommended the proposal subject to the following mitigation measures: 1. No vehicular movement will be allowed on the bridge. 2. Construction activities must adhere to the highest standards of environmental mitigation to minimize impact on the core area. 3. Schedule construction activities during the dry season and avoid peak wildlife activity periods (early morning and late evening) to minimize disruptions. 4. Design the bridge to incorporate wildlife passages (e.g., underpasses or culverts) to allow the safe movement of animals across the area. 5. Replant native vegetation around the bridge site post-construction to restore the habitat and prevent erosion. 6. Prohibit the extraction of construction materials from the protected area. 7. Ensure all construction debris and waste are removed from the site and disposed of responsibly. 8. Suitable safety provisions to be kept by the user agency to avoid accidents of animals should be kept during construction, execution as well as operational phase of the project. 9. Create a buffer zone around the bridge site where construction activities are controlled to minimize the disturbance to nearby wildlife habitats. 10. All construction activities should be restricted to daylight hours to avoid disturbing nocturnal wildlife and reducing the impact on the natural behavior of animals active during dusk and dawn.
26	Comments of Ministry	The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.
27	Uploaded Document	kmtr, tamil nadu.pdf

Proposals recommended by SC-NBWL involving Kalakad Mundanthurai Tiger Reserve, Tamil Nadu.

S. No	Subject	Date of Clearance	Area in ha
1.	Proposal for use of 0.018 ha of forest land from Kanyakumari WLS at an approximate distance of 4.5 km from buffer zone of Kalakad Mundanthurai Tiger Reserve on 4G saturation project in uncovered village Orunooram Vayal in Kanyakumari district, Tamil Nadu. WL/TN/Communication Post/437769 /2023	Recommended in 76th SC NBWL meeting held on 5th January , 2024	0.018
2.	Proposal for use of 0.265 ha of forest land (0.018 ha for tower and 0.247 ha for laying OFC) from Kanyakumari WLS at an approximate distance of 3.4 km from buffer zone of Kalakad Mundanthurai Tiger Reserve for uncovered village Manalodai in Kanyakumari district of Tamil Nadu. WL/TN/Communication Post/437603 /2023	Recommended in 76th SC NBWL meeting held on 5th January , 2024	0.265
3.	Proposal on 4G saturation project in uncovered village Koduthurai in in buffer zone of Kalakkad Mundanthurai Tiger Reserve, Kanyakumari district of Tamil Nadu	Recommended in 75th SC NBWL meeting held on 17th November, 2023.	0.0765
4.	Proposal on 4G saturation project in uncovered village Kuttiyar in buffer zone of Kalakkad Mundanthurai Tiger Reserve, Kanyakumari district of Tamil Nadu	Recommended in 75th SC NBWL meeting held on 17th November, 2023.	0.018
5.	Proposal for use of 9.398 ha of non-forest land from buffer zone of Kalakad Mundanthurai Tiger Reserve for diversion of surplus water from the Ramanathi Reservoir to the Jambunathi System of tanks and excavation of New Canal from padmanabaperi tanks to Pungakulam and Lower down tanks in Tenkasi and Alangular Talukas of Tenkasi district, Tamil Nadu. FP/TN/Canal/5768/2021	Recommended in 73rd SC NBWL meeting held on 17th July, 2023.	
6.	Reconstruction of the bridge at Km 16/10 of Papanasam Upper Dam road falls in Kalakad- Mundanthurai Tiger Reserve by high way Department.	Recommended in 17th SC NBWL meeting held on 22nd December, 2009.	
	Total		**0.3775**

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22. Proposal No: WL/TN/Approach/437418/2023

1	Proposal Name	Proposal for use of 0.967 ha of forest land from Kazhuveli Bird Sanctuary for reconstruction of dilapidated low-level Causeway bridge to high level Causeway bridge across Uppukali creek to link the villages on both side in favour of Water Resources Department.
2	Name of the protected area involved	Kazhuveli Bird sanctuary
3	Proposal Number	WL/TN/Approach/437418/2023
4	State Name	TAMIL NADU
5	Whether the proposal is sub-judice	No
6	Area of the protected area(Ha)	5152
7	Area proposed for diversion / De-notification	0.967
8	Total Diverted Area from Protected Area	0
9	Status of ESZ if any	ESZ proposal has not been received from the State Government.
10	Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972	No destruction, exploitation or removal of any wildlife including forest produce by the applicant is expected.
11	Whether linear/non-linear	Linear
12	Whether EC obtained	No
13	Name of the application Agency	EE, WRD., VILUPPURAM
14	Date of submission	20/07/2023
15	Total number of trees to be felled	NA
16	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	No
17	Brief justification on the	Reconstruction of dilapidated low-level bridge to high level bridge across

	proposal as given by the applicant agency	Uppukali creek to link the villages on both side of the creek thus reducing the distance and time to cross the creek. The main scope of the proposed scheme is to reconstruct the dilapidated low-level causeway bridge as high level bridge across Uppukali creek to link the villages on both side of the creek thus benefitting 16 Nos. of villages and reducing the distance and time to cross the creek.
18	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Kazhuveli Bird sanctuary is home toBlack-crowned Night Heron, Grey Heron, Purple Heron, Little Egret, Intermediate Egret and Large Egret etc.
19	Violation (if any) done by the User Agency in the past?	No
20	Type of forest	Reserved Forests
21	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Attached and as in S.No. 24.
22	Recommendation of the state board for wildlife	Proposal was recommended by the Standing Committee of the State Board for Wild life in the 1st meeting held on 21st November, 2024.
23	Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden	Recommended
24	Conditions imposed by Chief Wild Life Warden	The Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal subject to the following conditions: 1. The project proponent shall obtain all other statutory clearances, impact mitigation and wildlife conservation plan of Kazhuveli Birds Sanctuary, Google map with GPS coordinates along with Land use pattern map. 2. The materials should be transport between 09:00 AM and 05:00 PM only. 3. If any deviation, action will be taken against the concerned as per rules in force. 4. This Department shall not take any responsibility for any unprecedented happenings. 5. The construction work will have to be avoided during the peak bird migratory season from November to February. 6. Any other condition stipulated by the Conservator of Forests /

		District Forest Officer shall be followed. 7. The project proponent shall submit an undertaking stating that no disturbance will be caused to the wildlife during project implementation.
25	Comments of NTCA	NA
26	Comments of Ministry	No project proposal has been recommended so far in the Kazhuveli Bird Sanctuaryby the Standing Committee. The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.
27	Uploaded Document	kazhuveli mitigation measures.pdf

4. The dumping of the waste materials should be avoided and such materials should be cleared with in the time frame.

5. Artificial lighting should be avoided and reflective posts or reflectors embedded in the road surface are a low cost alternative to identifying road edges. Where lighting is required, use colors and designs that are less attractive to wildlife (e.g. blue/ green lighting may be less attractive to nocturnally migrating birds)

6. Devices to reduce the speed or volume of traffic – e.g. road closures, chicanes, crosswalks, lighting and signage should be installed.

7. Smoking, hunting and fishing are prohibited.

8. The Solar light may be installed over the bridge.

BUDGET REQUIREMENT FOR MITIGATION MEASURES

S.No	Measures	Budget in lakhs
1	Checkpoint cum Watch tower at near Vandipalayam bridge (to monitor the dumping of water into water and poaching of birds	12.00

District forest officer
Villupuram forest division
Villupuram

kazhuveli mitigation measures.pdf

23. Proposal No: WL/TG/ROAD/448072/2023 (FP/TG/ROAD/46837/2020)

1	Proposal Name	Proposal for use of 7.451 ha (7.391 ha for road and 0.06 ha for culverts) of land from Kawal Tiger Reserve for improvement of existing road and widening from Etiguda to Agerguda (Karjally to Motlaguda via Gundepally) in Bejjur RF of Kagaznagar division of KB Asifabad District in favour of Panchayat Raj Engineering Department, under PMGSY. FP/TG/ROAD/46837/2020.
2	Name of the protected area involved	Kawal Tiger Reserve
3	Proposal Number	WL/TG/ROAD/448072/2023
4	State Name	TELANGANA
5	Whether the proposal is sub-judice	No
6	Area of the protected area(Ha)	89223
7	Area proposed for diversion / De-notification	7
8	Total Diverted Area from Protected Area	69.0648
9	Status of ESZ if any	Draft notified on 12th March, 2018 has been expired. Revised proposal is awaited from the State Government.
10	Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972	This is an existing earthen road which is proposed to be black topped. The length of the road passing through the RF in corridor area of Kawal Tiger Reserve is 14837.80 meters each) with a width of 5.00 meters for road and 10.00 meters for culvert. No felling of trees is involved in the proposed project area for diversion. There might be certain impact of the proposed project on wildlife habitat of the area and hence, mitigative measure along with Animal Passage Plan are proposed.
11	Whether linear/non-linear	NA
12	Whether EC obtained	No

13	Name of the application Agency	VenkatRao J
14	Date of submission	06/10/2023
15	Total number of trees to be felled	NA
16	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	No
17	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	The road work “R/F Karjavelly to Motlaguda (Etiguda to Agarguda via Gundepally)”has been approved by Ministry of Rural Development under PMGSY (Batch-III) 2017-18 for Rs.593 Lakhs. The existing surface is earthen road. The road serves the total population of 5805 (Etiguda-656, Gundepally-259, Kammargaon-454 Agarguda-788 Yellur-1685 Penchikalpeta-593). As there is no proper transportation facilities the school children’s were became agricultural labour. The basic occupation of the people in this area is agriculture and the agricultural is totally rain fed. The main food crops are Paddy, Jowar, Cotton and vegetables, other commercial crops are, Soyabeen, Redgram, Chillies. The crop yielding is generally very good and needs to be transported to the nearest marketing centre (54 kms) i.e. Kaghaznagar so as the farmers shall get the better benefits and true value.
18	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Kawal Tiger Reserve is home to Tiger, Leopard, Gaur, Cheetal, Sambar, Barking deer,Chowsingha andSloth bear etc.
19	Violation (if any) done by the User Agency in the past?	No
20	Type of forest	Based on the revised classification of forest by Champion and Seth, the following types of forest are found in these areas:- (i) 5A/C1b-Southern Tropical Dry Deciduous Forest-Dry teak forest. (ii) 5A/C3-Southern Tropical Dry Deciduous-southern Dry Mixed Deciduous Forest
21	Proposed Mitigation Measures	NA

<table>
<tr><td>22</td><td>Recommendation of the state board for wildlife</td><td>The State Board for Wildlife recommended the proposal in the 3rd meeting held on 7th September, 2021.</td></tr>
<tr><td>23</td><td>Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden</td><td>The State CWLW has recommended the proposal</td></tr>
<tr><td>24</td><td>Conditions imposed by Chief Wild Life Warden</td><td>The State CWLW has recommended the proposal subject to User Agency complying with the following conditions:
i. As per the specifications, a minimum of two passage ways per Km length of the Infrastructure with a minimum of 30.00 m width and 3.00 m height shall be incorporated in animal passage plan.
ii. Therefore the User Agency as a part of the wild animal passage plan shall construct under passes at the locations indicated in the Animal Passage Plan prepared by the Forest Divisional Officer/ District Forest Officer concerned following the specifications issued by the Wildlife Institute of India, Dehradun.
iii. The underpasses shall have bell- mouth opening with splayed wing walls at both ends with grasses, herbs and shrubs to attract movement of wild animals.
iv. The User Agency shall install speed control devices with proper sign boards at animal crossing points identified by the FDO.
v. The following mitigation plan as recommended by CCF/CF, Adilabad is approved for Rs.89.00 lakhs
<table>
<tr><th>Sl. No</th><th>Name of the item</th><th>Unit Cost</th><th>Qty.</th><th>Amt.</th></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>Animal trackers (5 No. for 3 years @ 9,000 per month per person)
Engaging animal trackers (5 No. for 6 years @ 9,000 per month per person)</td><td>0.09</td><td>5 No.</td><td>16.20</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>Erection of check gates to control wildlife entering to road.</td><td>0.12</td><td>5 No</td><td>0.60</td></tr>
<tr><td>3</td><td>Integrated camping site-creation of water sources by constructing major percolation tank (cost Rs.5.00 lakh) along with drilling and installation of two Solar Powered Borewells (cost Rs.3.50 lakh each) to fill the pumps along with a watch tower cum camping site</td><td>20.00 each</td><td>2 No</td><td>40.00</td></tr>
<tr><td>4</td><td>Management of Grasslands by uprooting obnoxious weeds and sowing locally collected grass seeds (including maintenance for 3 years)</td><td>0.40</td><td>10 ha</td><td>4.00</td></tr>
<tr><td>5</td><td>Procurement of camera traps</td><td>0.25</td><td>8</td><td>2.00</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
</table>

				each		
		6	Development of approach path each to the integrated camping facility.	LS	LS	1.00
		7	Procurement of equipment like GPS, binoculars etc., to monitor wildlife	LS	LS	2.00
		8	Installation of large hoardings	0.25	2 No	2.00
		9	Conducting awareness programmes	0.25	2 No	0.50
		10	Providing solar fence to the farmers for controlling crop damage by wildlife	LS	LS	1.50
			Procurement of fire-fighting equipment	LS	LS	1.50
		11	Engaging fire watchers (5 No. for 3 years @9,000 month per person for five months in an year)	0.09	5 No	16.20
		12	Administrative cost & unforeseen expenditure	As per actual	LS	1.50
		Total				89.00
25	Comments of NTCA	National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) vide letter no.F.No.7-26/2023-NTCA dated 23rd August, 2023 has recommended the proposal subject to the following mitigation measures: 1. The underpasses should be concrete (RCC) structures so as to enhance their longevity and minimize disturbances caused during annual repair / maintenance of otherwise bitumen structures. The bottom of structures should, as far as possible, have similar substrates to that which would occur naturally in the absence of the structure. The approach to an animal crossing is a crucial factor in determining its use. Appropriate use of vegetation (trees, shrubs and grasses) can play a significant role in enhancing the naturalness of an engineered structure. 2. Divisions between the underpasses should be of pillar (isolated pier) type, instead of wall-type. This would significantly improve the acceptability of passage structure by wild animals. 3. The User Agency should ensure that the animal passages are not inundated with water during rains. Regular removal of debris and silts at the existing and proposed passage structures should be done by the project proponent. 4. Additional features on crossing structures such as walkways or planks/ledges/shelves (50 cm wide) to be installed by project proponent on the interior walls of underpasses/crossing and/or drainage structures (Minor			

		Bridges, Box culverts and Slab culverts) to encourage mammals to use culverts built on natural drainage sites. These structures help animals use the structures in seasons when the culverts may be inundated with water. Ledges/shelves along the inner walls of all crossing and drainage structures are to be constructed for use by small mammals. These structures should extend up to the exit of the structures and brought to ground level. 5. The BT portion of the road should be provided with speed breakers/rumble strips at every interval of 400-500 meters so as to maintain a vehicular speed of 30km/hour within the corridor. Speed breakers and rumble strips should be appropriately marked to make them visible to the drivers (both during day and night) so as to avoid vehicular accidents. Sign posts warning about movements of wild animals should also be placed by project proponent at regular intervals along the upgraded road. These should be placed where wildlife crossings are maximum and should be determined in consultation with Forest Department. 6. Project proponent should fund establishment of two check gates (CCTV enabled and with 24X7 manpower) at strategic locations (determined by forest department) on both ends of the road. 7.Disturbance during construction in the wildlife sensitive areas is to be kept minimum by the following mechanisms: -Use of pre-fabricated materials for construction -Use of water from sources other than the river -Prohibition on procurement of construction materials from forest -Disposal of construction-related debris away from the wildlife sensitive sites -Prohibition on night camping of construction personnel inside forest -Keeping construction period restricted during daytime 8. Telangana Forest Department should attempt to impose night closure (9 PM to 5 AM) of traffic on this road except for bonafide users. No commercial and heavy vehicles to be allowed on this road at night. 9.The CWLW, Telangana should have appropriate mechanism in place for compliance of the conditions laid in this report during various phases of project implementation.
26	Comments of Ministry	The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.

Fresh Proposals to be Discussed

Category Name - Dispensary/Hospital

S.No.	Name of the proposal
24.	Proposal for use of 0.01 ha default eco-sensitive zone of National Gavial Sanctuary for construction project of “Hospital & Institutional Building” New Hospital Medical College Campus, SSB Block & Medical College Campus, Kota 24.7232.09 ha [8.9202.60 ha Existing (constructed before EIA Notification, 2006) + 15.8029.49 ha Proposed built up area] by Government Medical College, Kota in favour of Housing & Urban Development Corporation Limited about 2.16 km from the boundary of the Sanctuary. WL/RJ/DISP/417321/2023

24. Proposal No: WL/RJ/DISP/417321/2023 (WL/RJ/DISP/417321/2023)

1	Proposal Name	Proposal for use of 0.01 ha default eco-sensitive zone of National Gavial Sanctuary for construction project of “Hospital & Institutional Building” New Hospital Medical College Campus, SSB Block & Medical College Campus, Kota 24.7232.09 ha [8.9202.60 ha Existing (constructed before EIA Notification, 2006) + 15.8029.49 ha Proposed built up area] by Government Medical College, Kota in favour of Housing & Urban Development Corporation Limited about 2.16 km from the boundary of the Sanctuary.
2	Name of the protected area involved	National Chambal Gharial Wildlife Sanctuary
3	Proposal Number	WL/RJ/DISP/417321/2023
4	State Name	RAJASTHAN
5	Whether the proposal is sub-judice	No
6	Area of the protected area(Ha)	5400
7	Area proposed for diversion / De-notification	0.01
8	Total Diverted Area from Protected Area	0
9	Status of ESZ if any	The proposal for declaration of the ESZ was received in the Ministry vide Government of Rajasthan letter dated 16th October, 2018. Based on the comments received on the proposal from WII, the Ministry has requested revised proposal vide letter dated 15th March, 2019 and subsequent reminders. However, the revised proposal from the State Government is awaited.
10	Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972	Minor disturbance to wildlife habitat will be caused during project implementation. Mitigative measures are being prescribed.
11	Whether linear/non-linear	Non - Linear

12	Whether EC obtained	No
13	Name of the application Agency	Housing & Urban Development Corporation Limited
14	Date of submission	08/02/2023
15	Total number of trees to be felled	NA
16	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	No
17	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	NA
18	Rare and endangered species found in the area	National Chambal Gharial Sanctuary is home to Ghariyal, Hanuman langur, Golden jackal, Bengal Fox, Common Palm civet, Small Asian mongoose, Indian grey mongoose, jungle cat, wild boar, sambar, Blackbuck, Indian gazelle, Northern Palm squirrel, Indian crested porcupine, Indian hare and Indian flying fox etc.
19	Violation (if any) done by the User Agency in the past?	No
20	Type of forest	NA
21	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Attached
22	Recommendation of the state board for wildlife	Proposal was recommended by State Board for Wild Life in the 14th meeting held on 26th August, 2023.
23	Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden	NA
24	Conditions imposed by Chief Wild Life Warden	The Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal subject to the following conditions: 1. 2% of the proportional project cost falling within the Protected Area should relocation of villages/land acquisition.

		2. No work shall be done before sunrise and after sunset in the project area. 3. No material of any kind should be extracted from the Protected Area and ESZ. 4. There will be no felling of trees and burning of fuel wood inside the Protected Area. 5. The waste material generated should be disposed outside the Protected Area and Eco-Sensitive Zone. 6. There will be no labour camp within 1 km from the boundary of Protected Area. 7. No blasting will be carried out within 1 km from the boundary of Protected Area during the work. 8. Green belt should be created by the User Agency on the periphery of the project area. 9. There shall be no high mast/ beam/search lights & high sounds within 1 km from the Protected Area boundary. 10. The user agency and project personnel will comply with the provisions of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972. 11. Maintenance activity of any nature should be carried out only after seeking formal approval from competent authority of tiger reserve/PA. 12. Six feet high wall is to be constructed on the periphery of applied project area. 13. Any permission/clearance required under FCA-1980 or other acts may be taken as per rules. 14. Penal provisions as appropriate may be imposed.
25	Comments of NTCA	NTCA vide letter no.7-1/2025-NTCA dated 13thJanuary, 2025 has recommended the proposal subject to the following mitigation measure: 1. No biological or medical waste should be disposed within the tiger reserve or water bodies in the tiger reserve. 2. No chemical effluent should be disposed within the National Chambal Gharial Sanctuary. 3. No labour camps should be established inside the tiger reserve or protected area. 4. Construction materials should be procured from outside the Tiger Reserve. Construction debris should be disposed away from the Tiger Reserve by the User Agency. 5. CWLW, Rajasthan should monitor the compliance of the conditions

		stipulated in this report at various phases of the project implementation. 6. 7.
26	Comments of Ministry	The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.
27	Uploaded Document	biomedical waste and solid waste disposal plan.pdf

ANNEXURE-II

BIO-MEDICAL WASTE DISPOSAL PLAN

- **Bio Medical Waste Generation, Disposal and management Plan:**
  Bio Medical Waste Management Rules, 2016 categories the bio-medical waste generated from the health care facility into four categories based on the segregation pathway and colour code. Various types of bio medical waste are further assigned to each one of the categories, as detailed below:
  1. Yellow Category
  2. Red Category
  3. White Category
  4. Blue Category

  These categories are further divided as per the type of waste under each category as follows:

Categorization of Biomedical Waste

Category	Type of Waste
YELLOW	**Human Anatomical Waste** Human tissues, organs, body parts and fetus below the viability period (as per the Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act 1971, amended from time to time).
	Animal Anatomical Waste Experimental animal carcasses, body parts, organs, tissues, including the waste generated from animals used in experiments or testing in veterinary hospitals or colleges or animal houses.
	Soiled Waste Items contaminated with blood, body fluids like dressings, plaster casts, cotton swabs and bags containing residual or discarded blood and blood components.
	Discarded or Expired Medicine Pharmaceutical waste like antibiotics, cytotoxic drugs including all items contaminated with cytotoxic drugs along with glass or plastic ampoules, vials etc.
	Chemical Waste Chemicals used in production of biological and used or discarded disinfectants
	Chemical Liquid Waste Liquid waste generated due to use of chemicals in production of biological and used or discarded disinfectants, Silver X - ray film developing liquid, discarded Formalin, infected secretions, aspirated body fluids, liquid from laboratories an d floor washings, cleaning, house - keeping and disinfecting activities etc.
	Discarded linen, mattresses, beddings contaminated with blood or body fluid, routine mask & gown. Microbiology, Biotechnology and other clinical laboratory waste (Pre-treated)

Category	Type of Waste
	Microbiology, Biotechnology and other clinical laboratory waste: Blood bags, Laboratory cultures, stocks or specimens of microorganisms, live or attenuated vaccines, human and animal cell cultures used in research, industrial laboratories, production of biological, residual toxins, dishes and devices used for cultures.
RED	Wastes generated from disposable items such as tubing, bottles, intravenous tubes and sets, catheters, urine bags, syringes without needles, fixed needle syringes with their needles cut, vaccutainers and gloves
WHITE	Waste Sharps including metals Needles, syringes with fixed needles, needles from needle tip cutter or burner, scalpels, blades, or any other contaminated sharp object that may cause puncture and cuts. This includes both used, discarded and contaminated metal sharps
BLUE	Broken or discarded and contaminated glass including medicine vials and ampoules except those contaminated with cytotoxic wastes

Generation, Disposal and management

Hospital waste contaminated by chemicals used in hospitals is considered hazardous. The Biomedical waste management is/will be done as per Biomedical waste management Rules, 2016. The details of Biomedical waste generation are as below:

Bio Medical Waste Generation

Sr. No.	Component	Nos. of Beds	Bio-Medical Waste in Kg/Bed/Day	Total Bio-Medical Waste Kg/Day
1.	Hospital	1300	25% of 1.5 kg/bed/day	488

Mode of Disposal: Bio medical waste is/will be generated from the hospital which is/will be disposed off to Common bio-medical waste treatment facilities. **We are also following bar code labelling system for effective management of Bio-Medical waste as per CPCB guideline issued in April 2018.** The New Hospital Medical College have agreement with Hoswin Incinerator Pvt. Ltd., Jhalawar which is enclosed as below:

AGREEMENT WITH HOSWIN INCINERATOR PVT. LTD., JHALAWAR FOR BIO MEDICAL WASTE TREATMENT

HOSWIN Incinerator Pvt. Ltd.

363-A Mahalaxmi Nagar,
Main Road, Indore (M.P.)
Mob. : 9660200580, 9755644433, 66
Ph. : 0731-4065172, 2539367
Web : www.hoswinindia.com
email : info.hoswin@gmail.com
patidar.hoswin@gmail.com

An ISO 14001 : 2015, 45001 : 2018, 9001 : 2015,
Best Practice Awarded By UN Habitat & Business Excellence Awarded By World Economic Forum Company

CERTIFICATE

(Subject to fulfillment of the Bio-MedicalWaste (M&H)Rules,2016 & Terms & Conditions of the executed agreement)

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT **NEW HOSPITAL MEDICAL COLLEGE**, RANGBARI, KOTA IS REGISTERED FOR THE PERIOD OF **1.DECEMBER.2022 TO 30TH NOVEMBER, 2023** AS A MEMBER OF **HOSWIN INCINERATOR PVT. LTD. ,JHALAWAR** (COMMON BIO-MEDICAL WASTE--TREATMENT FACILITY) FOR THE TREATMENT & DISPOSAL OF THE SOLID BIO-MEDICALWASTE GENERATED AT THEIR HEALTHCARE FACILITY.

Place :Jhalawar

Date : 28TH NOVEMBER, 2022

FOR HOSWIN INCINERATOR PVT. LTD.,JHALAWAR

28/11/22

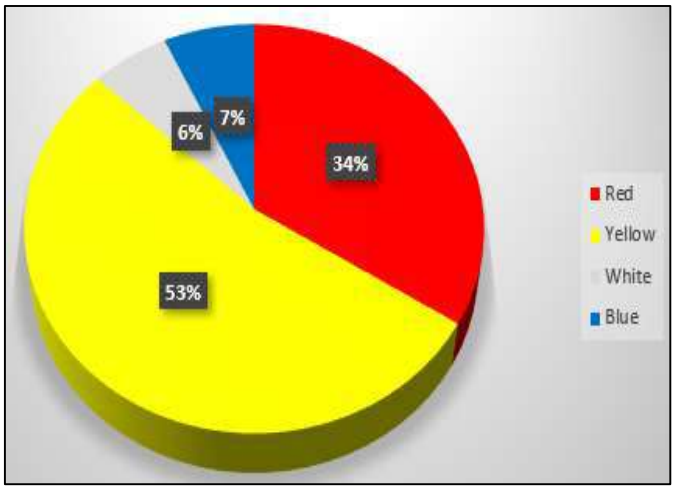
HOSWIN INCINERATOR PVT. LTD. Jhalawar

AUTHORISED SIGNATORY

(GOVERDHAN PATIDAR)

Bio medical Waste Management

Sr. No.	Type of waste	Bio-Medical Waste (Kg/Day)	Management
1.	Red	166	Segregation, Collection in Red dustbins and disposed off to Common bio-medical waste treatment facility.
2.	Yellow	259	Segregation, Collection in Yellow dustbins and disposed off to Common bio-medical waste treatment facility.
3.	Blue	34	Segregation, Collection in Blue dustbins and disposed off to Common bio-medical waste treatment facility.
4.	White	29	Segregation, Collection in White dustbins and disposed off to Common bio-medical waste treatment facility.
Total		**488**	



Contribution of different Biomedical waste

- **REQUIREMENT FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF BIO-MEDICAL WASTE AT HEALTH CARE FACILITIES**

Level of Facility	Hospital Infection Control Committee (ICC)/Bio-Medical Waste Management Committee	Waste Handlers (existing staffs at all levels of facilities)	Capacity building
District Hospitals/State Hospitals/Private Hospitals	Constitution of Hospital Infection Control Committee with representations from all allied department, to be chaired by Facility In-charge.	Staff Nurses, sister in charge, Lab technicians, Doctors, ANMs, Grade-IV staffs, Pharmacists, ambulance drivers, Cold chain handlers, Microbiologists, Pathologists, Blood bank staffs, Mortuary staffs. Recruitment of Infection control Nurse per 100 beds	Training at time of induction or 6 monthly.

Bio-Medical Waste Management Facilities

SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN:

Collection and handling of domestic solid waste is being done in line with the provisions of the Solid Waste Management Rules 2016.

- **Construction Phase**

The project involves the expansion of existing medical college and Hospital. Construction activity has already been started at the site and the all the possible measures were taken to manage the construction waste.

A. Construction & Demolition Work:

Construction waste/ debris comprises excavated earth, top soil, rubble, brick bats, debris, steel scrap, wooden scrap, sand, gravel etc. However, these materials are inert in nature and will not result into leaching of any substance or constituent.

About **4165 MT** of the Construction Waste Will Be Generated. Details Of the Same Is Given as Under: -

Construction & demolition waste / debris

S. No	Particulars	BUA (sq. m.)	Basis	Waste generated (MT)
1.	Hostel & Medical College Block	69404.73	60MT/1000sq.m.	4164.3 MT
	Total			**4165 MT**

Break of C&D waste

S. No.	Particulars	Hospital & Medical College Block		Disposal
		Approx. Qty. (MT)	%	
1	Wood	1416	34	Sold to vendors
2	Dry Wall	1541	37	Disposal site.
3	Concrete	417	10	Disposal site.
4	Metal Scrap	417	10	Sold to vendors
5	Cardboard	125	3	Sold to vendors
6	Plastics	83	2	Sold to vendors
7	Electronic Scrap	83	2	Disposal site.
8	Misc.(Paint, Ceramic etc.)	83	2	Disposal site.
Total		**4165**	**100**	

B. Municipal Solid Waste Generation:

Domestic waste (Municipal Solid Waste (MSW); is/will be segregate and collected in dustbins and is/will be sent to Nagar Nigam Kota.

Municipal Solid Waste Generation, Disposal and Management (Construction phase)

No. of workers	Criteria for Solid Waste Generation			Solid Waste Generation Kg /day		
	Total (Kg/Person /day)	Non-Biodegradable	Biodegradable	Non-Biodegradable	Biodegradable	Total
60	0.25	30%	70%	4.5	10.5	**15**

❖ **Solid Waste Management:**

- These materials will be properly sorted and will be used within premises for filling of low-lying areas.
- Wooden scrap, steel scrap will be given to scrap dealers.
- On completion of civil work, all debris etc. will be completely removed from the site to avoid any incompatibility with future use.
- Approx. 15 kg/day (60 workers x 0.25 kg/person/day) of municipal solid waste will be generated during construction phase and disposed off in bins of Nagar Nigam Kota.
- Cement bags, waste paper, packing materials - whatever generated will be sent to registered recyclers.
- Steel scrap – whatsoever will be collected and sell to scrap vendors.
- The inert wastes (masonry, concrete, etc.) use for road making, filling and for strengthening the approach roads.

❖ **Soil Excavation & Top Soil Management**

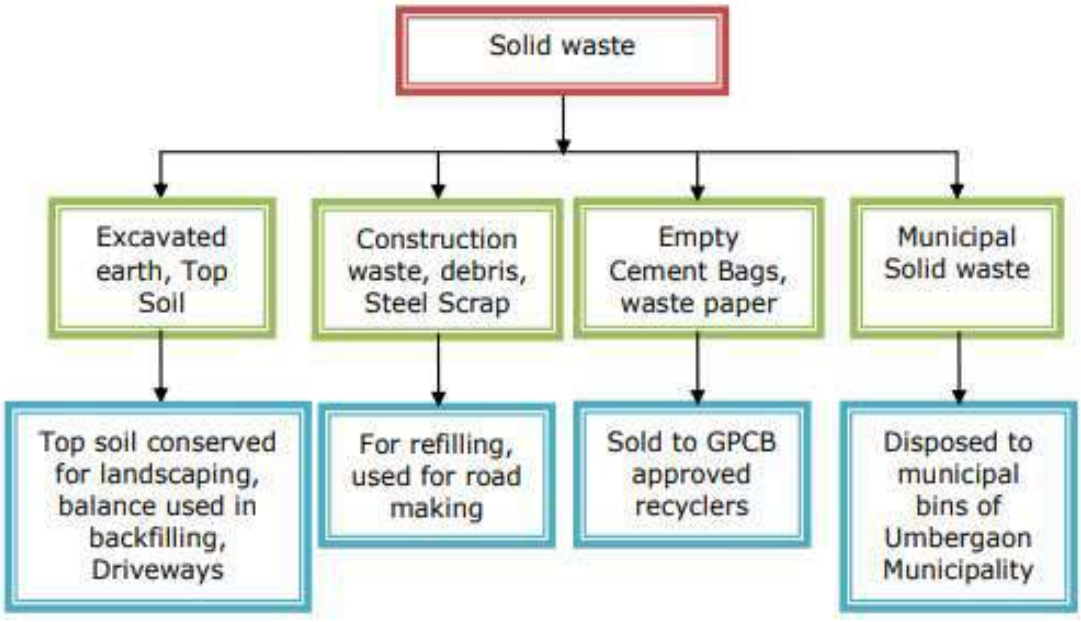
Building construction involves digging and excavation of soil. Highly degraded upper soil or top soil is going to be temporarily dumped in the nearby sites and used for lawns, gardening and plantations. Partially degraded soils or gravel extracted from lower layers shall be stored separately and used for back filling and road construction. There shall be no big and permanent waste soil dumps.

Top Soil:

Considering the top soil depth around 0.3 meter, total Top soil: It is estimated that about (0.3 x 28663.23 x 1.45) approximate 12468.5 m3 top soil shall be generated during construction activity. This will increase the ground level by about 1.0 m, and remaining top soil will be disposed.

Soil Excavation:

It is estimated that about (1.2 x 28663.23 x 1.45) approximate 49874.0 m3 of subsoil or gravel shall be generated during construction activity. This is proposed to be used for laying the roads and for increasing the height of ground floor. Thus, the entire soil excavated during construction shall be used within the proposed site. Rocks and stone generated shall be used of construction of drains, bunds and for filling of low-lying areas.



Solid Waste Management (Construction Phase)

- **Operation phase**:

  The solid waste generated from the project considering full occupancy is being/will be mainly domestic and biomedical waste as well as E-waste and Plastic waste.

A. Municipal Solid Waste Generation, Disposal and management

The wastes that are generated from the day to day activities which are in solid form are categorized as biodegradable and non-biodegradable waste. It mainly includes kitchen wastes, leftovers, vegetable peels, dry refuse of house, plastic, house sweepings, crockery. The collection and disposal of the solid waste generated during the operation phase of the project is done as per the Solid Wastes Management Rules, 2016 (SWM Rules). Biodegradable waste will be treated in Organic Waste Converter and further the non-biodegradable waste is/will be handed over to **Nagar Nigam Kota**. The quantity of solid waste generated from project is calculated as under.

Municipal Solid Waste Generation, Disposal and Management (Operation Phase)

S. No.	Component	Occupancy	Criteria for solid waste Generation			Solid waste Generation (kgs/ day)		
			Total Kg/ person/ day	Non-Bio-Degradable (%)	Bio-Degradable (%)	Non-Bio-Degradable	Bio-Degradable	Total
1.	Residential	1645	0.45	30	70	222	518	740
2.	Hospital	1300	75% of 1.5 kg/bed/ day	0.68 kg/capita/ day	0.45 kg/capita/ day	884	585	1469
3.	Staff	981	0.25	30	70	74	172	246
4.	Visitor	3700	0.25	30	70	278	648	926
5.	Landscaping	30.27 acre	0.2 kg/acre /Day	30	70	1.8	4.2	6
					Total	**1459.8**	**1927.2**	**3387**

Municipal Solid Waste Management:

- Generated solid waste are/will be segregated into organic & inorganic wastes and collected separately in color coded bins (Green & Blue color bins) and placed at strategic locations.
- Total 68 nos. of collection bins with capacity of 50 kg will be provided.
- Organic waste converter (2 No. 1000 kg/day) with in-built shredder OWC machine will occupy 120 m2 floor spaces will be used to convert bio-Degradable waste into manure. Organic waste will be collected & processed within the premises using Organic Waste Composter (OWC). Maximum quantity of manure will be utilized within premises for plantation and rest will be sold to nearby farmers. Organic waste will be managed as per below.

Details of Organic Waste Converter (OWC)

In Organic Waste Converter (OWC), the biodegradable/organic waste is composted and convert organic waste into compost. Currently developer is converting organic waste into manure by using conventional composting method. Converted organic waste is utilized in greenbelt and excess is delivered to nearby farmers with zero cost.

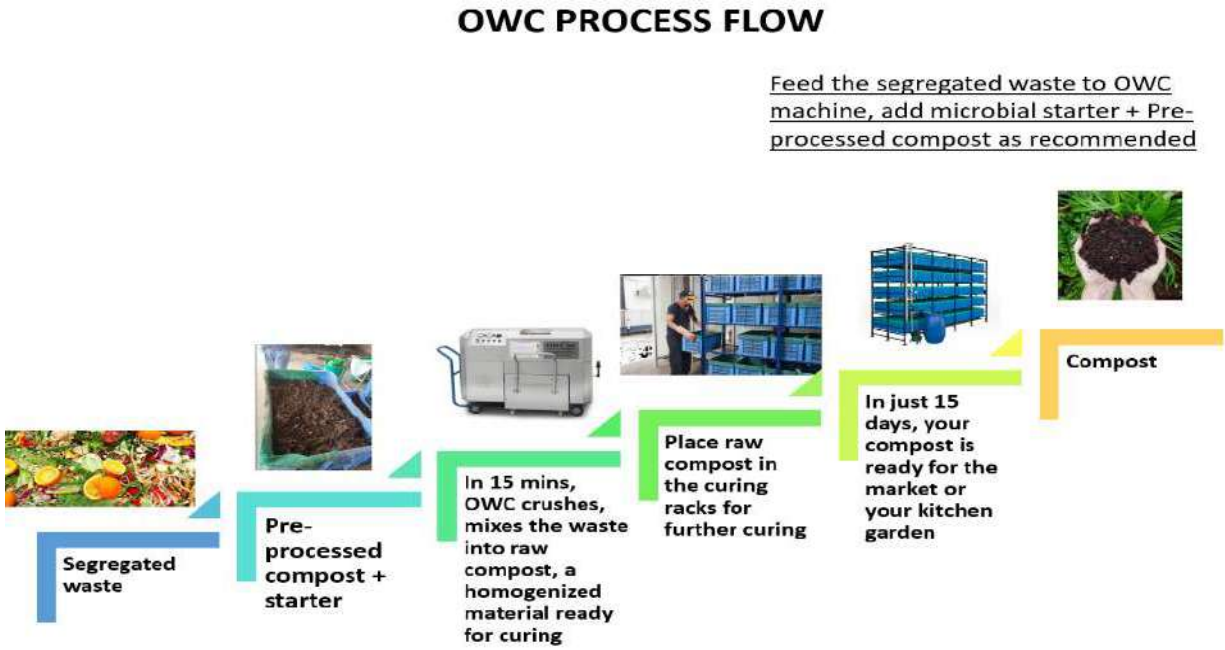
Composting is nature's way of recycling. Composting biodegrades organic waste i.e. food waste, manure, leaves, grass trimmings, paper, wood, feathers, crop residue etc. and turns it into a valuable organic fertilizer.

Composting is a natural biological process, carried out under controlled aerobic conditions (requires oxygen). In this process, various microorganisms, including bacteria and fungi, break down organic matter into simpler substances. The effectiveness of the composting process is dependent upon the environmental conditions present within the composting system i.e. oxygen, temperature, moisture, material disturbance, organic matter and size & activity of microbial populations.

Salient Features of proposed Organic Waste Converter:

- It consume very less electricity to process waste material.
- Working hours of machine is very limited.
- Batch system can be helpful to increase handling capacity of machine.
- No need to invest daily for additional micro-organisms.
- Organic fertilizer produce with good amount of nutrition value inside.
- Only 30 - 35 % volume reduction within 10 days of curing period.

- Easy to operate & maintain as there is no manpower required for shifting of raw compost to curing system.



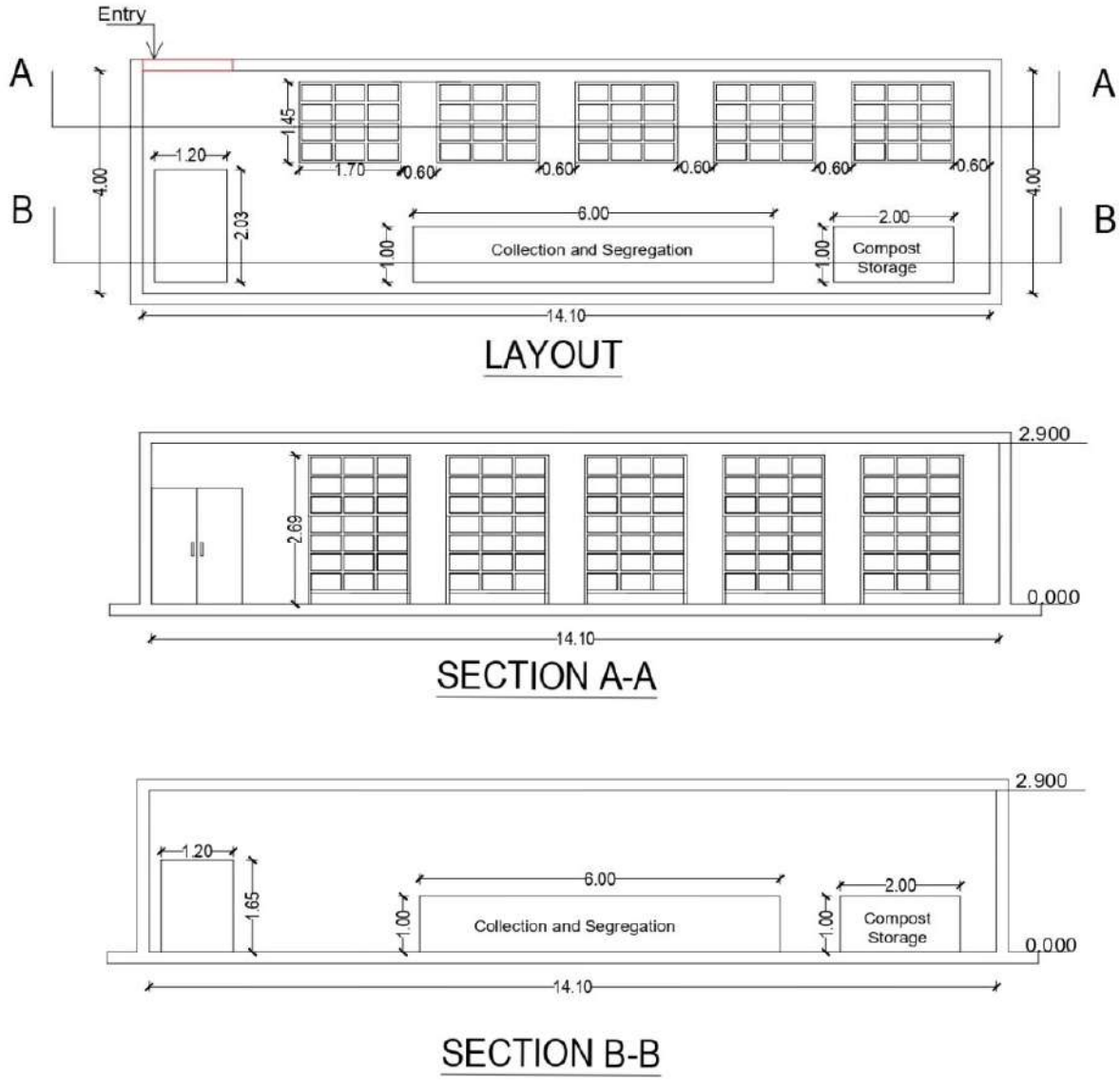
OWC Process Flow

Specification of OWC -1

OWC	DETAILS
Shredder	3 HP (5ft x 5 ft)
Batch Capacity	200 Kg. batch to be churned for 15-20 mins
Daily capacity	1000 Kg/day X 2
Material of Construction	MS body with powder coating + SS blades (Machine available in SS body)
HP load	16 HP
Dimensions of OWC	2.03m x 1.20m x 1.65m
Curing system	9 units of 200 Kg/day capacity each
No. of crates per unit	80 i.e. 720 crates for 9 units
Dimension of curing system	1.70m*1.45m*2.69 m

Specification of OWC - 2

Details	Area (sq m) per OWC
For waste storage	10
For segregation	6
For OWC machine(1no.)	4
For Double curing system	34
For Compost storage	2
Total Area required for SWM	**56**
Total Area provision for SWM	**60**



Section & Plan of OWC

Fresh Proposals to be Discussed

Category Name - Drinking Water

S.No.	Name of the proposal
25.	Proposal for use of 3.9299 ha of non-forestland for water supply project from Siliserh Lake to Alwar City for laying pipeline for a length of 7.07 kilometers (0.0366 ha), 11 kv overhead transmission line (2.5579 ha), tubewells (26 nos. over 0.0052 ha) and Central Water Reservoir (1 ha) within the buffer zone of Sariska Tiger Reserve in favour of Public Health Engineering Department in district Alwar, Rajasthan. WL/RJ/DRKWATER/493053/2024
26.	Proposal for use of 31.98 ha non-forest land from National Gavial Sanctuary and 18 ha forest land and 278.47 ha of non-forest land from default Eco-sensitive Zone (total for development of Feeder Canal under the NGBI (Navnera-Galwa-Bisalpur-Isarda) Link Package in favour of Eastern Rajasthan Canal Project Corporation Limited in Bundi and Kota Districts of Rajasthan WL/RJ/DRKWATER/491532/2024
27.	Proposal for use of 0.1458 ha of forest land from buffer zone of Buxa Tiger Reserve for construction of overhead reservoir and pump house under the 28 and 29 Mile Basty PWSS (Zone-II) Piped Water Supply Scheme in Raja Bhatkhawa Village, Alipuduar District, West Bengal. WL/WB/Others/442034/2023
28.	Proposal for use of 0.0679 ha of forest land from Neora Valley National Park for laying of underground drinking water pipeline and construction of tanks for gravity based piped water supply scheme with spring water source for Sakam Forest under Block Gorubathan, District Kalimpong Phe Dte in favour of West Bengal Public Health Engineering Directorate. WL/WB/DRKWATER/441051/2023
29.	Proposal for use of 0.0425 ha of forest land from Neora Valley National Park for laying of water supply pipeline and construction of tanks under Jal Jiwan Mission for Todey Tangta Khasmahal PWSS for Zone -II, (TSM/014294 in favour of West Bengal Public Health Engineering Directorate in Kalimpong District, West Bengal. WL/WB/DRKWATER/440922/2023
30.	Proposal for use of 0.2259 ha of forest land from Neora Valley National Park for laying of underground pipeline and construction of tanks for gravity-based water supply scheme for Lingsaykha Khasmahal under Lingsekha G.P.Block, Kalimpong-II under Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) Scheme., West Bengal. WL/WB/DRKWATER/444333/2023
31.	Proposal for use of 0.1128 ha of land from Neora Valley National Park for laying of underground pipeline and construction of tanks for Gravity Based Piped Water Supply Scheme with Spring Water Source for Samsing Middle and Upper, under Block Gorubathan District Kalimpong in favour of West Bengal Public Health Engineering Directorate. WL/WB/DRKWATER/441092/2023
32.	Proposal for use of 0.0464 ha of forest land from buffer zone of Buxa Tiger Reserve for construction of Tube wells under the 28 and 29 Mile Basty PWSS Zone (Z-IV)) Garam Basty Under Jal Jeevan Mission in Raja Bhatkhawa Village, Alipurduar District, West Bengal. WL/WB/Others/452885/2023

25. Proposal No: WL/RJ/DRKWATER/493053/2024

1	Proposal Name	Proposal for use of 3.9299 ha of non-forestland for water supply project from Siliserh Lake to Alwar City for laying pipeline for a length of 7.07 kilometers (0.0366 ha), 11 kv overhead transmission line (2.5579 ha), tubewells (26 nos. over 0.0052 ha) and Central Water Reservoir (1 ha) within the buffer zone of Sariska Tiger Reserve in favour of Public Health Engineering Department in district Alwar, Rajasthan.
2	Name of the protected area involved	Sariska Tiger Reserve
3	Proposal Number	WL/RJ/DRKWATER/493053/2024
4	State Name	RAJASTHAN
5	Whether the proposal is sub-judice	No
6	Area of the protected area(Ha)	121334
7	Area proposed for diversion / De-notification	3.9299
8	Total Diverted Area from Protected Area	1.0125
9	Status of ESZ if any	Re-draft on 2nd November, 2023.
10	Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972	Minor disturbances to wildlife habitat will be caused during project implementation. Mitigative measures are being prescribed.
11	Whether linear/non-linear	Hybrid
12	Whether EC obtained	No
13	Name of the application Agency	Public Health Engineering Department

14	Date of submission	20/08/2024
15	Total number of trees to be felled	0
16	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	Yes
17	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	Water supply scheme has been proposed only in non-forest land. No any other alternative is feasible due to site specific activity. Area required for water supply project from Siliserh Lake to Alwar city is barest minimum and unavoidable.
18	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Sariska Tiger Reserve is home to Tiger, Leopard, Jungle cat, Stripped Hyaena, Five striped plam squirrel, House Mouse, Indian Wild Boar, Rufous tailed hare, Sambar, Small Indian Mangoose and Spotted Deer etc.
19	Violation (if any) done by the User Agency in the past?	No
20	Type of forest	
21	Proposed Mitigation Measures	As per Part IV
22	Recommendation of the state board for wildlife	Proposal was recommended by State Board for Wild life through circulation.
23	Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden	Recommended
24	Conditions imposed by Chief Wild Life Warden	The Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal subject to the following conditions: 1. 2 % of the proportional project cost of the project falling within Protected Area should be deposited in RPACS by the user agency for management and protection of wildlife in the Protected Area. 2. No work shall be done before sunrise and after sunset in the project area. 3. No material of any kind should be extracted from the Protected Area 4. There will be no felling of trees and burning of fuel wood inside the

		Protected Area. 5. The waste material generated should be disposed outside the Protected Area. 6. There will be no labor camp within 1 km from the boundary of Protected Area. 7. The trench dug for laying the pipeline should be filled and leveled after completion of the work. 8. No blasting will be carried out within 1 km from the boundary of Protected Area during the work. 9. There shall be no high mast/ beam/ search lights & high sounds within 1 km from the Protected Area boundary. 10. The user agency and project personnel will comply with the provisions of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972. 11. Maintenance activity of any nature should be carried out only after seeking formal approval from competent authority of tiger reserve/PA. 12. The user agency and project personnel will comply with the provisions of Standard SOP/Guidelines issued by WII, Dehradun for linear projects. 13. Any permission / clearance required under FCA-1980 or other acts may be taken as per rules. 14. User agency will provide water facilities to wild animals & Forest staff through a dedicated pipeline. 15. Pipeline shall be laid underground. 16. The length of trench dug at a time does not exceed 500 m. filled up and compacted before digging next stretch of 500 m. 17. The transmission line shall be laid underground. 18. User agency will provide water supply to nearest Forest Naka/Chowkies and essential water holes under Sariska Tiger Reserve for Wildlife habitat improvement. 19. It will be ensured that there is no damage to the forest and wild animals during the work. 20. User agency will seek necessary/mandatory permission from the other concerned departments as applicable and will not violate court orders if any.
25	Comments of NTCA	The NTCA vide their office memorandum F. No. 7-14/2025-NTCA New Delhi, the February 24, 2025 have made following observations and

		recommendations: 1. A part of the proposed pipeline falls within the buffer zone of Sariska Tiger Reserve. Total length of the pipeline is approximately 10.71 kilometers of which 7.07 kilometers fall within the buffer zone. 2. The site had presence of tigers as per 2018 and 2022 cycles of All India tiger estimation in the vicinity. 3. As per 2022 cycle of all India tiger estimation, the project site also had presence of many endangered large mammals such as leopard, hyena, chital and sambar in its vicinity. 4. Sariska Tiger Reserve, located in the Alwar district of Rajasthan, is a crucial conservation area within the Aravalli Mountain range. It holds significant ecological value as a vital part of the Central Indian Tiger Landscape, contributing to the region's bio-diversity and the broader efforts to conserve tigers in India. 5. The reserve spans over 1,200 square kilometers of diverse terrain, ranging from dry deciduous forests to scrubland and grasslands. This varied landscape supports a wide array of flora and fauna, making it an ecological hotspot. The reserve plays a critical role in preserving tiger habitats and serves as a sanctuary for the Bengal tiger. The increasing tiger population in Sariska reflects the success of dedicated conservation efforts and management practices, such as anti-poaching initiatives, habitat restoration, and vigilant monitoring of tiger movements. 6. Sariska Tiger Reserve is home to a variety of wildlife species that thrive in its rich and varied ecosystem. In addition to the majestic Bengal tigers, the reserve houses several other endangered species, including the Indian leopard. The reserve also serves as a habitat for a range of herbivores such as the sambar, chital, nilgai, and wild pig, which provide the prey base for the carnivores. 7. Apart from these large mammals, Sariska is home to diverse bird species, making it a birdwatcher's paradise. It hosts over 200 species of birds, including the endangered Indian vulture and the great Indian bustard, both of which are critical to the region's ecological balance. The presence of reptiles like the Indian cobra, monitor lizards, and various species of tortoises adds to the reserve's biodiversity. 8. The minimum hydrological flow of Siliserh lake is essential for

		maintaining the eco-logical functions within Sariska Tiger Reserve. This flow supports various habitats and is crucial for the survival of species. Any alteration in the natural water flow path can disrupt this delicate balance, affecting not only tigers but also the broader eco-system as a whole. This project joins the Siliserh lake to Alwar city and a part of it falls within the buffer zone of Sariska Tiger Reserve. Siliserh lake is a important source of water for Sariska tiger reserve which is a crucial part of the Central Indian Tiger landscape. Unsustainable water use can lead to reduced water availability. This will exacerbate the existing pressure on the important wildlife habitat of this protected area manifold. This imbalance can diminish food sources, and increase competition among species, ultimately endangering the wildlife population within as well as out-side the sanctuary. 9. Therefore, it is recommended that NBWL may constitute a committee to conduct a comprehensive site appraisal. The committee could perform the ecological evaluation of the landscape, provide recommendation for addressing any adverse impacts on the local wildlife and ecosystem. Any decision to the proposal may be undertaken based on the report submitted by the team.
26	Comments of Ministry	The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.
27	Uploaded Document	str.pdf

PROPOSALS RECOMMENDED BY SC-NBWL INVOLVING SARISKA TIGER RESERVE, RAJASTHAN.

S. No.	Name of the proposal	Date of Clearance	Area in Ha
1.	Proposal for use of 4.5 ha of land within default Eco-sensitive zone of Sariska Tiger Reserve 8.5 km from Core Zone and 600m from Buffer Zone for development of proposed Medical College at district Jail Campus, Ramnagar, District, Alwar, Rajasthan-FP/RJ/DISP/6307/2022	Recommended in 78th SC NBWL meeting held on 22.02.2024	-
2.	Diversion of 1.0125 ha of forest land from Sariska TR for laying of 24F Optical Fibre Cable work between Alwar, Kushalgarh Tiraha and Thanagazi (via Sariska Forest), Rajasthan.	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 31st meeting held on 12th-13th August 2014	1.0125
	Total		**1.0125**

26. Proposal No: WL/RJ/DRKWATER/491532/2024

1	Proposal Name	Proposal for use of 31.98 ha non-forest land from National Gavial Sanctuary and 18 ha forest land and 278.47 ha of non-forest land from default Eco-sensitive Zone (total for development of Feeder Canal under the NGBI (Navnera-Galwa-Bisalpur-Isarda) Link Package in favour of Eastern Rajasthan Canal Project Corporation Limited in Bundi and Kota Districts of Rajasthan
2	Name of the protected area involved	National Gavial Sanctuary also commonly known as National Chambal Sanctuary
3	Proposal Number	WL/RJ/DRKWATER/491532/2024
4	State Name	RAJASTHAN
5	Whether the proposal is sub-judice	No
6	Area of the protected area(Ha)	56403
7	Area proposed for diversion / De-notification	0
8	Total Diverted Area from Protected Area	328.45
9	Status of ESZ if any	Proposal is submitted to MoEF & CC GoI vide letter dated 16.05.2024
10	Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972	Disturbances to wildlife habitat will be caused during project implementation. Mitigative measures are being prescribed.
11	Whether linear/non-linear	Linear
12	Whether EC obtained	No
13	Name of the application Agency	EASTERN RAJASTHAN CANAL PROJECT CORPORATION LIMITED
14	Date of submission	06/08/2024
15	Total number of trees to be felled	5000

16	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	Yes
17	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	Eastern Rajasthan Canal Project Corporation has planned this project for diversion of surplus water of Parvati, Kul, Kalisindh and Mez rivers by utilizing the existing / under construction infrastructures to meet out the projected drinking water need of the area as well Industrial water requirement for the area covering 10 districts namely Baran, Kota, Bundi, Jahalawar, Sawai Madhopur, Dausa, Jaipur, Ajmer, Tonk and Alwar.
18	Rare and endangered species found in the area	National Gavial Sanctuary is known for crocodile and Ghariyal. Chambal River is also famous for providing shelter to the highly endangered GangeticDolphins, turtles, fresh water dolphins and large varieties of birds. Major Terrestrial fauna includes leopard, Jungle cat, Sloth Bear, Hyena, Jackal, Fox, Wolf, Chinkara, Blue Bull, Wild Bore, Langore, Peafowls, Saras Crane, Vulture, Hares. Owls etc.
19	Violation (if any) done by the User Agency in the past?	No
20	Type of forest	Tropical thorn Forest
21	Proposed Mitigation Measures	As per wildlife passage plan and s.no. 24.
22	Recommendation of the state board for wildlife	Proposal was recommended by the State Board for Wild Life through circulation.
23	Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden	Recommended
24	Conditions imposed by Chief Wild Life Warden	The Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal subject to the following conditions: 1. 2 % of the proportional project cost of the project falling within Protected Area should be deposited in RPACS by the user agency for management and protection of wildlife in the Protected Area. 2. No work shall be done before sunrise and after sunset in the project area.

		3. No material of any kind should be extracted from the Protected Area and Eco-Sensitive Zone. 4. There will be no burning of fuel wood inside the Protected Area and Eco-Sensitive Zone. 5. The waste material generated should be disposed outside the Protected Area and Eco-Sensitive Zone. 6. There will be no labor camp within 1 km from the boundary of Protected Area. 7. No blasting will be carried out within 1 km from the boundary of Protected Area during the work. 8. There shall be no high mast/ beam/ search lights & high sounds within 1 km from the Protected Area boundary. 9. The user agency and project personnel will comply with the provisions of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972. 10. Maintenance activity of any nature should be carried out only after seeking formal approval from competent authority of tiger reserve/PA. 11. The user agency and project personnel will comply with the provisions of Standard SOP/Guidelines issued by WII, Dehradun for linear projects. 12. Any permission / clearance required under FCA-1980 or other acts may be taken as per rules. 13. User agency will seek necessary/mandatory permission from the other concerned departments as applicable and will not violate court orders if any. 14. User agency will provide fund to establish Gharial rearing center in consultation with DCF. 15. User agency will provide four speed motor boats for protection and management of National Chambal Sanctuary.
25	Comments of NTCA	NTCA vide letter no.7-11/2025-NTCA dated24th February, 2025 has mentioned that canal is proposed at a distance of approximately 6.92 kilometers from the buffer zone of Ramgarh-Vishdhari Tiger Reserve. NTCA has recommended the proposal subject to the following mitigation measures: 1. No material of any kind should be extracted from the tiger reserve.

		2. Any form of waste dumping, especially near water bodies or forest area is to be strictly prohibited. 3. No work shall be done before sunrise and after sunset in the project area. 4. To restrict movement of wildlife towards canal appropriate measures should be taken such as chain link fencing should be constructed by the user agency. 5. Ensure proper water management to maintain aquatic habitats and avoid disrupting water availability for wildlife. 6. Install wildlife overpasses or underpasses to maintain connectivity between habitats and allow animals to move freely across the landscape. 7. After construction, restore disturbed areas by replanting native vegetation to maintain ecosystem balance. 8. No labour camp should be allowed within 1km of the protected area. 9. Any pits/wells constructed for the construction activities must be secured to prevent the mishaps/accidental fall of animals. The safety of wildlife must be ensured at all times.
26	Comments of Ministry	The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.
27	Uploaded Document	ercp animal passage plan and rvtr recommended.pdf

2024

WILDLIFE PASSAGE PLAN

Development of Feeder Canal under the NGBI Link Package-2 in the State of Rajasthan

Project Proponent :	Eastern Rajasthan Canal Project Corporation Ltd., Govt. of Rajasthan
Consultant :-	Ambient Envirotech (P) Limited

Aug-2024

For Eastern Rajasthan Canal Project Corporation Ltd Ambient Envirotech Private Limited

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1.1 Background

The problem of water scarcity is very common in Rajasthan, which is famed for its desert terrain both in the country and abroad. The people who are struggling due to this water scarcity can be seen adopting a variety of measures to save rain water. From the management of water tanks to heritage stepwells and ponds and dam reservoirs. Despite the traditional of saving the water, during a good monsoon, Rajasthan state is having surplus water in two river basins namely Chambal and Mahi.

To utilize the surplus water of Chambal basin from its tributaries viz Kalisindh, Parvati & Kul is proposed to be diverted to water deficit areas through a network of diversion structures, open canals, pumping system, balancing reservoirs etc. The proposed project network includes construction of one diversion structure (Barrage) at Ramgarh on Kul River and other Barrage Mahalpur at Parbati river. For water diversion feeder system inter connecting Ramgarh barrage, Mahalpur barrage and Navnera Barrage (under construction at Kalisindh River) is proposed to be developed. Water carrier system including the cross drainage works, pump house, rising main and Gravity canals are to be constructed from Navnera to Mez Anicut and thereafter to Galwa dam, Water diverted into Galwa dam will be further diverted to Bisalpur dam and Isarda dam. Bisalpur dam and Isarda dam are the targeted source for utilization of diverted water.

Table-01: Drinking Water Requirement for Bisalpur and Isarda

S.No.	Water Required at Source	Qty in MCM
1	**Isarda Dam**	
A	Alwar-Jaipur	128.03
B	Isarda- Dausa-Sawai Madhopur	97.46
C	Jaipur Rural	95.23
	Total Raw Water Required from ISARDA	**320.72**
2	**Bisalpur Dam**	
A	Additional Water Demanded from Bisalpur	476.48
B	Water required to fulfill the deficit of Bisalpur Dam	442.92
	Total Demand from Bisalpur	**919.40**
	Total Raw Water Required for Bisalpur and Isarda	**1240.12**
	Gross Water required including 30% reservoir Losses	**1589.10**
3	**Water required from Navnera**	
A	Water Required by PHED in MCM for Kota / Bundi District	54.00
B	Total Water Required by PHED in MCM	1643.10
	Total Water Required by PHED in TMC	**58.02**

To meet drinking water demand post 2027, actions need to be initiated right now. Water Resources department has already provided In- principle consent to PHED for providing additional 8.10 TMC from Bisalpur dam through construction of Navnera - Galwa - Bisalpur - Isarda Link. Thus Eastern Rajasthan Canal Project Corporation has planned this project for diversion of surplus water of Parvati, Kul, Kalisindh and Mez rivers by utilizing the existing / under construction infrastructures to meet out the projected drinking water need of the area as well Industrial water requirement for the area.

1.2 Need of Project

- Rajasthan is facing severe drinking water shortage. Further to meet objectives of Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) wherein tapped water supply to each household at minimum 55 lpcd rate is to be supplied instead of 45 lpcd. This not only resulted in increase in drinking water demand but also resulted in need for development of sustainable surface water resources.

- NGBI Link project is designed to meet out the drinking water needs of the habitats in the project area covering 10 districts namely Baran, Kota, Bundi, Jahalawar, Sawai Madhopur, Dausa, Jaipur, Ajmer, Tonk and Alwar.
- Drinking water supply of Jaipur, Ajmer & Tonk districts primarily depends upon Bisalpur dam/reservoir, wherein 16.2 TMC water is reserved for drinking purposes. This quantum of water is sufficient to meet drinking water demand till 2027 only.
- As per the statement provided by PHED, Projected drinking water demand in the 13 districts of project area is estimated as 2310.95MCM without losses. Out of this 1283.00 MCM water is either committed or assured to get the water from some other designated surface water source than NGBI link, rest of the water is to be arranged from NGBI link.
- To meet drinking water demand post 2027, actions need to be initiated right now. Water Resources department has already provided In- principle consent to PHED for providing additional 8.10 TMC from Bisalpur dam through construction of Navnera - Galwa - Bisalpur - Isarda Link. Thus Eastern Rajasthan Canal Project Corporation has planned this project for diversion of surplus water of Parvati, Kul, Kalisindh and Mez rivers by utilizing the existing / under construction infrastructures to meet out the projected drinking water need of the area as well Industrial water requirement for the area.

1.3 NGBI Link Packages

The work proposed under NGBI link has been divided into three packages -

Package-1: -Construction of Ramgarh Barrage, Feeder Ramgarh to Mahalpur Barrage, Mahalpur Barrage, Feeder Mahalpur Barrage to Navnera Barrage, Navnera pump house, Rising Main up to Delivery Cistern and Delivery Cistern with its O&M for a period of 8 yrs on "EPC single responsibility turnkey basis and Hybrid Annuity Model" in & Kota Districts of Rajasthan (NGBI Link Package 1)".

Package-2: -Construction of Feeder with all structures from Delivery Cistern at Navnera barrage to Submergence of Mez Anicut including construction of Aqueduct for crossing of Chambal River with its O&M for a period of 8 yrs on "EPC single responsibility turnkey basis and Hybrid Annuity Model" in Kota & Bundi Districts of Rajasthan (NGBI Link Package 2)".

Package-3:-Construction of Pump House with intake at Mez Anicut, rising main, delivery cistern, tunnel and feeder drain up to submergence of Galwa dam, Head work at Galwa, feeder up to Isarda submergence, Modification of Galwa River, Construction of Pump House at Bank of Galwa River, Rising main up to delivery cistern for feeder to Bisalpur Submergence and its construction with its O&M for a period of 8 yrs on "EPC single responsibility turnkey basis and Hybrid annuity Model" in & Bundi and Tonk Districts of Rajasthan (NGBI Link Package 3)".

1.4 Proposed Major Components

Chambal Aqueduct; water conveyance system (open gravity channel along with all cross drainage and other structures to divert design quantum of water (250 Cumec)); 27 structures (14 Nalla, 7 SLRB, 3 Canal crossing, 1 Bharat Malla crossing, 1 NH crossing, 1 Railway crossing).

Major components covered in this estimate are, feeder system from Navnera Pump House Cistern to Chambal river crossing along with all the cross drainage and other structures is proposed to be constructed. To cross the Chambal River an Aqueduct in length of 2280 meter is proposed to be constructed across Chambal River. Feeder system from Chambal River crossing to submergence of existing Mej anicut at Papdi – Nayagaon Village is proposed to be constructed along with all the cross drainage and other structures. Bed level of this feeder terminating at Papdi Anicut is to be kept 215 meter. Operation and Maintenance of the complete infrastructure to be created under this estimate is also taken for 8 years in this estimate.

Chambal Aqueduct

Location	Latitude	longitude
Starting point @ RD7590 m of feeder system	25°30'46.05"	76°16'47.45"
End point @RD 9870 m of feeder system	25°31'18.26"	76°15'34"

Water Conveyance System to be constructed

An open gravity channel along with all cross drainage and other structures has been proposed in the scheme to divert design quantum of water (250 Cumec) at optimum conveyance capacity. The details of components of water conductor system in the form of gravity canal required for the scheme are enumerated below.

SI. No.	Particulars	Length under NGBI Pkg-2 (km)
1.	Gravity Canal	**20.94**
Total Length of the Water Conductor System		**20.94**

Technical details of Project Sub Components are as follows-

In this estimate size of civil structures has been proposed to be capable to handle complete water availability of 70 TMC as assessed in NGBI DPR. But looking to the immediate drinking water requirement and available storage capacity in Bisalpur &Israda dam this scheme has been planned. In this phase all civil works are proposed to be constructed to handle the complete water availability in the DPR of NGBI.

Some basic parameters for design and estimation are decided as under;

- Feeder system and all associated structures will be constructed for dischargin capacity of 250 cumec to handle critical condition of flood operation.
- Chambal Aqueduct has to be constructed as per the data provided in this report.
- These works are to be executed on EPC basis and Hybrid Annuity Model. These cost estimates have been prepared based on designs prepared in house as per available data with some assumptions. Cost of these components will vary with the change of these parameters. So these parameters have been kept under three categories.

- **Fixed Parameters:** some critical parameters of major structures are kept Fixed.
- **Variable Parameter (With Price Adjustment)-** some site-specific cost sensitive parameters are kept variable and for these cost adjustments will be allowed for any deviation.
- **Variable Parameter (Without Price Adjustment)-** Some design parameter are variable but for that no price variation will be allowed**.**

Details of Sub Components Are as Under;

A. Feeder from Navnera Pump House Delivery Cisterna to Chambal Crossing

This is proposed to divert water from Navnera Pump House Cistern to Chambal crossing /Aqueduct through gravity feeder comprising (i) Unlined open feeder (ii) Cross drainage and other structures (iii) Lined open feeder at some locations (vi) SCADA with its integration with Centralized control room & control room of Navnera Pump House.

Item	Details
Fixed Parameter	
Type of feeder	Trapezoidal lined & unlined
Canal bed level at Start	RL 226.0 meter
Canal bed level at start of Aqueduct for Chambal Crossing	RL 224.47 meter
Discharge Capacity of Gravity Canal	250 cumec
Manning's Roughosity Coefficient	0.02 for lined & 0.023 for unlined

Variable Data (Without Cost Adjustment)	
Location at Start	End of Delivery cistern near Navnera Pump House, village Ebra
Length of open Feeder (Lined /unlined)	7590 meter

B. Chambal Aqueduct

It is proposed to construct an Aqueduct across Chambal River. Technical details of the structures considered for estimation are as under:

S. No.	Item	Description
Fixed Parameter		
1.	Bed Level of Trough at Start of Aqueduct	224.47 M (Minimum)
2.	Bed Level of Trough at End of Aqueduct	223.56 M (Minimum)
3.	Minimum internal clear width of single or multiple Trough	56 meter
4.	Free Board	1.5 meter
5.	Minimum free board required for bottom level of trough/ girder	As per IS Provision
6.	Width of service Road	Minimum Two Lane
Variable Parameter (with) Cost Adjustment)		
1.	Length	2280
Variable Parameter (without Cost Adjustment)		
1.	Aqueduct Location	As per Drawing
2.	Chambal High flood level	220.05 M As finalized by ODC
3.	River bed level	196 M or As per Actual
4.	Type of superstructure	RCC Box Trough
5.	Width of Aqueduct	8 row of Box Trough each Trough 7 meter wide + 1.0 meter projection at both end
6.	Deepest Foundation Level (Tentative)	184 m or minimum 4.5 m anchorage in bed rock
Type of Foundation Pier and Abutment		
1.	Abutments A1&A2	1200 mm bored, 66 pile group with pile cap 1800 mm in depth
2.	P1 to P37	1200 mm bored, 66 pile group with pile cap 1800 mm in depth

C. Feeder from Chambal crossing to Mej Anicut

This reach start after the end of Aqueduct and proposed to transport water under gravity up to the water shed line of Mez Anycut. This feeder will terminate up to bank of submergence at RL 215 meter of existing Mez anycut feeder comprising. This feeder consists of (i) Unlined open feeder (ii) Cross drainage and other structures (iii) Lined open feeder at some critical locations (vi) SCADA with its integration with Centralized control room & control room at Navnera Pump House.

The work may include upgradation/capacity enhancement of existing river/nala to cater additional critical discharge of feeder in addition to existing discharge capacity up to Mej Anicut. This estimate also includes the construction of Major structures syphon/ aqueduct, supper passage at NH Crossing, Bharatmala crossing, Railway Crossing and other purposes,

Item	Description
Fixed Parameter	
Canal bed level at Start	RL 223.558 meter
Canal bed level at Mej Anicut	RL 214.50 meter

Type of feeder	Trapezoidal lined & unlined
Manning's Roughosity Coefficient	0.02 for lined
	0.023 for unlined
	0.03 for natural drains
Variable Data (without Cost Adjustment)	
Location at Start	25°31'18.26" N &76°15'34" E @ the termination point of Chambal Aqueduct structure
Length of open Feeder (Lined /unlined)	13290 meter
Size of Feeder/canal	50 m Bed width
Full Supply depth	3.0 m
Free Board	1.0 meter
Side slope in cutting	1.5:1
Bed Slope	1 in 3000
Variable Data (With Cost Adjustment)	
PCC block Lining 300 x 300 x 50 mm, 100 /80 mm thick	3,58,700.00 sqm

1.5 Infrastructure Components

For development of Infrastructure for ERCPCL at different project locations including Residential, Nonresidential fully furnished and Institutional buildings fully furnished are proposed to be constructed at different locations as discussed under.

1.6 Project Cost:

Total INR 1844.79 Cr. is estimated for the Construction of Feeder with all structures from Delivery Cistern at Navnera barrage to Submergence of Mez Anicut including construction of Aqueduct for crossing of Chambal River with O&M for a period of 8 Years on "EPC single responsibility turnkey basis and Hybrid Annuity Model" in Kota & Bundi Districts of Rajasthan (NGBI Link Package 2)".

1.7 National Chambal Sanctuary (NCS): -

River Chambal in north western India originates from the Singar Chori peak of Vindhya Range near mhow tehsil of Indore district in Madhya Pradesh. It is a tributary of river Yamuna and thus is a part of the Gangetic River system. After flowing through Rajasthan in the northeast direction Chambal forms the interstate boundary, first along Madhya Pradesh -Rajasthan and then along Madhya Pradesh -Uttar Pradesh. The final course of the river is through Uttar Pradesh from Barecha which is about 35km upstream from Chambal-Yamuna confluence near Bareh.

Precipitation in 11 districts that adjoin river Chambal and its immediate tributaries contribute to keep Chambal perennial. The districts are Baran, Bundi, Dhaulpur, Karauli, Kota and Sawai-Madhopur in the state of Rajasthan, Sheopur, Bhind and Morena in Madhya Pradesh, and Agra and Etawah in Uttar Pradesh.

There are two sanctuaries on Chambal for the conservation of Gharial (*Gavialis gangeticus*). The Jawahar Sagar Sanctuary in Rajasthan was gazetted in October 1975, followed by the National Chambal Gharial Sanctuary by the states of UP, Rajasthan and MP in three separate notifications between January 1979 and September 1983. NCGS starts from Keshoraipatan, about 18km after Kota Barrage, and extends up to Pachhnada. The length of the sanctuary is 572km that includes about 15km of Yamuna after confluence with Chambal. The width of the sanctuary extends out of the riverbank, to cover adjacent important areas in UP, but it is **limited to 1.0km on either bank in Rajasthan & MP.** The ESZ amp of NCS is as given in the Figure-2.

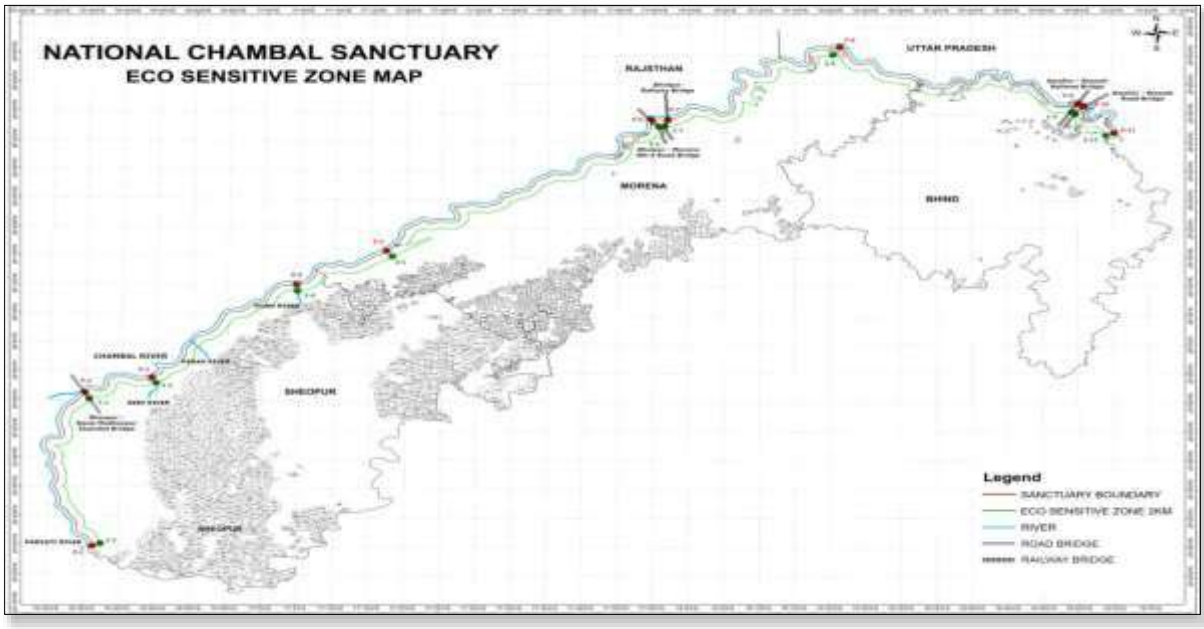

Figure 1: ESZ map of NCS

1.8 Faunal Diversity Assessment

Finding the presence of mammals, reptiles and birds by using conventional methods like transect walk or plot search during the day. Mostly trails were used to survey the wild animals in the study area. The survey of wild animals conducted by using 10x50 prismatic field binocular and handheld GPS 72 in different habitat. The presence of wildlife was also confirmed from the local inhabitants depending on the animal sightings and the frequency of their visits in the catchment and study area. In addition to these, secondary sources were also consulted for preparing checklists and other analysis in the study of animals in the region.

The methodology followed for the current survey is as follows:

i. Site visits were undertaken for identification of flora and fauna (as part of biodiversity study) and assess the existing ecological status of the project area along the propsoed alignment.

ii. Consultation with Forest officials

iii. Interviews of local villagers for the presence and relative abundance of various animal species within each locality.

iv. Data collection on habitat condition, animal presence by direct sighting and indirect evidences.

Domesticated animals mainly constitute the faunal population within the project area. The forest department have reported the presence of some wild & endangered animals in the nearby forest areas; however, no such species were recorded during the site reconnaissance and survey. Proposed alignment passing through the ESZ area of the Ranthambore Tiger Reserve. Majorly of the faunal species reported nearby Ranthambore Tiger Reserve, which includes rare and endangered like tiger, Leopard, Sambhar, sloth bear, Gharial, Red-crowned and Roofed Turtle. The list of fauna found within the project area with their common name, IUCN status and Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 Schedule are provided in ***Annexure-3.***

1.9 Necessity of Animal Passage Plan

Animals move between habitats in order to survive by finding food, mates and areas of refuge. All proposals for highways, railway tracks, canals and power lines passing through wildlife sanctuaries or national parks and protected areas have to include a plan to ensure safe movement of wildlife across the canal with

allocating budget for such measures (animal passages) as per NBWL proceedings dated 25th January 2018. Accordingly, mitigation plan suggested by Forest dept., State wildlife Committee & SBWL.

1.10 Objective of the Animal Passage Plan

The objective of the animal passage plan is as under;

- Conservation of Wildlife Habitat
- Mitigation plan
- Schedule of Construction with mitigation plan
- Monitoring during construction as well as operation phases at least for 2-3 years
- To maintain the habitat connectivity
- To aid in the reduction of human wildlife conflict, improving awareness and safety

1.11 Anticipated impacts on wildlife associated proposed Project

The adverse impact associated with linear project passing through wildlife areas are as under -

- ❖ Disturbance of wildlife habitat during construction phase
- ❖ Loss of flora/vegetation
- ❖ Increase population around proposed project
- ❖ Noise & glaring effect during construction may disturb the animal habitat.
- ❖ The disturbance to the bird's habitat can be conserved out by planting of trees as compensatory afforestation recommended by the Forest Dept with nests.
- ❖ The loss of vegetation due to construction is compensated by planting trees along the Canal.

1.12 Conservation Strategies & Passage for Wildlife

Passage plan is developed with the aim to reduce impact on the natural habitat of various Flora and Fauna. The following strategies and plan adopted for conservation of natural, terrestrial and aquatic habitats.

1. The proposed alignment is passing through the National Chambal Sanctuary. In order to provide the free movement of wild animals within the National Chambal Sanctuary during high flood situation and to maintain the natural drainage and runoff pattern, no embankment structure on both sides of the bridge will be created and via-ducts will be provided in the stretch of alignment of the highway approaching the bridge abutments. The construction of bridge is proposed in such a way that pears will be outside from the mainstream of river flow and impact of aquatic life will be reduced. Total length of the bride will be 720m.

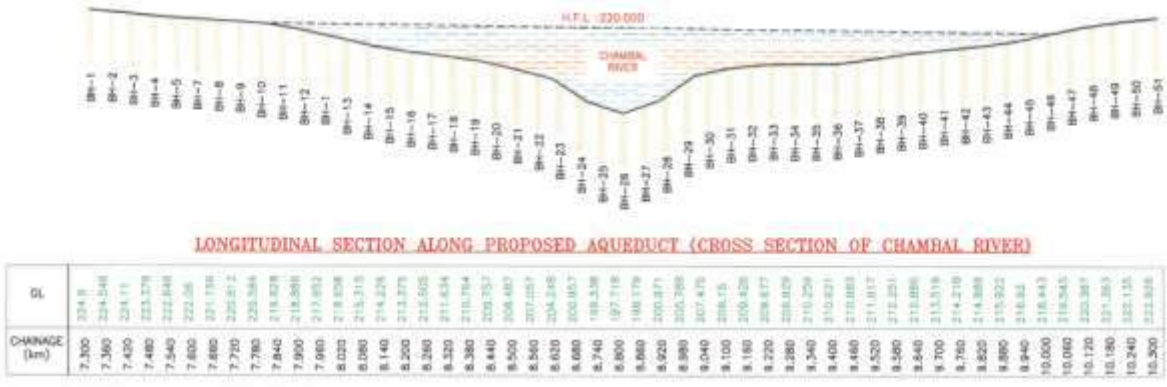

Figure 2: Elevation Profile of the Chambal River for Aqueduct

1. No erection of piers will be done mid-course of the flowing Chambal stream, which inflicts a long-lasting damage to the aquatic habitat in the river.

2. Well-designed aqueduct and other structures can function as underpasses for a wide range of terrestrial and aquatic species, especially reptiles, frogs and other small animals.

1.13 Additional Mitigation Measure:

- The construction shall be done in a manner (quick, with minimum disturbance) and with adequate design and technology to minimize the long-term impacts. Prefabricated and special methods to reduce the time taken in the erection/construction of the intrusions shall be adopted.
- Work during the daytime only from 6:00 AM to 7:00 PM
- Construction camp will be established more than 1km away from forest area.
- No construction material and waste will be stored in forest area.
- Fuelwood collection and use from the site will not be done.
- Aqueduct, 12 nallah syphon, 6 feeder syphon, 6 Road Bridge are proposed along the project stretch for free passage and maintaining natural drainage pattern.
- Proper signage of species, speed, no honking zone etc will be done
- There is provision for vegetative barrier for reduction of noise & anti-glare.
- of noise barrier also installed along the protected and Forest area so that impact of noise pollution can be reduced.

1.14 Green Belt Development

A green belt will be developed along the proposed feeder canal. Green belt will be erected as a provision of biodiversity conservation and mitigation measures. The following precaution are to be taken for development of green belt:

- Seedlings of only local species, suitable for green belt plantation.
- Native species to be planted in and around the project area.
- Maintenance will be done as per ERCPCL Policy and CA.
- During the operation of highway, flora shall be regenerated in different stages
- Awareness to be created among villagers residing on the periphery of the canal regarding the use of plantations.
- Plantation of indigenous fodder and fruit bearing tree species for animals & birds.
- For increasing wildlife population, turfing by grasses on both sides of water bodies to be provided.

1.15 Cost Analysis

Wildlife passage plan includes provisions as discussed above and a tentative cost for suggested mitigations measures are described in the Table 2.

Table 1: Budgetary Provisions for Animal Passage Plan along NCS

Sl. No.	Activities	Budget (in Crore) INR
1.	Cost of the Chambal Bridge	**1372.61**
2.	Grassland improvement and tree plantations in and around the RVTR Corridor area	**0.05**
3.	Monitoring, maintenance and gap filling	**0.25**
4.	Eradication of invasive alien species, such as, *Prosopis Juliflora,* etc.	**0.10**
5.	Development of water holes and Soil & Water conservation measures	**0.25**
6.	Promotion for Planting of flowering, shade, medicinal, ornamental & fruit bearing trees in suitable area	**0.40**
7.	Reward for conservation efforts to the NGOs and Organic farming to the local villagers	**0.05**

8.	Awareness programme and capacity building activities	**0.1**
	Total Cost (INR)	**1373.81**

Proposals recommended by SC-NBWL involving Ramgarh Vishdhari Tiger Reserve, Rajasthan.

S.No	Name of the proposal	Date of Clearance	Area in Ha
1.	Proposal for use of 28.8 ha of forest land from buffer area of Ramgarh Vishdhari Tiger Reserve for widening of Laxmipura-DoraDabi-Ranaji Ka Guda NH-12 district-Bundi, Rajasthan. FP/RJ/ROAD/29812/2017	Recommended in 80th SC-NBWL meeting held on 09.10.2024.	28.8
2.	Proposal for use of 4.44 ha of forest land from Ramgarh Vishdhari Tiger Reserve for widening & Strengthening from Bundi Dalelpura Alodh Mandi MDR-52 in Km 5/0 to 22/0, Rajasthan. FP/RJ/ROAD/6284/2022	Recommended in 71st SC NBWL meeting held on 29.12.2022	4.44
3.	Proposal for use of 5.64 ha of forest land from Ramgarh Vishdhari Tiger Reserve for widening & strengthening from Bundi Dalelpura Alodh Mandi MDR-52 in Km 5/0 to 22/0, Rajasthan. FP/RJ/ROAD/6285/2022	Recommended in 71st SC NBWL meeting held on 29.12.2022	5.64
4.	Proposal for use of 13.725 ha of forest land from Ramgarh Vishdhari Tiger Reserve for strengthening & widening of tonk nagar Nainwa Khatkar K.Patan road SH-34 KM34/0 to 86/300 under SRF Scheme, Rajasthan- FP/RJ/ROAD/4004/ 2019	Recommended in 70th SC NBWL meeting held on 13.10.2022	13.725
	Total		**52.605**

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27. Proposal No: WL/WB/Others/442034/2023

1	Proposal Name	Proposal for use of 0.1458 ha of forest land from buffer zone of Buxa Tiger Reserve for construction of overhead reservoir and pump house under the 28 and 29 Mile Basty PWSS (Zone-II) Piped Water Supply Scheme in Raja Bhatkhawa Village, Alipuduar District, West Bengal.
2	Name of the protected area involved	Buxa Tiger Reserve
3	Proposal Number	WL/WB/Others/442034/2023
4	State Name	WEST BENGAL
5	Whether the proposal is sub-judice	No
6	Area of the protected area(Ha)	75790
7	Area proposed for diversion / De-notification	0.1458
8	Total Diverted Area from Protected Area	16.39
9	Status of ESZ if any	ESZ of Buxa Tiger Reserve has been finally notified on 7th September, 2020. ESZ extends from 'Zero' to 5 km from the boundary of Buxa Tiger Reserve.
10	Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972	Scarcity of water is a burning problem in this village. As reported, there is hardly any alternate source of safe drinking water in this area. The land in question measuring 0.1458 hectare is a very small patch of forest at 28 & 29th Mile Basty under Buxa Tiger Reserve. Therefore, the impact of this diversion of forest land, although located in National Park/ Sanctuary would be minimal. Moreover, during acute water scarcity, the Park management will have the option of using water from this source for refilling the waterholes meant for wild animals.
11	Whether linear/non-linear	Non - Linear
12	Whether EC obtained	No
13	Name of the	DHIRAJ MONDAL

	application Agency	
14	Date of submission	06/09/2023
15	Total number of trees to be felled	0
16	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	Yes
17	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	Jal Jeevan Mission is a flagship program of the government of India in order to cover 100% rural household by providing safe and adequate tap drinking water connection in the country. Therefore a scheme was sanctioned for 28 and 29 Mile Basty PWSS (Zone-II) Piped Water Supply Scheme. The above mentioned site of the scheme is under forest land where nearly 1300 people will be benefitted by this piped water supply scheme. Approximately 10800 sq ft land required for construction of OHR and 4900 sq ft land is required for construction Of Pump House.
18	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Buxa Tiger Reserve is home to Royal Bengal Tiger, Asian Elephant, Leopard, Clouded Leopard, Golden Jackal and Gaur etc.
19	Violation (if any) done by the User Agency in the past?	No
20	Type of forest	Northern moist deciduous forest.
21	Proposed Mitigation Measures	As in S.No. 24
22	Recommendation of the state board for wildlife	Proposal was recommended by State Board for Wild Life in the 16th meeting held on 3rd October, 2024.
23	Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden	Recommended
24	Conditions imposed by Chief Wild Life Warden	The Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal subject to the following conditions: 1. The boundary of forest land to be diverted shall be well demarcated on ground by putting boundary pillars.

		2. The forest land proposed to be diverted shall not be used for any other purpose than that specified in proposal. 3. Concertina wires which are sharp and potentially very injurious to wildlife are not to be used for fencing. 4. No unnecessary illumination is to be done in the project site at night. 5. No light shelter or night accommodation shall be permitted inside sanctuary while executing the work. 6. No felling of trees shall be permitted. 7. No new road/approach road/ground clearing shall be permitted for construction of water supply structures/ underground boring water pipes etc. for the purpose of gravity based water supply scheme for 28 & 29 Mile Basty PWSS (Zone-II) under Buxa Tiger Reserve 8. During acute water scarcity the park management reserves the right to use water from the source for refilling the water holes meant for wild animals.
25	Comments of NTCA	NTCA vide their F. No. 7-119/2024-NTCA dated 06.01.2025 recommended the proposal subject to the following mitigation measures: 1. Construction and repair activities should be limited to daylight hours to minimize disturbance to nocturnal wildlife. 2. Tree felling is not permitted for the project work. 3. Re-plant native species and restore disturbed areas post-construction to maintain the ecological balance. 4. No construction materials should be sourced from within the protected area. No labour camps should be established within the core or buffer zones of the tiger reserve. 5. Implement soil and water conservation measures to reduce erosion and maintain the hydrological balance of the area. 6. Suitable safety provisions to be kept by the user agency to avoid accidents of animals should be kept during construction, execution as well as operational phase of the project. 7. Schedule construction activities to avoid sensitive periods, such as breeding seasons for local fauna. 8. Regularly monitor the water quality in the reservoir and nearby water bodies to ensure that no contamination occurs due to construction or operation activities.

		9. Ensure proper treatment and filtration of water to prevent the spread of zoonotic diseases to humans and wildlife. 10. Implement a strict waste management plan to ensure that no waste material (such as plastic, chemicals, or construction debris) is disposed of in or around the tiger reserve, preventing contamination of habitats and water sources. 11. Ensure that waste disposal complies with all environmental regulations and does not interfere with the local ecosystem. 12. Minimize noise and dust generation during construction by using modern, low-noise machinery and implementing dust suppression measures such as water spraying. 13. Excessive noise could disturb wildlife, especially sensitive species like tigers and elephants, so appropriate mitigation measures should be employed.
26	Comments of Ministry	The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.
27	Uploaded Document	buxa tiger reserve.pdf

PROPOSALS RECOMMENDED BY SC-NBWL INVOLVING BUXA TIGER RESERVE, WEST BENGAL

S.No	Subject	Status as WL	Area in Ha
1.	Proposal for use of 0.02 ha of forest land from buffer zone of Buxa Tiger Reserve for installation of Mobile Tower under 4G saturation project in uncovered village 20th mile, Buxa Forest Panbarkanda, Kalchini Taluk, Alipurduar District, West Bengal. **WL/WB/CommPost/435253/**2023	Recommended in 79th SC NBWL meeting held on 31st July, 2024	0.02
2.	Proposal for use of 0.0232 ha of forest land from Buffer Zone of Buxa Tiger Reserve for construction of intake point water tanks & allied works for Water Supply Scheme for Panijhora, Alipurdurar, West Bengal under Jal Jeevan Mission. **WL/WB/Others/443474/2023**	Recommended in 78th SC NBWL meeting held on 22nd Feb, 2024	0.0232
3.	Proposal for use of 0.0232 ha of forest land from Buffer Zone of Buxa Tiger Reserve for construction of intake point water tanks & allied works for Water Supply Scheme under Jal Jeevan Mission, West Bengal Buxa Tiger Reserve. **WL/WB/Others/442103/2023**	Recommended in 78th SC NBWL meeting held on 22nd Feb, 2024	0.0232
4.	Proposal for use of 0.157 ha of forest land from Buffer Zone of Buxa Tiger Reserve for construction of intake point water tanks & allied works for Water Supply Scheme for Garo Basty, Alipurduar, West Bengal under Jal Jeevan Mission. **WL/WB/Others/443388/2023**	Recommended in 78th SC NBWL meeting held on 22nd Feb, 2024	0.157
5.	Proposal for use of 0.0232 ha of forest land from Buffer Zone of Buxa Tiger Reserve for construction of intake point water tanks & allied works for Water Supply Scheme for PampuBasty under Jal Jeevan Mission. **WL/WB/Others/443395/2023**	Recommended in 78th SC NBWL meeting held on 22nd Feb, 2024	0.0232
6.	Establishment of Border outpost security along the Indo Bhutan border at Khokla, 53 BN SSB Simlabari-Falakata. **FP/WB/DEF/151811/2022**	Recommended in 77th SC NBWL meeting held on 30th January, 2024	0.99
7.	Establishment of Border outpost security along the Indo Bhutan border Raimatang, 53 BN SSB Simlabari-Falakata. **FP/WB/DEF/21734/2016**	Recommended in 77th SC NBWL meeting held on 30th January, 2024	0.99
8.	Establishment of Border outpost security along the Indo Bhutan border Rangamati, 53 BN SSB Simlabari-Falakata **FP/WB/DEF/21768/2016**	Recommended in 77th SC NBWL meeting held on 30th January, 2024	0.99
9.	Establishment of Border outpost security along the Indo Bhutan border, Nayabasti, 53 BN SSB Simlabari-Falakata. **FP/WB/DEF/21767/2016**	Recommended in 77th SC NBWL meeting held on 30th January, 2024	0.99
10.	Proposal for use of 0.02 ha of forest land from Buffer Zone of Buxa Tiger Reserve for 4G Saturation Project in uncovered Village Buxa Road 28th Mile, West Bengal. WL/WB/CommPost/435262/2023	Recommended in 76th SC NBWL meeting held on 5th January, 2024	0.02
11.	Proposal for use of 0.02 ha of forest land within buffer area of Buxa Tiger Reserve for 4G Saturation Project in Uncovered Village 21st Mile In Alipurduar District of West Bengal. WL/WB/CommPost/434662/2023	Recommended in 75th SC NBWL meeting held on 17th November, 2023.	0.02
	Total		**4.2466**

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28. Proposal No: WL/WB/DRKWATER/441051/2023

1	Proposal Name	Proposal for use of 0.0679 ha of forest land from Neora Valley National Park for laying of underground drinking water pipeline and construction of tanks for gravity based piped water supply scheme with spring water source for Sakam Forest under Block Gorubathan, District Kalimpong Phe Dte in favour of West Bengal Public Health Engineering Directorate.
2	Name of the protected area involved	Neora Valley National Park
3	Proposal Number	WL/WB/DRKWATER/441051/2023
4	State Name	WEST BENGAL
5	Whether the proposal is sub-judice	No
6	Area of the protected area(Ha)	15989.17
7	Area proposed for diversion / De-notification	0.0679
8	Total Diverted Area from Protected Area	0
9	Status of ESZ if any	Final ESZ notification issued on 11th September, 2017.The extent of Eco-sensitive Zone varies from zero (Northeren side-Pangolakha Wildlife Sanctuary in the State of Sikkim) to two kilometres from the boundary of Neora Valley National Park.
10	Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972	Scarcity of water is a burning problem in this village. As reported, there is hardly any alternate source of safe drinking water in this area. The land in question, measuring 0.0679 hectare is a very small patch of forest at Neora Valley N.P. under Gorumara WL Division. There will be no tree felling involved. Therefore, the impact of this land diversion, although located in Sanctuary/National Park, will be minimal. Moreover, during acute water scarcity, the Park Management will have the option of using water from this source for refilling the waterholes meant for wild animals.

11	Whether linear/non-linear	Hybrid
12	Whether EC obtained	No
13	Name of the application Agency	WEST BENGAL PUBLIC HEALTH ENGINEERING DIRECTORATE
14	Date of submission	21/08/2023
15	Total number of trees to be felled	0
16	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	Yes
17	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	PROPOSED 0.06793 HA LAND TO BE DIVERTED FOR CREATING GRAVITY BASED PIPED WATER SUPPLY SCHEME WITH SPRING WATER SOURCE FOR SAKAM FOREST UNDER BLOCK GORUBATHAN, DISTRICT KALIMPONG PHE DTE
18	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Neora Valley National ParkLeopard, Clouded Leopard, Himalayan Black Bear and Red Panda etc.
19	Violation (if any) done by the User Agency in the past?	No
20	Type of forest	Wet Mixed Forest
21	Proposed Mitigation Measures	As in S. No. 24.
22	Recommendation of the state board for wildlife	Proposal was recommended by State Board for Wild Life in the 16th meeting held on 3rd October, 2024.
23	Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden	Recommended
24	Conditions imposed by Chief Wild Life Warden	The Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal subject to the following conditions: 1. The boundary of forest land to be diverted shall be well demarcated

		on ground by putting boundary pillars. 2. The forest land proposed to be diverted shall not be used for any other purpose than that specified in proposal. 3. Concertina wires which are sharp and potentially very injurious to wildlife are not to be used for fencing. 4. No unnecessary illumination is to be done in the project site at night. 5. No night shelter or night accommodation shall be permitted inside sanctuary while executing the work. 6. No felling of trees shall be permitted. 7. No new road/approach road/ground clearing shall be permitted for construction of water supply structures/ underground boring of water pipelines etc. for the purpose of gravity based water supply scheme at Neora Valley N.P. of Gorumara WL Division under JAL JEEWAN MISSION. 8. During acute water scarcity the park management reserves the right to use water from the source for refilling the water holes meant for wild animals.
25	Comments of NTCA	NA
26	Comments of Ministry	So far no project proposal has been recommended by the Standing Committee involving Neora Valley National Park. The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.

29. Proposal No: WL/WB/DRKWATER/440922/2023

1	Proposal Name	Proposal for use of 0.0425 ha of forest land from Neora Valley National Park for laying of water supply pipeline and construction of tanks under Jal Jiwan Mission for Todey Tangta Khasmahal PWSS for Zone -II, (TSM/014294 in favour of West Bengal Public Health Engineering Directorate in Kalimpong District, West Bengal.
2	Name of the protected area involved	Neora Valley National Park
3	Proposal Number	WL/WB/DRKWATER/440922/2023
4	State Name	WEST BENGAL
5	Whether the proposal is sub-judice	No
6	Area of the protected area(Ha)	15989.17
7	Area proposed for diversion / De-notification	0.0425
8	Total Diverted Area from Protected Area	0
9	Status of ESZ if any	Final ESZ notification issued on 11th September, 2017.The extent of Eco-sensitive Zone varies from zero (Northeren side-Pangolakha Wildlife Sanctuary in the State of Sikkim) to two kilometres from the boundary of Neora Valley National Park.
10	Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972	Scarcity of water is a big problem in this village. As reported, there is hardly any alternate source of safe drinking water in this area. The land in question, measuring 0.0425 hectare is a very small patch of forest at Neora Valley N.P. under Gorumara WL Division. There will be no tree felling involved. Therefore, the impact of this land diversion, although located in Sanctuary/National Park, will be minimal.The park staff, particularly those on foot patrol, will benefit from the better communication. It will lead to seamless mobile connectivity in the field and that would help in controlling forest/wildlife offences.

11	Whether linear/non-linear	Hybrid
12	Whether EC obtained	No
13	Name of the application Agency	WEST BENGAL PUBLIC HEALTH ENGINEERING DIRECTORATE
14	Date of submission	19/08/2023
15	Total number of trees to be felled	0
16	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	Yes
17	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	Most suitable location for diversion 0.0452 hectares of forest land under Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) scheme for gravity-based water supply scheme by Neorakhola W/S & Mtc, Div. PHE. Dte.Kalimpong is Gravity Based Piped Water Supply Scheme for Todey Tangta Khasmahal Pwss ForZone -II, (TSM/014294) Neora Valley National Park Todey Tangta, Block under Gorubathan under Gorumara under Wild Life Forest Division And District: Kalimpong, West Bengal. Forest Land strip along the road is declared as protected forest and we have no other land falling in non-forest area. Therefore, it is inevitable for us to use the above forest land for the purpose of water tanks installation and laying of pipeline work.
18	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Neora Valley National Park is home toLeopard, Clouded Leopard, Himalayan Black Bear and Red Panda etc.
19	Violation (if any) done by the User Agency in the past?	No
20	Type of forest	Wet Mixed Forest
21	Proposed Mitigation Measures	As in S.No. 24.
22	Recommendation of the state board for	Proposal was recommended by State Board for Wild Life in the 14th meeting held on 3rd October, 2024.

	wildlife	
23	Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden	Recommended
24	Conditions imposed by Chief Wild Life Warden	The Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal subject to the following conditions: 1. The boundary of forest land to be diverted shall be well demarcated on ground by putting boundary pillars. 2. The forest land proposed to be diverted shall not be used for any other purpose than that specified in proposal 3. Concertina wires which are sharp and potentially very injurious to wildlife are not to be used for fencing. 4. No unnecessary illumination is to be done in the project site at night. 5. No night shelter or night accommodation shall be permitted inside sanctuary while executing the work. 6. No felling of trees shall be permitted. 7. No new road/approach road/ground clearing shall be permitted for construction of water supply structures/ underground boring of water pipelines etc. for the purpose of gravity based water supply scheme at Neora Valley N.P. of Gorumara WL Division under JAL JEEWAN MISSION. 8. During acute water scarcity the park management reserves the right to use water from the source for refilling the water holes meant for wild animals.
25	Comments of NTCA	NA
26	Comments of Ministry	The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.

30. Proposal No: WL/WB/DRKWATER/444333/2023

1	Proposal Name	Proposal for use of 0.2259 ha of forest land from Neora Valley National Park for laying of underground pipeline and construction of tanks for gravity-based water supply scheme for Lingsaykha Khasmahal under Lingsekha G.P.Block, Kalimpong-II under Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) Scheme., West Bengal.
2	Name of the protected area involved	Neora Valley National Park
3	Proposal Number	WL/WB/DRKWATER/444333/2023
4	State Name	WEST BENGAL
5	Whether the proposal is sub-judice	No
6	Area of the protected area(Ha)	15989.17
7	Area proposed for diversion / De-notification	0.2259
8	Total Diverted Area from Protected Area	0
9	Status of ESZ if any	Final ESZ notification issued on 11th September, 2017.The extent of Eco-sensitive Zone varies from zero (Northeren side-Pangolakha Wildlife Sanctuary in the State of Sikkim) to two kilometres from the boundary of Neora Valley National Park.
10	Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972	Scarcity of water is a burning problem in this village. As reported, there is hardly any alternate source of safe drinking water in this area. The land in question, measuring 0.2259 hectare is a very small patch of forest at Neora Valley N.P. under Gorumara WL Division. There will be no tree felling involved. Therefore, the impact of this land diversion, although located in Sanctuary/National Park, will be minimal. Moreover, during acute water scarcity, the Park Management will have the option of using water from this source for refilling the waterholes meant for wild animals.

11	Whether linear/non-linear	Hybrid
12	Whether EC obtained	No
13	Name of the application Agency	WEST BENGAL PUBLIC HEALTH ENGINEERING DIRECTORATE
14	Date of submission	14/09/2023
15	Total number of trees to be felled	0
16	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	Yes
17	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	PROPOSED DIVERSION OF 0.2259 HECTARES OF FOREST LAND UNDER JAL JEEVAN MISSION (JJM) SCHEME FOR GRAVITY-BASED WATER SUPPLY SCHEME FOR LINGSAYKHA KHASMAHAL UNDER LINGSEKHA G.P. BLOCK : KALIMPONG - II
18	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Neora Valley National Park is home toLeopard, Clouded Leopard, Himalayan Black Bear and Red Panda etc.
19	Violation (if any) done by the User Agency in the past?	No
20	Type of forest	Wet Mixed Forests.
21	Proposed Mitigation Measures	As in S.No. 24.
22	Recommendation of the state board for wildlife	Proposal was recommended by State Board for Wild Life in the 16th meeting held on 3rd October, 2024.
23	Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden	Recommended
24	Conditions imposed by Chief Wild Life Warden	The Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal subject to the following conditions:

		1. The boundary of forest land to be diverted shall be well demarcated on ground by putting boundary pillars. 2. The forest land proposed to be diverted shall not be used for any other purpose than that specified in proposal. 3. Concertina wires which are sharp and potentially very injurious to wildlife are not to be used for fencing. 4. No unnecessary illumination is to be done in the project site at night. 5. No night shelter or night accommodation shall be permitted inside sanctuary while executing the work. 6. No felling of trees shall be permitted. 7. No new road/approach road/ground clearing shall be permitted for construction of water supply structures/ underground boring of water pipelines etc. for the purpose of gravity based water supply scheme at Neora Valley N.P. of Gorumara WL Division under JAL JEEWAN MISSION. 8. During acute water scarcity the park management reserves the right to use water from the source for refilling the water holes meant for wild animals.
25	Comments of NTCA	NA
26	Comments of Ministry	The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.

31. Proposal No: WL/WB/DRKWATER/441092/2023

1	Proposal Name	Proposal for use of 0.1128 ha of land from Neora Valley National Park for laying of underground pipeline and construction of tanks for Gravity Based Piped Water Supply Scheme with Spring Water Source for Samsing Middle and Upper, under Block Gorubathan District Kalimpong in favour of West Bengal Public Health Engineering Directorate.
2	Name of the protected area involved	Neora Valley National Park
3	Proposal Number	WL/WB/DRKWATER/441092/2023
4	State Name	WEST BENGAL
5	Whether the proposal is sub-judice	No
6	Area of the protected area(Ha)	15989.17
7	Area proposed for diversion / De-notification	0.1128
8	Total Diverted Area from Protected Area	0
9	Status of ESZ if any	Final ESZ notification issued on 11th September, 2017.The extent of Eco-sensitive Zone varies from zero (Northeren side-Pangolakha Wildlife Sanctuary in the State of Sikkim) to two kilometres from the boundary of Neora Valley National Park.
10	Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972	Scarcity of water is a burning problem in this village. As reported, there is hardly any alternate source of safe drinking water in this area. The land in question, measuring 0.1128 hectare is a very small patch of forest at Neora Valley N.P. under Gorumara WL Division. There will be no tree felling involved. Therefore, the impact of this land diversion, although located in Sanctuary/National Park, will be minimal. Moreover, during acute water scarcity, the Park Management will have the option of using water from this source for refilling the waterholes meant for wild animals.

11	Whether linear/non-linear	Hybrid
12	Whether EC obtained	No
13	Name of the application Agency	WEST BENGAL PUBLIC HEALTH ENGINEERING DIRECTORATE
14	Date of submission	21/08/2023
15	Total number of trees to be felled	0
16	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	Yes
17	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	PROPOSED 0.1128 HA LAND TO BE DIVERTED CREATING GRAVITY BASED PIPED WATER SUPPLY SCHEME WITH SPRING WATER SOURCE FOR SAMSING MIDDLE AND UPPER , UNDER BLOCK GORUBATHAN DISTRICT KALIMPONG
18	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Neora Valley National Park is home toLeopard, Clouded Leopard, Himalayan Black Bear and Red Panda etc.
19	Violation (if any) done by the User Agency in the past?	No
20	Type of forest	Wet Mixed Forest
21	Proposed Mitigation Measures	As in S.No. 24.
22	Recommendation of the state board for wildlife	Proposal was recommended by State Board for Wild Life in the 16th meeting held on 3rd October, 2024.
23	Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden	Recommended
24	Conditions imposed by Chief Wild Life Warden	The Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal subject to the following conditions: 1. The boundary of forest land to be diverted shall be well demarcated on

		ground by putting boundary pillars. 2. The forest land proposed to be diverted shall not be used for any other purpose than that specified in proposal. 3. Concertina wires which are sharp and potentially very injurious to wildlife are not to be used for fencing. 4. No unnecessary illumination is to be done in the project site at night. 5. No night shelter or night accommodation shall be permitted inside sanctuary while executing the work. 6. No felling of trees shall be permitted. 7. No new road/approach road/ground clearing shall be permitted for construction of water supply structures/ underground boring of water pipelines etc. for the purpose of gravity based water supply scheme at Neora Valley N.P. of Gorumara WL Division under JAL JEEWAN MISSION. 8. During acute water scarcity the park management reserves the right to use water from the source for refilling the water holes meant for wild animals.
25	Comments of NTCA	NA
26	Comments of Ministry	No proposal has been recommended by the Standing Committee in the Neora Valley National Park. The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.

32. Proposal No: WL/WB/Others/452885/2023

1	Proposal Name	Proposal for use of 0.0464 ha of forest land from buffer zone of Buxa Tiger Reserve for construction of Tube wells under the 28 and 29 Mile Basty PWSS Zone (Z-IV)) Garam Basty Under Jal Jeevan Mission in Raja Bhatkhawa Village, Alipurduar District, West Bengal.
2	Name of the protected area involved	Buxa Tiger Reserve
3	Proposal Number	WL/WB/Others/452885/2023
4	State Name	WEST BENGAL
5	Whether the proposal is sub-judice	No
6	Area of the protected area(Ha)	75790
7	Area proposed for diversion / De-notification	0.0464
8	Total Diverted Area from Protected Area	23.249
9	Status of ESZ if any	ESZ of Buxa Tiger Reserve has been finally notified on 7th September, 2020. ESZ extends from 'Zero to 5 Km from the boundary of Buxa Tiger Reserve.
10	Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972	Scarcity of water is a burning problem in this village. As reported, there is hardly any alternate source of safe drinking water in this area. The land in question measuring 0.0464 hectare is a very small patch of forest at Garam Basty under Buxa Tiger Reserve. Therefore, the impact of this diversion of forest land, although located in National Park/ Sanctuary would be minimal. Moreover, during acute water scarcity, the Park management will have the option of using water from this source for refilling the waterholes meant for wild animals.
11	Whether linear/non-linear	Non - Linear
12	Whether EC obtained	No
13	Name of the	DHIRAJ MONDAL

	application Agency	
14	Date of submission	21/11/2023
15	Total number of trees to be felled	0
16	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	Yes
17	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	Jal Jeevan Mission is a flagship program of the government of India in order to cover 100% rural household by providing safe and adequate tap drinking water connection in the country. Therefore a scheme was sanctioned for 28 and 29 Mile Basty PWSS (Zone-IV) Garam Basty Piped Water Supply Scheme. The above mentioned site of the scheme is under forest land where nearly 1700 people will be benefitted by this piped water supply scheme. Approximately 2500 sq ft land required for construction of Tube Well.
18	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Buxa Tiger Reserve is home to Royal Bengal Tiger, Asian Elephant, Leopard, Clouded Leopard and Gaur etc.
19	Violation (if any) done by the User Agency in the past?	No
20	Type of forest	Northern moist deciduous forest.
21	Proposed Mitigation Measures	As in S.No. 24.
22	Recommendation of the state board for wildlife	Proposal was recommended by State Board for Wild Life in the 16th meeting held on 3rd October,2024.
23	Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden	Recommended
24	Conditions imposed by Chief Wild Life Warden	The Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal subject to the following conditions: 1. The boundary of forest land to be diverted shall be well demarcated on ground by putting boundary pillars. 2. The forest land proposed to be diverted shall not be used for any

		other purpose than that specified in proposal. 3. Concertina wires which are sharp and potentially very injurious to wildlife are not to be used for fencing. 4. No unnecessary illumination is to be done in the project site at night. 5. No light shelter or night accommodation shall be permitted inside sanctuary while executing the work. 6. No felling of trees shall be permitted. 7. No new road/approach road/ground clearing shall be permitted for construction of water supply structures/ underground boring water pipes etc. for the purpose of water supply scheme for Garam Basty PWSS (Zone-IV) under Buxa Tiger Reserve. 8. During acute water scarcity the park management reserves the right to use water from the source for refilling the water holes meant for wild animals.
25	Comments of NTCA	NTCA vide letter no.7-120/2024-NTCA dated 6th January, 2025 has mentioned that the proposed tubewells under the 28 and 29 Mile Basty PWSS (Zone-II) Piped Water Supply Scheme, located in the buffer zone of Buxa Tiger Reserve, holds significant importance for improving the socio-economic conditions of the region by providing safe and adequate drinking water to nearly 1,700 people. The NTCA has recommended the proposal subject to the following mitigation measures: 1. Construction and repair activities should be limited to daylight hours to minimize disturbance to nocturnal wildlife. 2. Felling of trees is not permitted for the project work. 3. Re-plant native species and restore disturbed areas post-construction to maintain the ecological balance. 4. No construction materials should be sourced from within the protected area. No labour camps should be established within the core or buffer zones of the tiger reserve. 5. Implement soil and water conservation measures to reduce erosion and maintain the hydrological balance of the area. 6. Suitable safety provisions to be kept by the user agency to avoid accidents of animals should be kept during construction, execution as well as operational phase of the project. 7. Schedule construction activities to avoid sensitive periods, such as

		breeding seasons for local fauna. 8. Regularly monitor the water quality in the reservoir and nearby water bodies to ensure that no contamination occurs due to construction or operation activities. 9. Maintain an adequate buffer around the construction site to minimize disturbance to wildlife habitats.
26	Comments of Ministry	The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.
27	Uploaded Document	buxa tiger reserve.pdf

PROPOSALS RECOMMENDED BY SC-NBWL INVOLVING BUXA TIGER RESERVE, WEST BENGAL

S.No	Subject	Status as WL	Area in Ha
1.	Proposal for use of 0.02 ha of forest land from buffer zone of Buxa Tiger Reserve for installation of Mobile Tower under 4G saturation project in uncovered village 20th mile, Buxa Forest Panbarkanda, Kalchini Taluk, Alipurduar District, West Bengal. **WL/WB/CommPost/435253/**2023	Recommended in 79th SC NBWL meeting held on 31st July, 2024	0.02
2.	Proposal for use of 0.0232 ha of forest land from Buffer Zone of Buxa Tiger Reserve for construction of intake point water tanks & allied works for Water Supply Scheme for Panijhora, Alipurdurar, West Bengal under Jal Jeevan Mission. **WL/WB/Others/443474/2023**	Recommended in 78th SC NBWL meeting held on 22nd Feb, 2024	0.0232
3.	Proposal for use of 0.0232 ha of forest land from Buffer Zone of Buxa Tiger Reserve for construction of intake point water tanks & allied works for Water Supply Scheme under Jal Jeevan Mission, West Bengal Buxa Tiger Reserve. **WL/WB/Others/442103/2023**	Recommended in 78th SC NBWL meeting held on 22nd Feb, 2024	0.0232
4.	Proposal for use of 0.157 ha of forest land from Buffer Zone of Buxa Tiger Reserve for construction of intake point water tanks & allied works for Water Supply Scheme for Garo Basty, Alipurduar, West Bengal under Jal Jeevan Mission. **WL/WB/Others/443388/2023**	Recommended in 78th SC NBWL meeting held on 22nd Feb, 2024	0.157
5.	Proposal for use of 0.0232 ha of forest land from Buffer Zone of Buxa Tiger Reserve for construction of intake point water tanks & allied works for Water Supply Scheme for PampuBasty under Jal Jeevan Mission. **WL/WB/Others/443395/2023**	Recommended in 78th SC NBWL meeting held on 22nd Feb, 2024	0.0232
6.	Establishment of Border outpost security along the Indo Bhutan border at Khokla, 53 BN SSB Simlabari-Falakata. **FP/WB/DEF/151811/2022**	Recommended in 77th SC NBWL meeting held on 30th January, 2024	0.99
7.	Establishment of Border outpost security along the Indo Bhutan border Raimatang, 53 BN SSB Simlabari-Falakata. **FP/WB/DEF/21734/2016**	Recommended in 77th SC NBWL meeting held on 30th January, 2024	0.99
8.	Establishment of Border outpost security along the Indo Bhutan border Rangamati, 53 BN SSB Simlabari-Falakata **FP/WB/DEF/21768/2016**	Recommended in 77th SC NBWL meeting held on 30th January, 2024	0.99
9.	Establishment of Border outpost security along the Indo Bhutan border, Nayabasti, 53 BN SSB Simlabari-Falakata. **FP/WB/DEF/21767/2016**	Recommended in 77th SC NBWL meeting held on 30th January, 2024	0.99
10.	Proposal for use of 0.02 ha of forest land from Buffer Zone of Buxa Tiger Reserve for 4G Saturation Project in uncovered Village Buxa Road 28th Mile, West Bengal. WL/WB/CommPost/435262/2023	Recommended in 76th SC NBWL meeting held on 5th January, 2024	0.02
11.	Proposal for use of 0.02 ha of forest land within buffer area of Buxa Tiger Reserve for 4G Saturation Project in Uncovered Village 21st Mile In Alipurduar District of West Bengal. WL/WB/CommPost/434662/2023	Recommended in 75th SC NBWL meeting held on 17th November, 2023.	0.02
	Total		**4.2466**

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Fresh Proposals to be Discussed

Category Name - Industry

S.No.	Name of the proposal
33.	Proposal for expansion of existing production capacity along with 26 new additional products in the category of bulk drug products and Installation of Additional Equipments in the existing facilities over an area of 4.856 ha in favour of Anjan Drug Private Limited 7.87 km away from the Pulicat Lake Birds Sanctuary in default ESZ in Thiruvallur District, Tamil Nadu. WL/TN/IND/440979/2023
34.	Proposal for use of 6.28 ha non-forest land for expansion of grey and ductile iron casting manufacturing located at S.F.Nos.270 Part, 256 Part at Pappankulam village, Gummidipoondi taluk, Tiruvallur district 8.5 Kms away from the Pulicat Bird Sanctuary within default Eco-sensitive Zone in favour of M/s. Danblock Private Limited. WL/TN/IND/422048/2023

33. Proposal No: WL/TN/IND/440979/2023

1	Proposal Name	Proposal for expansion of existing production capacity along with 26 new additional products in the category of bulk drug products and Installation of Additional Equipments in the existing facilities over an area of 4.856 ha in favour of Anjan Drug Private Limited 7.87 km away from the Pulicat Lake Birds Sanctuary in default ESZ in Thiruvallur District, Tamil Nadu.
2	Name of the protected area involved	Pulicat Bird Sanctuary
3	Proposal Number	WL/TN/IND/440979/2023
4	State Name	TAMIL NADU
5	Whether the proposal is sub-judice	No
6	Area of the protected area(Ha)	15367
7	Area proposed for diversion / De-notification	4.856
8	Total Diverted Area from Protected Area	0
9	Status of ESZ if any	Revised proposal is awaited from the State Government.
10	Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972	Section 29 of the Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972 is not applicable. Since the proposed project site is 7.87 Kms away from the Pulicat Lake Birds Sanctuary.
11	Whether linear/non-linear	Linear
12	Whether EC obtained	Yes
13	Name of the application Agency	ANJAN DRUG PRIVATE LIMITED

14	Date of submission	20/09/2023
15	Total number of trees to be felled	NA
16	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	No
17	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	Anjan Drug Private Limited (ADPL) was founded in 1990 and has grown into a fully integrated Pharmaceutical API manufacturing Organization, backed with immense experience in development and manufacturing of bulk drugs. Anjan Drugs is now supplying the Active Pharma Ingredients (API) to leading Formulation companies across the world. It is committed for environmental protection as a drive for growth and contributes to value creation with innovative and sustainable solutions for customers and for many industries form different countries across the globe. At the same time, ADPL research and development is focused on addressing the key trends for developing and producing quality ingredients which are used for curing harmful diseases. Producing superior quality products by finding cost- effective methods and environmental friendly operations for developing products, enables it for providing better service. ADPL is operating one of its plants in SIPCOT Export Promotion, Industrial Park (EPIP), Gummidipoondi, Tiruvallur District, and Tamil Nadu for manufacturing bulk drugs. Due to market demand ADPL has proposed to enhance the production of their existing products and addition of 26 new products based upon the present market condition. The existing facility is located at the plot no. 85,86,87,88,105, 106,107,108,109,112,113,114,115 & 116 (Survey No. 223p, 224p, 250, 251, 278 & 279p), SIPCOT Export Promotion, Industrial Park (EPIP), Gummidipoondi, Tiruvallur District.
18	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Pulicat Lake Bird Sanctuary is home toSpot billed duck, Besra sparrow hawk, Pied Avocet, Painted snipe, Grey plover, Marsh harrier, Rufous turtle dove, Brown headed gull, Indian Great reed warbler, Blue chat and Yellow throated sparrow etc.
19	Violation (if any) done by the User Agency in the past?	No

20	Type of forest	NA
21	Proposed Mitigation Measures	The user agency submitted the Impact Mitigation plan for an amount of Rs.4.00 Lakhs
22	Recommendation of the state board for wildlife	Proposal was recommended by State Board for Wild life in the 1st meeting held on 21st November, 2024.
23	Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden	Recommended
24	Conditions imposed by Chief Wild Life Warden	The Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal subject to the following conditions: 1. The project proponent shall obtain all other statutory clearance and also submit Impact Mitigation Plan of Wildlife Conservation of Pulicat Lake Birds Sanctuary if required. 2. The project proponent shall submit an undertaking stating that no disturbance will be caused to the wildlife during project implementation. 3. Any other conditions stipulated by the Additional Principal Chief Conservator of Forests and Director, Arignar Anna Zoological Park / Wildlife Warden, Chennai shall be followed.
25	Comments of NTCA	NA
26	Comments of Ministry	The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.
27	Uploaded Document	pulicat bird sanctuary, tamil nadu.pdf

PROPOSALS RECOMMENDED BY SC-NBWL INVOLVING PULICAT BIRD SANCTUARY, TAMIL NADU.

S. No	Subject	Date of Clearance	Area in Ha
1.	Proposal for expansion of steel unit to extent of 5.6 Ha in Gummudipoondi Taluk of Thiruvallur District, Tamil Nadu 7.87 km away from Pulicat Bird Sanctuary in default ESZ. FP/TN/IND/6571/2022	Recommended in 78th SC NBWL meeting held on 22nd Feb, 2024	-
2.	Proposal for expansion of steel melting plant and rolling mill over an area of 3.015 ha of Non-forest land for the production of 76,000 TPA of Re-rolled products/structural and 83,000 TPA of Ms Billets by M/s Kanishk Steel Industries Ltd in default Eco-sensitive Zone of Pulicat Bird Sanctuary about 9.09 km from the Sanctuary. FP/TN/IND/6212/2022	Recommended in 78th SC NBWL meeting held on 22nd Feb, 2024	-
3.	Proposal for use of 215.834 ha non-forest land for Development of Industrial Park with Industrial Housing Facility at Soorapoondi and Vaniamallee villages, Gummidipoondi Taluk, Thiruvallur District, Tamil Nadu 5.00 Kms away from the Pulicat Bird Sanctuary in its default Eco-sensitive Zone. WL/TN/INFRA/442689/2023	Recommended in 77th SC NBWL meeting held on 30th January, 2024	-
4.	Proposal for use of 279.995Ha. (691.587Acres) non-forest land for development of Industrial Park at Manallur and Soorapoondi villages, Gummidipoondi Taluk, Thiruvallur District, Tamil Nadu in the default ESZ at a distance of 5 km from Pulicat Lake Bird Sanctuary. WL/TN/INFRA/435801/2023	Recommended in 77th SC NBWL meeting held on 30th January, 2024	-
5.	Proposal for use of 0.405 ha land for proposed production of Linear Alkyl Benzene Sulphonic Acid (LABSA)-Detergeo Chem Private Limited 8.12 Kms away from the Pulicat Bird Sanctuary, Thiruvallur, Tamil Nadu. FP/TN/IND/3719/2018	Recommended in 75th SC NBWL meeting held on 17th November, 2023.	-
6.	Proposal for use of 3.72 ha of non-forest land from Pulicat Lake Bird Sanctuary for construction of Training walls for permanent stability of Bar Mouth at Pulicat village, Ponneri taluk, Tiruvallur district of Tamil Nadu over a length of 160m in North and 150mt in South with crest of 4 mtr. WL/TN/Approach/411858/2022	Recommended in 75th SC NBWL meeting held on 17th November, 2023.	-
7.	Proposal for expansion of Carbon Black Plant (12,500 MTPM to 18750 MTPM)	Recommended in 53rd SC NBWL meeting held on 25th Feb, 2019	-

	along with power plant (33.7 MW to 47 MW)		
8.	Proposal for capacity enhancement of resin manufacturing from 100 TPM to 1700 TPM at S.F.No. 176B/4, 1818, 182/1, 182/2, 183/3, 186/1B, 186/2, 187/1A, 187/2, 187/1B, 187/2B, 187/3B, 187/1C at Chinna Odulapuram, Village, Dummidipondi Taluk, Thiruvur District by Century Ply Boards (India) Limited	Recommended in 49th SC NBWL meeting held on 13rd June, 2018.	-
9.	Proposal for wildlife clearance for use of 36.98 ha of proposed ESZ for the expansion by addition of 1 X 135 MW (GCPP & In-lieu of the one of the existing 60 MW unit) and 1 X 135 MW (IPP) imported coal based thermal power plant	Recommended in 48th SC NBWL meeting held on 27th March, 2018.	-
10.	Construction of fish landing centre and allied works in Annamalaicherry village of Ponneri Taluk of Pulicat Bird Sanctuary, Thiruvallur district, Tamil Nadu.	Recommended in 39th SC NBWL meeting held on 23rd August, 2016.	-
11.	Diversion of 0.20 ha in Pulicat Bird Sanctuary for construction of evacuation shelter (community hall building 2000 Persons capacity) at Pazhaverkadu (Kottaikuppam) in Tiruvallur district, Tamil Nadu.	Recommended in 35th SC NBWL meeting held on 18th August, 2015.	0.20 ha
12.	Diversion of 1.11 ha of forest land from Pulicat Bird Sanctuary for construction of high level bridge at Km 0/4, Chennai Pulicat Road to Pasiyavaram Road, Tamil Nadu.	Recommended in 32nd SC NBWL meeting held on 21st January, 2015	1.11 ha
13.	Diversion of 0.65 ha of forest land from Pulicat Bird Sanctuary for construction of fish landing centre at Periyamongagodu in Thiruvallur district, Tamil Nadu.	Recommended in 32nd SC NBWL meeting held on 21st January, 2015	0.65 ha
	Total		**1.96 ha**

****

34. Proposal No: WL/TN/IND/422048/2023 (null)

1	Proposal Name	Proposal for use of 6.28 ha non-forest land for expansion of grey and ductile iron casting manufacturing located at S.F.Nos.270 Part, 256 Part at Pappankulam village, Gummidipoondi taluk, Tiruvallur district 8.5 Kms away from the Pulicat Bird Sanctuary within default Eco-sensitive Zone in favour of M/s. Danblock Private Limited.
2	Name of the protected area involved	Pulicat Bird Sanctuary
3	Proposal Number	WL/TN/IND/422048/2023
4	State Name	TAMIL NADU
5	Whether the proposal is sub-judice	No
6	Area of the protected area(Ha)	15.36
7	Area proposed for diversion / De-notification	6.28
8	Total Diverted Area from Protected Area	0
9	Status of ESZ if any	Revised proposal is awaited from the State Government.
10	Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972	Does not arise. Since the project site falls outside the boundary of Pulicat Lake Birds Sanctuary.
11	Whether linear/non-linear	Non - Linear
12	Whether EC obtained	No
13	Name of the application Agency	DANBLOCK BRAKES INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED
14	Date of submission	22/03/2023
15	Total number of trees to be felled	NA

16	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	No
17	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	M/s Danblock Brakes India Pvt Ltd is located S.No.270 part, 256 part, pappankuppam village, Gummidipoondi Taluk andTiruvallur District . M/s Sanmar Ferrotech Ltd has established in 20087 and currently M/s Danblock Brakes India Pvt. Ltd is being operating from 2021 at Pappankuppam village, Gummidipoondi Taluk and Tiruvallur district. The unit have induction furnace (6T)-2 Nos with 2 crucibles each with total electrical panel capacity of 4500 KWA and Induction Furnace (IT)-3 Nos with 2 Crucibles each with total electrical panel capacity of 2250 KWA (Tritrack) to manufacture Grey and ductile Iron castings 25,000 T/Annum. Now the unit is apply Environmental Clearance for purpose 70,000 T/Annum Grey and Ductile Iron Castings manufacture. The existing manufacturing capacity of the unit is 25000 T/Annum. After expansion the total quantity of product will 95,000 T/Annum. the existing and proposed project site is located in the Gummudipondi Industrial area, project termed under Schedule 3(a), metallurgical Industries (Ferrous & Non-ferrous). the project is under Category B, as per EIA notification dated 14th September, 2006. the project site is located at notified SIPCOT industrial area.
18	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Pulicat Lake Bird Sanctuary is home toSpot billed duck, Besra sparrow hawk, Pied Avocet, Painted snipe, Grey plover, Marsh harrier, Rufous turtle dove, Brown headed gull, Indian Great reed warbler, Blue chat and Yellow throated sparrow etc
19	Violation (if any) done by the User Agency in the past?	No
20	Type of forest	NA
21	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Attached
22	Recommendation of the state board for wildlife	Proposal was recommended by Standing Committee of the State Board for Wild Life in the 1st meeting held on 21st November, 2024.
23	Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden	Recommended

24	Conditions imposed by Chief Wild Life Warden	The Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal subject to the following conditions: 1. The project proponent shall obtain all other statutory clearances, impact mitigation and wildlife conservation plan of Pulicat Lake Birds Sanctuary, Google map with GPS coordinates along with Land use pattern map. 2. Any other condition stipulated by the Additional Principal Chief Conservator of Forests and Director, Arignar Anna Zoological Park / Wildlife Warden, Chennai shall be followed. 3. The project proponent shall submit an undertaking stating that no disturbance will be caused to the wildlife during project implementation.
25	Comments of NTCA	NA
26	Comments of Ministry	The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.
27	Uploaded Document	wl mitigation plan and recommended list.pdf

DANBLOCK BRAKES INDIA
A Member of MAT Holdings, Inc

Date: 27.01.2024

To

The Chief Wildlife Warden
Government of Tamil Nadu Forest Department
Guindy Childern's Park,
Raj Bhavan (Post)
Chennai 600 022

Sir

Sub: Submission of query reply for the Proposed Expansion of Grey and Ductile Iron Casting Manufacturing in S.F. Nos. 270 Part, 256 Part at Pappankulam Village, Gummidipundi Taluk, Thiruvallur (Dist.), Tamil Nadu, **M/s. Danblock Brakes India Pvt Ltd.**

Ref: 1.Online submission SIA/TN/IND/74660/2022 dated: 31.03.2022

2. SEAC 284th MOM held on 10th June 2022.

3. Query raised on 18.01.2024

We are submitting the following query reply given below:

S.N	Query	Reply
1	Please provide the mitigation plan.	We enclosed the mitigation plan as Annexure 1.

We request you to issue the NBWL Clearance at the earliest for Environmental Clearance process.

Thanking you

For Danblock Brakes India Pvt Limited

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Enclosed: Annexure 1: Mitigation Plan.

IDENTIFICATION OF IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Identification of Impacts

Identification of impacts is one of the basic analytical steps of EIA for subsequent prediction and evaluation of impacts. A number of methodologies are available for the identification of impacts. "Net Work Method", which follows the cause – condition- Effect relationship is adopted for identifying impacts due to the activities of proposed expansion of M/s. Danblock Brakes India Pvt. Ltd.

The generation of cause –condition –effect networks (chain of events) should follow the above mentioned activities and actions. This type of method is advantageous in recognizing the series of impacts triggered by the plant activities. Thus this method had provided a "Road map" type of approach to the identification of second and third order effects.

The idea was to account for the project activity and identify the different types of impacts that would initially occur. The next was to select each impact and identify the impacts. The main advantage of this approach is that it allowed identifying the impacts by selecting and tracing out the events as they may occur.

Impact Networks

The purpose of identifying the impacts is that if it aids in making appropriate decision to mitigate the adverse consequences if any. It may be pointed out that the distinction between magnitude and importance of the impact should be appreciated. Thus the degree of extensiveness and scale of impacts and consequence based on value judgments are generalized while identifying impacts. As it is imperative that the impact will normally lead to a chain of reactions, the construction of network charts brings out to certain extent the appropriate levels of the risks that may occur due to the interventions while interacting with hydrogeological, biological and social systems.

Figure 1 to 6 represents the identified impacts for various components of environment viz. air, noise, and water land and socio economic aspects. In the above mentioned figure the lines mean – "had an effect on".

For DANBLOCK BRAKES INDIA PVT LTD

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Air Environment

The Primary impact of air pollutants will be on the air quality. As dust emissions are the main pollutant from this type of industries, the air quality will change if dispersion is slow. This will lead to if pollution is for shorter period, immediate health problems. If it continues for a long period, it may also have an impact on climatic changes, ecological equilibrium and economic production of crops. The odor and visibility aspects of air pollutant can have impacts on aesthetics of region.

Water Environment

Waste water will affect the environment both directly and indirectly primarily it may affect the land and water quality. This leads to deterioration of re-production levels of both terrestrial and aquatic flora and fauna.

Noise Environment

The noise will primarily affect the ambient noise levels. Excessive noise will trigger health risks such as headaches, depression, deafness and retardation of sensory mechanisms.

Land Environment

The change in the land use during and after the construction phase is unavoidable. However as long as it is not affecting the soil quality chemistry and sedimentation, the impact is not an undesirable one

Biological Environment

The particulate matter tends to alter soil matrix and water quality. The impact will be on the native biota leading to density reduction and extinction of sensitive species. There may be change in the species diversity and food chain.

Socio Economic Environment

Primarily, the impact is expected on the economic environment. The generation of jobs will occur during operation and construction phases. There is scope of multiplier effect on secondary and tertiary employment. The socio economic structure will have a positive change and quality of life would improve due to increase in urbanization.

For DANBLOCK BRAKES INDIA PVT LTD

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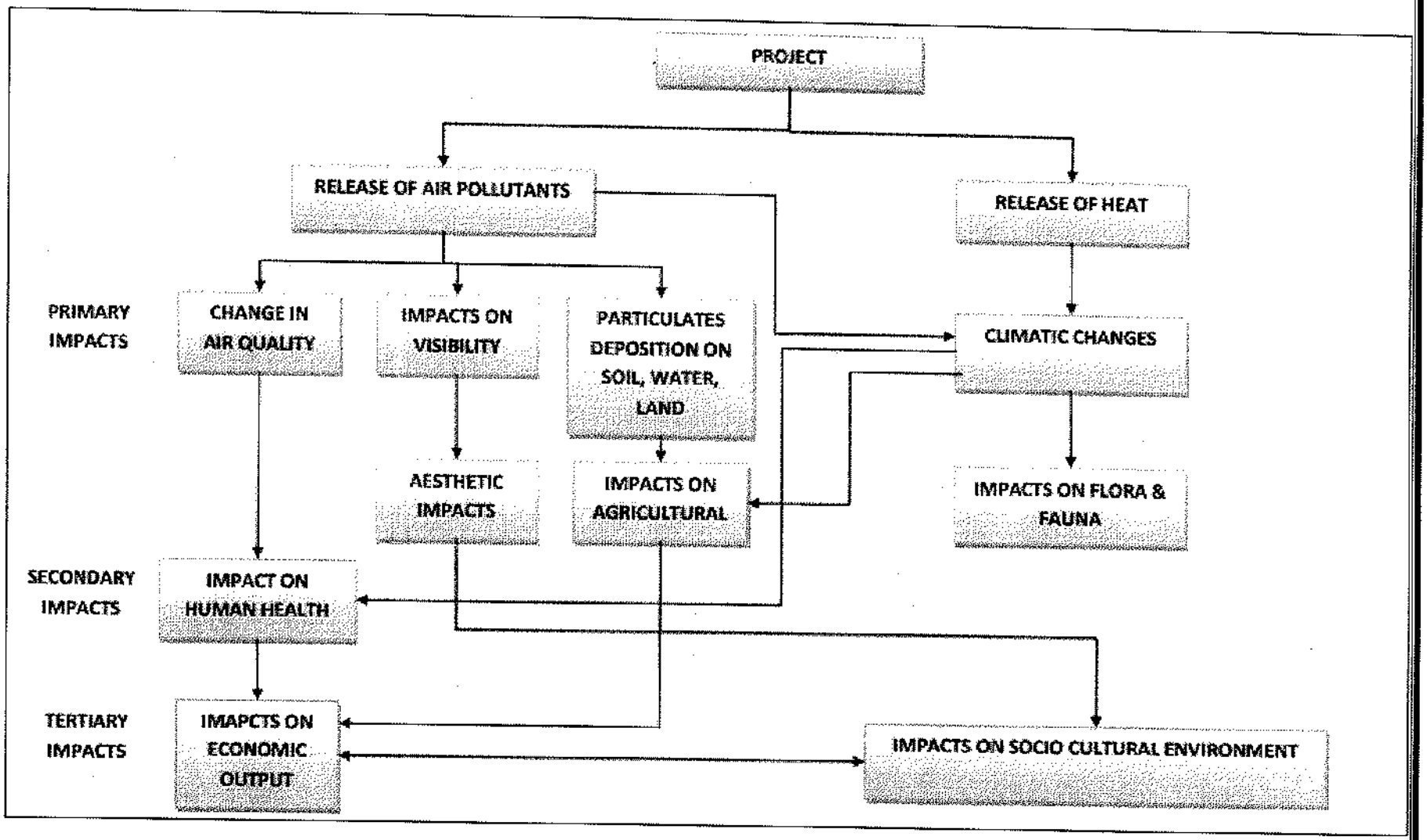

Figure 1: Impacts Network for Air Environment

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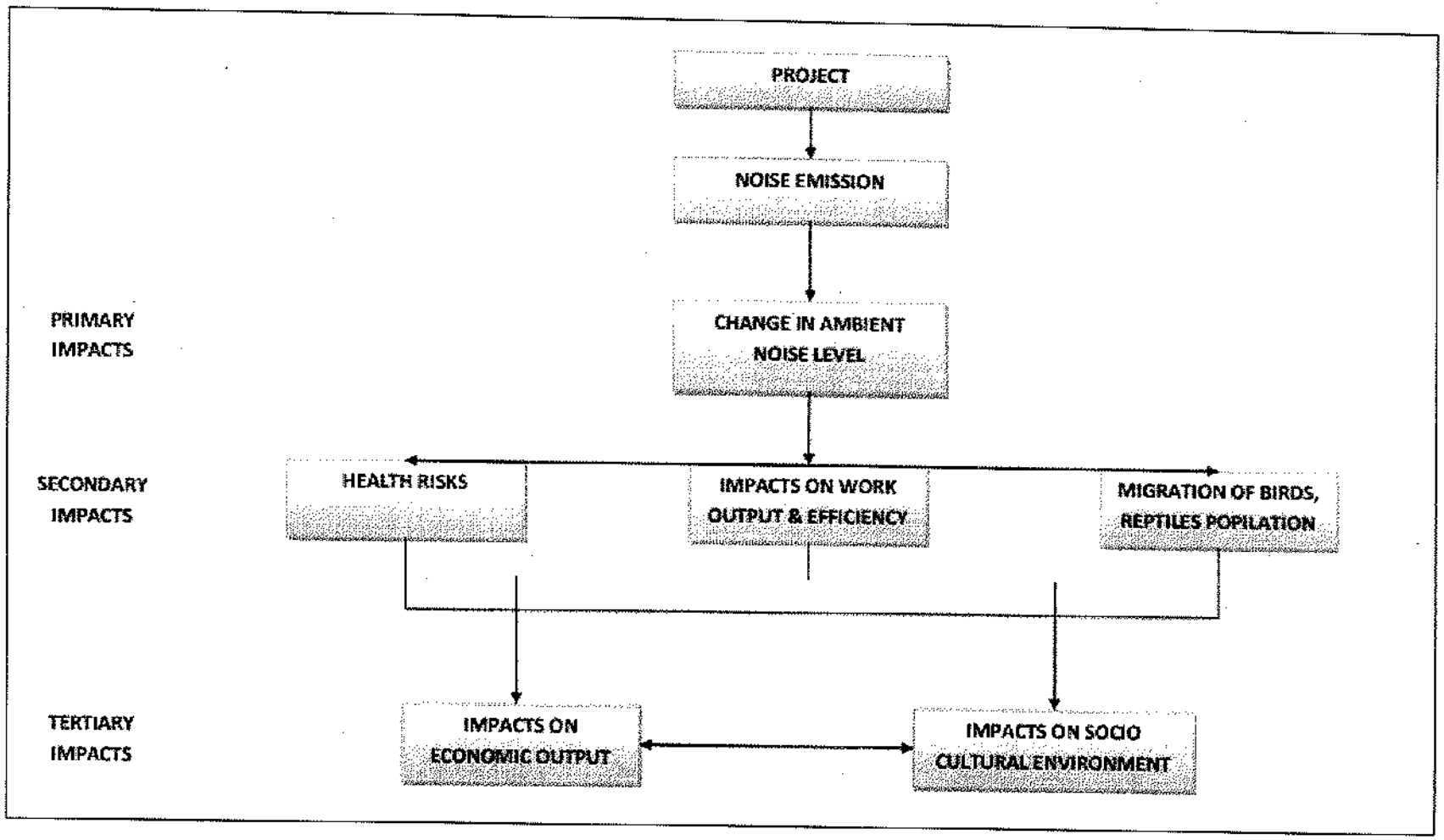

Figure 2. Impacts Network for Noise Environment

For DANBLOCK BRAKES INDIA PVT LTD

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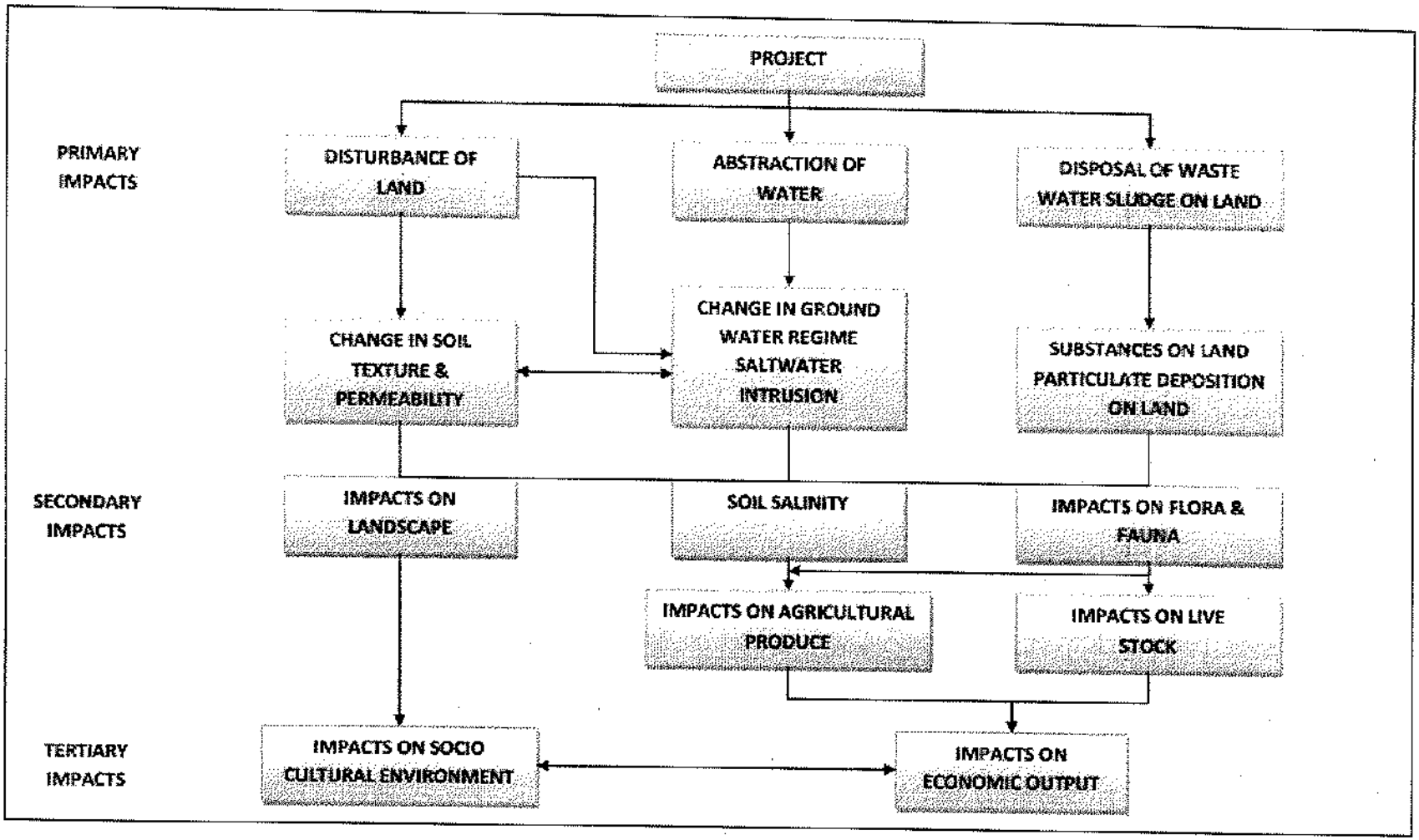

Figure 3. Impacts Network for Land Environment

For DANELOCK BRAKES INDIA PVT LTD

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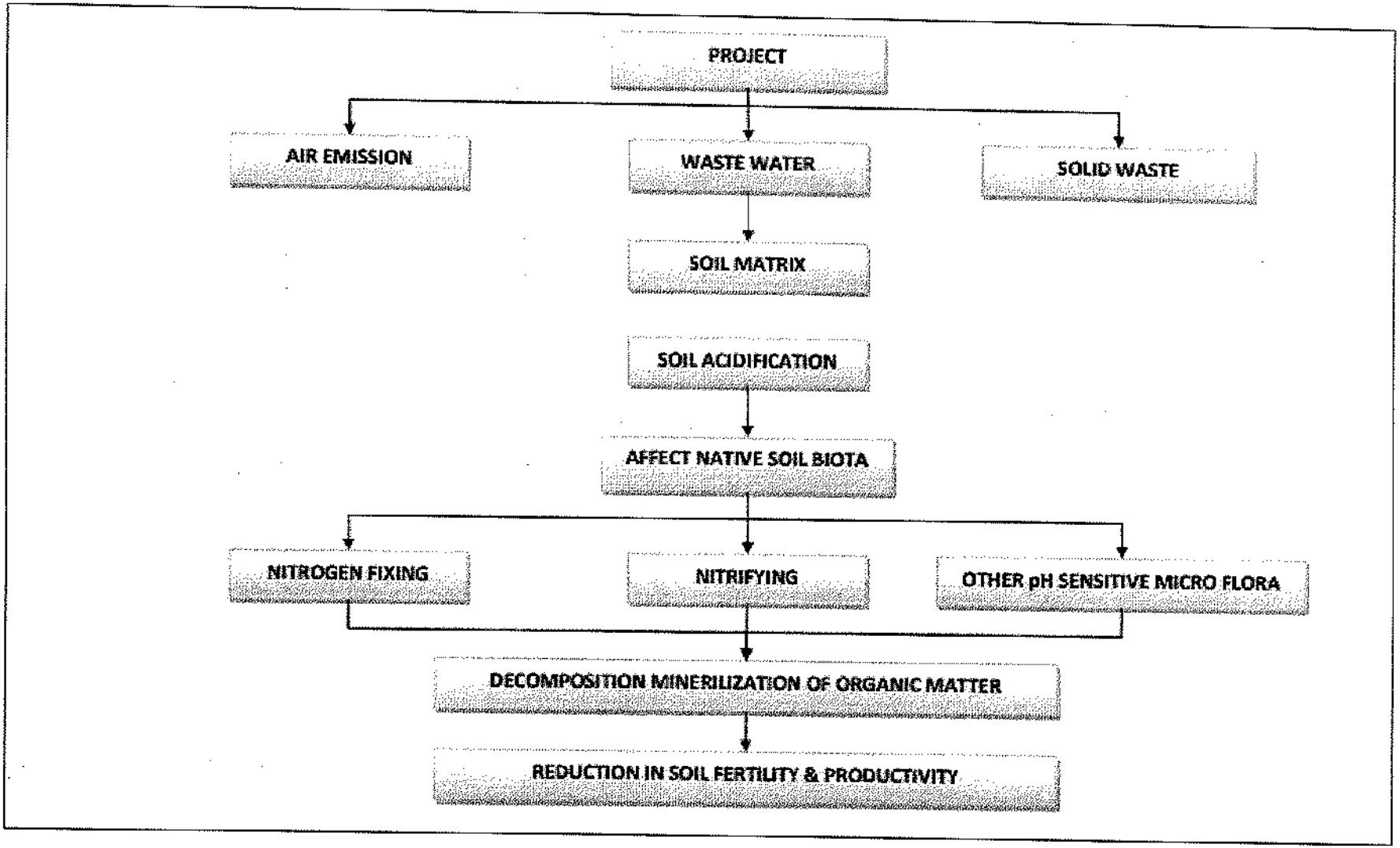

Figure 4. Impacts Network for Biological Flora and Fauna

For DANBLOCK BRAKES INDIA PVT LTD

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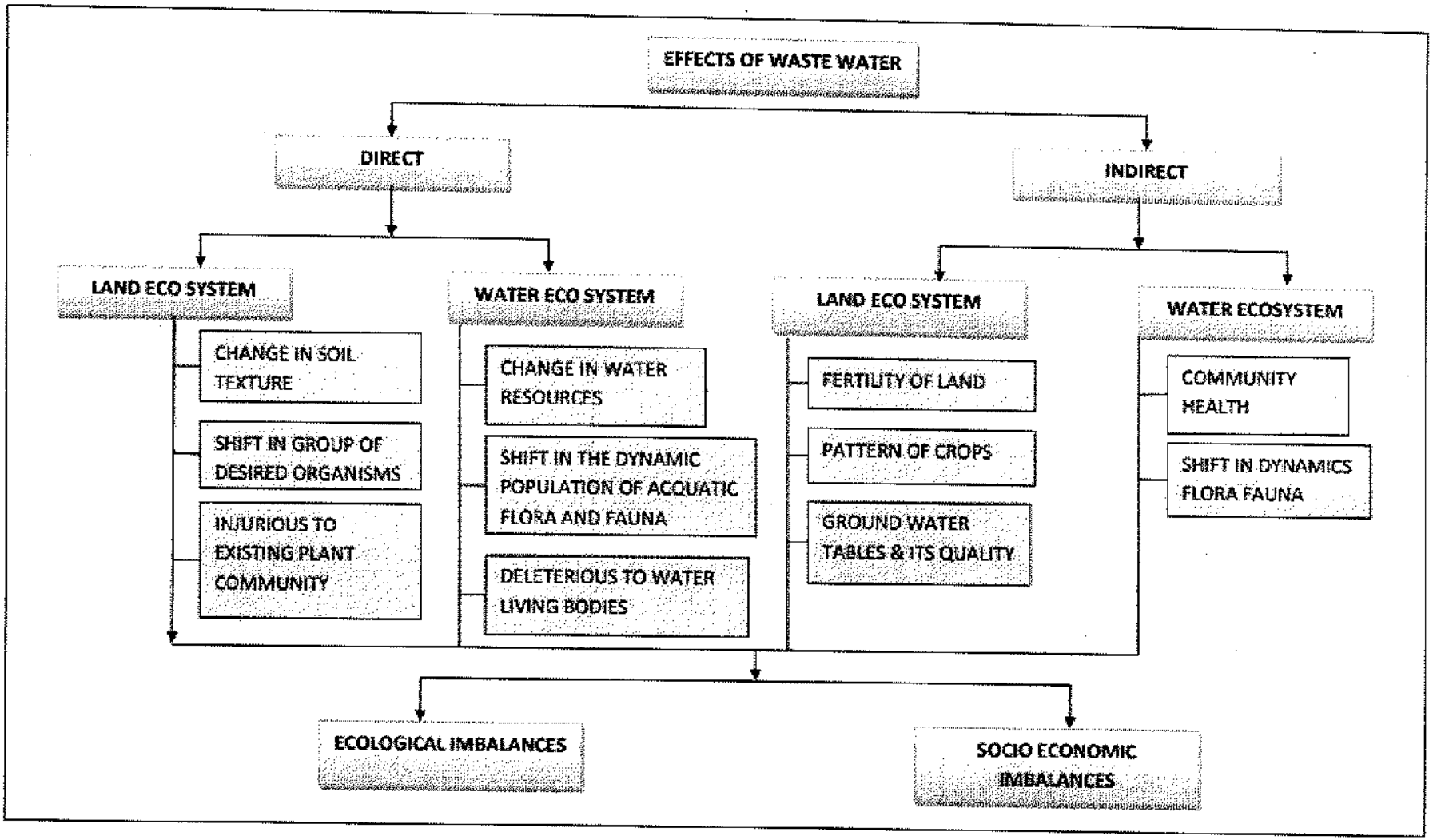

Figure 5. Identification of Likely Impacts of waste water

For DANBLOCK BRAKES INDIA PVT LTD

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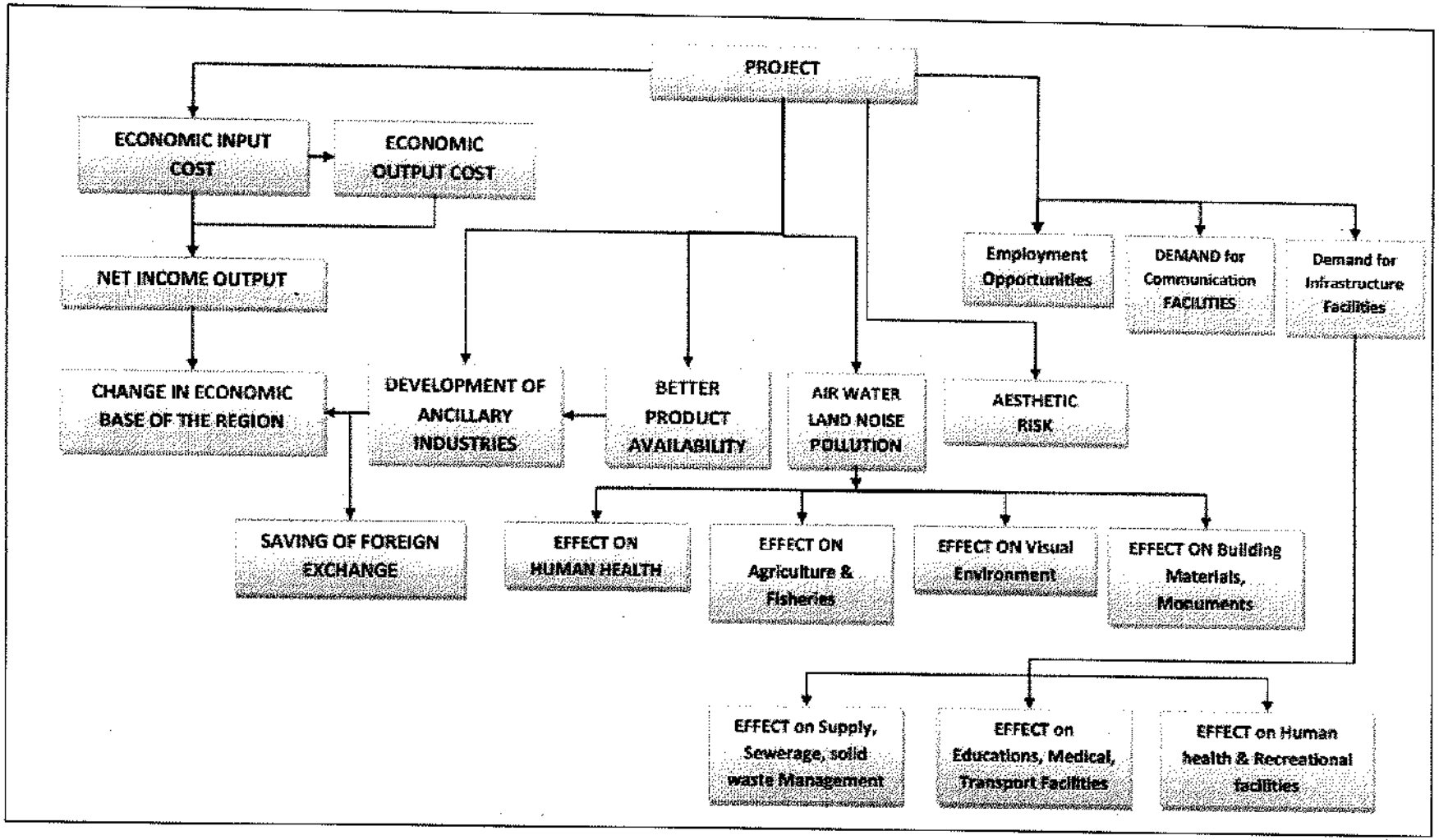

Figure 6. Impacts Network for Socio Economic & Cultural Environment

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Prediction of Impact and Mitigation Measures on Air Quality

Impacts

- The use of D.G. sets is anticipated only during power failure and hence is temporary and requires standard measures.
- Movements of vehicles for loading and unloading of raw material and final product.
- Dust emission from the transportation vehicles will mainly contribute to NOx and Carbon Monoxide.
- Emissions from manufacturing processes.
- Fugitive emissions from material handling.
- Emissions (NOx, CO, and PM) from vehicular movement.

Mitigation Measures

- Tree plantation would be provided to control and reduce odour and air pollution.
- Diesel generators will be operated only for emergency power backup. The emission source diesel generators will have adequate stack height will conformance to the set norms of CPCB and regular maintenance of diesel engines has to be ensured. Seasonal monitoring of air quality through an approved (NABL) monitoring agency will be carried out at these locations.
- Maintain good housekeeping practices
- Set speed limits of 10 km/hr on-site and off-site and cover trucks when necessary
- Management will ensure that all the private and commercial vehicles entering into the site are in proper condition and there is no visual sign of major emissions from the vehicles. Also it is to be ensured that all the vehicles are holding valid Pollution under Control Certificates.
- Ensure that vehicles are turned off when not in use.
- Ensure proper availability of fire-fighting system
- Prohibit any kind of smoke or fire on-site

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Table 1. Air Pollution control are provided throughout the facility

S.No.	Sources of emission	Control Measures Proposed	Stack Height from GL(m)	Stack top dimension (in Metres)
Existing				
1	Induction Furnace (6T/H) - 2Nos with 2 Crucibles each	Common fumes extraction system, Cartridge bag filter with stack	30.0	1.0
2	Induction Furnace (1T/H) 3 Nos. with 3 Crucibles each	Common fumes extraction system, wet scrubber with stack	15.0	0.8
3	Sand Shake out plant (1)	Individual Cartridge Bag Filter with stack	30.0	1.2
4	Sand Plant (2)	Individual Cartridge Bag Filter with stack	30.0	1.2
5	Cool Drum	Cartridge Bag Filter with stack	30.0	1.45
6	DISA Shot Blasting	Cartridge Bag Filter with stack	8.0	0.3
7	Online Shot Blast	Cartridge Bag Filter with stack	13.0	0.6
8	Tumb Shot Blast Finishing 1T	Cartridge Bag Filter with stack	7.0	0.2
9	Span Core Shooter	Wet scrubber with stack	4.0	0.45
10	Laempe Core Shooter	Wet scrubber with stack	4.6	0.40
11	Core Shop	Cartridge Bag Filter with stack	9.3	0.40
12	Fettling Shop	Cartridge Bag Filter with stack	7.5	0.40
13	500 KVA DG Set	Acoustic enclosures with stack	9.8	0.23
Proposed				
1	Induction Furnace (10T/H) – 1 Nos with Dual track 2 Crucibles each	Common fumes extraction system, Cartridge bag filter with stack	30.0	1.0
2	Sand plant (1)	Individual Cartridge Bag Filter with stack	30.0	1.2
4	Cool Drum	Cartridge Bag Filter with stack	30.0	1.45
5	Online Shot Blast	Cartridge Bag Filter with stack	13.0	0.6
	Grinding Machine		13.0	0.6

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Prediction of Impacts and Mitigation Measures on the Noise Environment

Impacts on Noise and Vibration

- Movements of vehicles and noise of motors, including other machineries like air blowers and centrifugations result in increase of ambient noise level and have adverse impact on the sensitive receptors.
- Improper handling and irregular maintenance of operating machines including pumps, generators, air diffusers, etc may lead to increased noise & vibration during operation activity
- The use of D.G. set during power failure.

Mitigation Measures

- Green Belt to be developed and maintained to abate the noise pollution created during the operation of machineries.
- Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) such as ear muffs, etc. to the workers exposed to heavy noise for longer duration.
- An acoustic enclosure D.G set will be provided to plant, this D.G set will be reduced the noise level upto 10 dB(A) to 15 dB(A). Noise level will be maintained less than 55 dB(A).
- Noise monitoring will be carried out in plant.
- The machineries to be used will be serviced and maintained to control generation of noise and vibration. Vehicles used for transportation will be serviced regularly and maintained properly to avoid any generation of unwanted noise.
- Employees working in noisy environment will be made mandatory to wear ear muffs/ear plugs to avoid any adverse impact of noise on them. Employees exposed to hand vibration while handling/operating heavy machineries will compulsorily wear anti vibration gloves made up of visco-elastic material

Prediction of Impacts and Mitigation Measures on Water Environment

Impacts

- Wastewater arising from operation phase for the workers at plant.
- Spillage of waste oil and spent oil will be generated from the D.G set.

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- Bleed off water generation from Cooling Tower.

Mitigation Measures

- Existing 25 KLD of capacity sewage treatment plant is available. In future the unit will install capacity of 40 KLD STP. The treated water will be used for Greenbelt development.
- Spent oil will be stored in leak proof sealed barrels and disposed of to TNPCB authorized re-processors.
- Proper storage of oil and lubricants and spent oil/used oil will be handover to TNPCB authorized person.
- The cooling Tower bleed-off water collected and treated in Collection cum Re - circulation tank.

S. No	Description	Existing Quantity (KLD)	Proposed Quantity (KLD)	After Expansion (KLD)	Final Disposal Points
1	Sewage	20.5	4	24.5	Sewage is being treated in the STP (Existing capacity 25 KLD, Proposed Cap 40 KLD). Treated Sewage is being used for Green Belt. Sludge will be used as manure for Green Bel.
2	Cooing tower bleed off	30	10	40	Cooling Tower Bleed off is collected from the Collection cum Re - circulation tank and the treated water will be used in cooling tower.

Prediction of Impacts and Mitigation Measures on Soil

The overall impact on soil is negligible as the used water is recycled in the plant and the domestic sewage generated will be treated in STP and treated water will be used for greenbelt. The dust collected from bag filters, Mill waste generated from recycling water treatment shall be stored and disposed properly to avoid any soil contamination.

Green belt development surrounding the plant site would reduce the soil erosion and surrounding ecology and aesthetic appearance of the area. Trees will absorb specific air pollutants, reduce noise pollution, reduce soil temperature, help in

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holding moisture in the soil, attract more birds and overall will help in maintaining the homeostasis of the environment. Further to existing green belt, an additional area of greenbelt is proposed to be developed which will significantly improve the environmental quality.

Prediction of Impacts and Mitigation Measures on Socio-Economic Environment

The socio-economic impacts of the proposed expansion project could be assessed in terms of demand-supply aspects for goods and services in the area, pressure on natural resources and infrastructure, growth of industry, sustainability of livelihoods and employment.

Some indirect impacts can also be understood in terms of public health and safety, preserving local culture and aesthetics of the area Based on a close understanding and assessment, the socio-economic impacts of DIPL's proposed secondary steel making project are predicted as follows:

Table 2: Socio Economic Impacts of the project

S.No	Impact Area	Predicted Impacts	
		Positive	Negative
1	Impact on land resources	No shifts in land use pattern would occur	Nil
2	Human Settlement	No land acquisition and displacement of people or habitations would be involved. Land required for project expansion already exists within factory premises of the project proponents in Gummidipoondi	Nil
3	Livelihoods	No loss of existing livelihoods in the area is expected to occur Additional livelihood opportunities are expected directly as also as spinoffs.	Increased influx of people in project construction and operation phases
4	Employment Generation	• Creation of employment opportunities for about 175 local skilled and semi-skilled workers during project construction phase. • Creation of sustainable employment for additional 25 skilled& semi-skilled workers during project operation	Nil

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		phase, in production as also auxiliary activities. • Multiplier effect due to induced growth during construction and operational phases in downstream and upstream project activities will generate more employment opportunities to local women and youth.	
5	Spinoffs	Emergence of local entrepreneurs in complementary activities such as small business, transportation, education, housekeeping, repairs, Houses rents, Ration shops and maintenance etc	Possible emergence of increased and unfair competition in local markets adversely impacting businesses and livelihoods of some
6	Incomes and Revenues	Improved tax revenues to Devarapally Village and State exchequer	Nil
7	Demographics	• The population levels of the neighboring villages are not likely to change in any significant manner. • The lifestyles are expected to improve in tune with the rise in incomes and improvement in infrastructure facilities. • The skill sets of the local residents are expected to improve in keeping with the emerging employment opportunities.	Health of people residing in the buffer impact zone is likely to be impacted adversely if pollution control systems does not work efficiently
8	Impact on Physical Infrastructure such as roads and power distribution net work	Road and power network in the area is expected to be strengthened further as a sequel to industrial development around.	Increased vehicle traffic due to movement of raw material and finished products can increase traffic on existing roads
9	Social Infrastructure	Improvement to housing stock, educational facilities and healthcare facilities in the neighboring villages	Increased pressure on residential accommodation, water supply and sanitation in the neighborhood.

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10	Community Aesthetics	• Housing construction in the area is expected to improve in the years to go as a sequel to industrial development. • There are no heritage precincts and archaeological monuments around the project location that would be adversely impacted.	Nil

Prediction of Impact and Mitigation Measures biotic environment

Impacts

This project is aimed at expansion of existing production capacity. Hence no physical changes happen in core area. No removal of existing buildings and tree cover in the expansion project. The activities associated with the proposed activity will have very less impacts on terrestrial flora and fauna of the core area and buffer zone area. There are no migratory corridors, nesting and Breeding sites within the core zone. No need to take any mitigation measures specific to these parameters. From the list of floral and faunal species it is very clear that there are no Rare or Endangered or Endemic or Threatened (REET) species present in core or buffer zones.

Mitigation Measures

The project site is devoid of any major vegetation cover and wild fauna. The project site is located industrial area. Therefore, no significant impact envisaged on biological environment. There are no rare or endangered species of flora or fauna in the project site. No migratory route of any wild/avian fauna in the project area is observed or recorded. The NBWL application details are enclosed in **Annexure 18.**

Positive impacts on and Mitigation Measures Ecological aspects

Aesthetics

Due the present plantation activities within the boundary of the site, the aesthetic value of the region will be enhanced. The beauty of the region will be enhanced through various flowering plants which intern attracts bird species of the region. More ornamental, palm trees, uncommon verities of the climbers and shrubs

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which are suitable to the region can be taken into criteria. Involving local villagers in plantation activities and educating the people on importance of biodiversity leads to protection and conservation of flora and fauna in long term.

Carbon sink

Within the study area i.e in the buffer zone, the avenue plantation activities, rehabilitating degraded lands contribute to mitigating climate change. These actions increase the rate and quantity of carbon sequestration in biomass. Introduction of trees on non-forest or degraded forest lands, Village plantations, restoration of natural forest, watershed protection, orchards and perennial cultures, agro-forestry activities enhance the ecological and economic values.

Based on the above analysis, it can be concluded that even though there are no ecologically sensitive habitats in core and buffer zones, the impact will not be there on any habitat in any other manner. However, to promote the environmental sustainability of the total area, the above measures can be taken.

Anticipated general impacts due to Steel industry on Flora and fauna:

Steel production has a number of impacts on the environment, including air emissions (PM 10, PM2.5, SO2 & NOx), wastewater contaminants, hazardous wastes and solid wastes. Virtually all of the greenhouse gas emissions associated with steel production is from the carbon dioxide emissions related to energy consumption. Gaseous emissions and metal dust are the most prominent sources of waste from furnaces.

Dust may be generated during the operation phase of the unit. Fugitive dust is anticipated from slag crusher and material transportation. During operation of plant, dust particles may be emitted from the processes/activities. The generation of dust can have a negative effect on vegetation when emitted to the surrounding environment. Gaseous emissions may reduce air quality with impacts on human health.

Mitigation Measures for Habitat specific alternations

- Maintenance of the native plant species for conservation.
- Not to discharge and solid or liquid wastes directly or indirectly into the surrounding habitat.

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- Regular consultation with local forest officials and NGOs to improve the degraded habitat and participate in conservation practices also with them.
- Conducting more awareness programmes near the surrounding villagers and local staff members.

The core project area, the adjoining areas shares similar habitat, and thus clearing of ground will not eliminate habitat of any species permanently. Overall, there are no threats for increasing the rarity of any species under this criterion.

Considering these aspects, a comprehensive green belt development plan is proposed which shall improve the existing status of ecosystems and associated biodiversity in the nearby area. These habitat improvement efforts shall not only cover the project core area but adjoining areas as well.

Impacts on traffic

Peak traffic was found to be 1495 PCU/hr at Gummidipoondi to Kallur Road. The capacity of road for 2 lanes (one way) is taken as 2900 PCU/hr as per IRC Standards. Hence the V/C Ratio for the road is found to be 1495/2900 = 0.5. Hence the level of service for the road is "C" & the performance is "Good". Volume of the Gummidipoondi to Kallur Road is moderate at present & a normal flow condition could be observed throughout the day.

Overall Environmental Impacts and mitigation measures of the project

The unit will be followed Zero liquid discharge (ZLD) method, the STP treated water will be utilized for Greenbelt development and cooling tower bleed off water will be recycled. The unit will provide air pollution control measures (Bag Filter and Dust Collector) with Adequate stack height. The solid and Hazardous waste disposed to TNPCB authorized person. The energy efficiency measures will be adopted in the plant. Hence the mitigation measures are reducing pollution load and climate change, GHG emission, temperature rise.

For DANBLOCK BRAKES INDIA PVT LTD

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PROPOSALS RECOMMENDED BY SC-NBWL INVOLVING PULICAT BIRD SANCTUARY, TAMIL NADU.

S. No	Subject	Date of Clearance	Area in Ha
1.	Proposal for expansion of steel unit to extent of 5.6 Ha in Gummudipoondi Taluk of Thiruvallur District, Tamil Nadu 7.87 km away from Pulicat Bird Sanctuary in default ESZ. FP/TN/IND/6571/2022	Recommended in 78th SC NBWL meeting held on 22nd Feb, 2024	-
2.	Proposal for expansion of steel melting plant and rolling mill over an area of 3.015 ha of Non-forest land for the production of 76,000 TPA of Re-rolled products/structural and 83,000 TPA of Ms Billets by M/s Kanishk Steel Industries Ltd in default Eco-sensitive Zone of Pulicat Bird Sanctuary about 9.09 km from the Sanctuary. FP/TN/IND/6212/2022	Recommended in 78th SC NBWL meeting held on 22nd Feb, 2024	-
3.	Proposal for use of 215.834 ha non-forest land for Development of Industrial Park with Industrial Housing Facility at Soorapoondi and Vaniamallee villages, Gummidipoondi Taluk, Thiruvallur District, Tamil Nadu 5.00 Kms away from the Pulicat Bird Sanctuary in its default Eco-sensitive Zone. WL/TN/INFRA/442689/2023	Recommended in 77th SC NBWL meeting held on 30th January, 2024	-
4.	Proposal for use of 279.995Ha. (691.587Acres) non-forest land for development of Industrial Park at Manallur and Soorapoondi villages, Gummidipoondi Taluk, Thiruvallur District, Tamil Nadu in the default ESZ at a distance of 5 km from Pulicat Lake Bird Sanctuary. WL/TN/INFRA/435801/2023	Recommended in 77th SC NBWL meeting held on 30th January, 2024	-
5.	Proposal for use of 0.405 ha land for proposed production of Linear Alkyl Benzene Sulphonic Acid (LABSA)-Detergeo Chem Private Limited 8.12 Kms away from the Pulicat Bird Sanctuary, Thiruvallur, Tamil Nadu. FP/TN/IND/3719/2018	Recommended in 75th SC NBWL meeting held on 17th November, 2023.	-
6.	Proposal for use of 3.72 ha of non-forest land from Pulicat Lake Bird Sanctuary for construction of Training walls for permanent stability of Bar Mouth at Pulicat village, Ponneri taluk, Tiruvallur district of Tamil Nadu over a length of 160m in North and 150mt in South with crest of 4 mtr. WL/TN/Approach/411858/2022	Recommended in 75th SC NBWL meeting held on 17th November, 2023.	-
7.	Proposal for expansion of Carbon Black Plant (12,500 MTPM to 18750 MTPM)	Recommended in 53rd SC NBWL meeting held on 25th Feb, 2019	-

	along with power plant (33.7 MW to 47 MW)		
8.	Proposal for capacity enhancement of resin manufacturing from 100 TPM to 1700 TPM at S.F.No. 176B/4, 1818, 182/1, 182/2, 183/3, 186/1B, 186/2, 187/1A, 187/2, 187/1B, 187/2B, 187/3B, 187/1C at Chinna Odulapuram, Village, Dummidipondi Taluk, Thiruvur District by Century Ply Boards (India) Limited	Recommended in 49th SC NBWL meeting held on 13rd June, 2018.	-
9.	Proposal for wildlife clearance for use of 36.98 ha of proposed ESZ for the expansion by addition of 1 X 135 MW (GCPP & In-lieu of the one of the existing 60 MW unit) and 1 X 135 MW (IPP) imported coal based thermal power plant	Recommended in 48th SC NBWL meeting held on 27th March, 2018.	-
10.	Construction of fish landing centre and allied works in Annamalaicherry village of Ponneri Taluk of Pulicat Bird Sanctuary, Thiruvallur district, Tamil Nadu.	Recommended in 39th SC NBWL meeting held on 23rd August, 2016.	-
11.	Diversion of 0.20 ha in Pulicat Bird Sanctuary for construction of evacuation shelter (community hall building 2000 Persons capacity) at Pazhaverkadu (Kottaikuppam) in Tiruvallur district, Tamil Nadu.	Recommended in 35th SC NBWL meeting held on 18th August, 2015.	0.20 ha
12.	Diversion of 1.11 ha of forest land from Pulicat Bird Sanctuary for construction of high level bridge at Km 0/4, Chennai Pulicat Road to Pasiyavaram Road, Tamil Nadu.	Recommended in 32nd SC NBWL meeting held on 21st January, 2015	1.11 ha
13.	Diversion of 0.65 ha of forest land from Pulicat Bird Sanctuary for construction of fish landing centre at Periyamongagodu in Thiruvallur district, Tamil Nadu.	Recommended in 32nd SC NBWL meeting held on 21st January, 2015	0.65 ha
	Total		**1.96 ha**

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Fresh Proposals to be Discussed

Category Name - Irrigation

S.No.	Name of the proposal
35.	Proposal for use of 17.649 ha of forest land from buffer zone of Ramgarh Vishdhari Tiger Reserve for construction of canal (LMC&RMC) for Gararda Medium Irrigation Project, Bundi, Rajasthan. WL/RJ/IRRIG/436540/2023

35. Proposal No: WL/RJ/IRRIG/436540/2023

1	Proposal Name	Proposal for use of 17.649 ha of forest land from buffer zone of Ramgarh Vishdhari Tiger Reserve for construction of canal (LMC&RMC) for Gararda Medium Irrigation Project, Bundi, Rajasthan.
2	Name of the protected area involved	Ramgarh Vishdhari Tiger Reserve
3	Proposal Number	WL/RJ/IRRIG/436540/2023
4	State Name	RAJASTHAN
5	Whether the proposal is sub-judice	No
6	Area of the protected area(Ha)	1018
7	Area proposed for diversion / De-notification	17.6494
8	Total Diverted Area from Protected Area	17.6494
9	Status of ESZ if any	Draft notification on 30th December, 2020 has been expired. Revised proposal is awaited from the State Govt.
10	Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972	Minor disturbances to wildlife habitat will be caused during project implementation. Mitigative measures are being prescribed.
11	Whether linear/non-linear	Linear
12	Whether EC obtained	No
13	Name of the application Agency	EXECUTIVE ENGINEER WR PROJECT DIV BUNDI
14	Date of submission	17/07/2023
15	Total number of trees to be felled	2620
16	Maps depicting the	Yes

	Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	
17	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	About 0.5 km from the dam site land on both sides of Mangli river is very good and fertile but its full value cannot be derived without application of water for irrigation. The land at lower elevations is receiving irrigation facilities from Bhimlat canal and left canal of Chambal Project. Some more area is getting irrigation facilities. Even after this sizeable part of the good land will remain uncovered and can be irrigated only from canal at higher elevation from the proposed dam as it is at higher elevation.
18	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Ramgarh Vishdhari Tiger Reserve is home to wild boar, panther, common langur, striped hyena, sloth bear, sambhar, spotted deer, Indian porcupine, blue bull, jackal, common kingfisher etc.
19	Violation (if any) done by the User Agency in the past?	No
20	Type of forest	Tropical thorn forest.
21	Proposed Mitigation Measures	As per part IV
22	Recommendation of the state board for wildlife	Proposal was recommended by State Board for Wild life through circulation.
23	Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden	Recommended
24	Conditions imposed by Chief Wild Life Warden	The Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal subject to the following conditions: 1. 2 % of the proportional project cost of the project falling within Protected Area should be deposited in RPACS by the user agency for relocation of villages/land acquisition. 2. No work shall be done before sunrise and after sunset in the Protected Area. 3. No material of any kind should be extracted from the Protected Area. 4. There will be no felling of trees and burning of fuel wood

		inside the Protected Area 5. The waste material generated should be disposed outside the Protected Area. 6. There will be no labor camp within 1 km from the boundary of Protected Area. 7. No blasting will be carried out within 1 km from the boundary of Protected Area during the work. 8. To restrict movement of wild animals towards the canal in the protected area, adequate mitigative measures such as wall/chain fencing will be constructed by the User Agency. 9. Green belt should be created by the User Agency on the periphery of the Project Area. 10. There shall be no high mast/beam/search lights & high sounds within 1 km from the Protected Area boundary. 11. The user agency and project personnel will comply with the provisions of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972. 12. Maintenance activity of any nature should be carried out only after seeking formal approval from competent authority of tiger reserve/PA. 13. Any permission/clearance required under FCA-1980 or other acts may be taken as per rules. 14. User Agency shall provide water from the pipeline passing through the wildlife area for filling up the percolation tanks and saucer pits at locations indicated by DCF. 15. To avoid wildlife slipping into the canal, ramps will be made by user agency at about 500 m intervals, as per requirement. 16. In addition 6 feet wall must be constructed on both sides of canal to prevent wildlife from falling into the pucca canal.
25	Comments of NTCA	NTCA vide letter no.7-96/2024-NTCA dated5thNovember, 2024 has recommended the proposal subject to the following mitigation measures: 1. No material of any kind should be extracted from the tiger reserve. 2. Prohibit any form of waste dumping, especially near water bodies or forest areas.

		3. No work shall be done before sunrise and after sunset in the project area. 4. To restrict movement of wildlife towards canal appropriate measures should be taken such as chain link fencing should be constructed by the user agency. 5. It will be ensured that proper water management is to be done to maintain ecology of aquatic habitats and avoid disrupting water availability for wildlife. 6. Installation of wildlife overpasses or underpasses to maintain connectivity between habitats and allow animals to move freely across the landscape. 7. After construction, restore disturbed areas by replanting native vegetation to maintain ecosystem balance. 8. No felling of trees and setting up of labour camps is permitted within the protected area. 9. Any other mitigations for protection of wild animals from accidents/drowning will be done by the user agency in consultation with forest department.
26	Comments of Ministry	The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.
27	Uploaded Document	recommended list of ramgarh vishdhari tiger reserve.pdf

recommended list of ramgarh vishdhari tiger reserve.pdf

RECOMMENDED PROPOSALS INVOLVING RAMGARH VISHDHARI TIGER RESERVE, RAJASTHAN.

S.No	Subject	Status	Area in Ha
1	Proposal for use of 28.8 ha of forest land from buffer area of Ramgarh Vishdhari Tiger Reserve for widening of Laxmipura-DoraDabi-Ranaji Ka Guda NH-12 district-Bundi, Rajasthan- FP/RJ/ROAD/29812/ 2017	Recommended in 80th SC NBWL meeting held on 09.10.2024	28.8
2	Proposal for use of 4.44 ha of forest land from Ramgarh Vishdhari Tiger Reserve for widening & Strengthening from Bundi Dalelpura Alodh Mandi MDR-52 in Km 5/0 to 22/0, Rajasthan-FP/RJ/ROAD/6284/ 2022	Recommended in 71st SC NBWL meeting held on 29.12.2022	4.44
3	Proposal for use of 5.64 ha of forest land from Ramgarh Vishdhari Tiger Reserve for widening & strengthening from Bundi Dalelpura Alodh Mandi MDR-52 in Km 5/0 to 22/0, Rajasthan-FP/RJ/ROAD/6285/ 2022	Recommended in 71st SC NBWL meeting held on 29.12.2022	5.64
	Total		**38.88**

Fresh Proposals to be Discussed

Category Name - Mining / Quarrying

S.No.	Name of the proposal
36.	Proposal for use of 80.77 ha forest land for Durgapur Opencast Project Mine in favour of M/s Western Coalfields Limited in District Chandrapur within tiger corridor connecting Tadoba Andhari Tiger Reserve - Kanhargoan Wildlife Sanctuary - Tipeshwar Wildlife Sanctuary in Chandrapur District, Maharashtra. WL/MH/MIN/QRY/463196/2024
37.	Proposal for quarrying Black Granite over an extent of 14.53.0 Ha in SF.No.155/2 of government poramboke land in Karandapalli Village, Denkanikottai Taluk, Krishnagiri District 8.8 kms away from the Cauvery South Wildlife Sanctuary in default ESZ. WL/TN/MIN/QRY/433503/2023
38.	Proposal for Multi Color Granite Quarry over an Extent: 1.91.24ha S.F.No.690/2(P), 690/3(P) & 690/4 of Karikali Village, Gujiliamparai Taluk, Dindigul District in favour of M/s. Terraa Stones 8.30 kms away from Kadavur Slender Loris Wildlife Sanctuary in default ESZ. WL/TN/MIN/QRY/492684/2024
39.	Proposal for multi coloured granite quarry project over an extent of 2.02.4 ha of Patta lands in S.F.No.688/1, 689, 692 (Part) & 693 in Karikali Village, Vedasandur Taluk, Dindigul District in favour of M/s. Elephant Granites 8.10 kms away from Kadavur Slender Loris Wildlife Sanctuary in default ESZ. WL/TN/MIN/QRY/493019/2024
40.	Proposal for Ordinary Earth extraction quarry over an extent of 3.33.20 Ha in S. F.No 130 [Part) of 29,988 Cubic meter total production in favour of Poovami Savudu Quarry Pvt. Ltd at a distance of 7.81 km from the Pulicat Lake Birds Sanctuary. WL/TN/MIN/QRY/493786/2024
41.	Proposal for Rough Stone Quarry Project Over an extent of 1.01.0 hectares of Patta land in S.F.No.15/2 of Sriramapuram Village, Vedasandur Taluk, Dindigul District by Thiru. N. Sadhasivam 9.10 kms away from Kadavur Slender Loris Wildlife Sanctuary in default ESZ. WL/TN/MIN/QRY/432598/2023
42.	Proposal for operating Black Granite Quarry in Ajjanahalli 935 (Part) in favour of M/s.Tamil Nadu Minerals Limited over an area of 3.385 ha at a distance of 8.160 kms away from the boundary of Cauvery South Wildlife Sanctuary in Dharmapuri district, Tamil Nadu. WL/TN/MIN/QRY/423147/2023
43.	Proposal for extraction of Multi Coloured Granite quarry Project over an extent of 1.05.1 ha of Patta lands in S.F.No.688/2 in Karikali Village, Gujiliamparai Taluk, Dindigul District in favour of M/s. Elephant Granites 8.10 km away from the Kadavur Slender loris Sanctuary in its default ESZ. WL/TN/MIN/QRY/493143/2024
44.	Proposal for extraction of Rough Stone in S.F.No.1365/2, 1365/3 & 1365/4(Part) over an extent of 2.67.0 ha in Anjehalli Village, Pennagaram Taluk, Dharmapuri District about 5.160 km away from the Cauvery South Wildlife Sanctuary. WL/TN/MIN/QRY/483482/2024

45.	Proposal for Black Granite (Dolerite) Quarry belonging to Tvl. Tamilkumaran Productions Private Limited over an extent of 3.14.0ha in S.F.Nos. 830 (Part) West and 835/3 of Ajjanahalli Village, Pennagaram Taluk, Dharmapuri District at a distance of 7.9 km within default eco-sensitive zone. WL/TN/MIN/QRY/465197/2024
46.	Proposal for extraction of rough Stone in S.F.No.506/2 (Part) over an extent of 2.00.0 Ha in P. Chettihalli Village, Palacode Taluk in Dharmapuri District 9.40 km away from the Cauvery South Wildlife Sanctuary in default ESZ. WL/TN/MIN/QRY/483368/2024
47.	Proposal for extraction of Black Granites in Government Porambke Land in S.F. No.896 over an extent of 17.50.0 Ha by Tamil Nadu Mines and Mineral in Ajjanahalli Village, Pennagaram Taluk of Dharmapuri District 6.816 km away from the Cauvery South Wild Life Sanctuary in default ESZ. WL/TN/MIN/QRY/426578/2023

36. Proposal No: WL/MH/MIN/QRY/463196/2024

1	Proposal Name	Proposal for use of 80.77 ha fo
2	Name of the protected area involved	Tadoba Andhari Tiger Reserve
3	Proposal Number	WL/MH/MIN/QRY/463196/202
4	State Name	MAHARASHTRA
5	Whether the proposal is sub-judice	No
6	Area of the protected area(Ha)	172759
7	Area proposed for diversion / De-notification	80.77
8	Total Diverted Area from Protected Area	0
9	Status of ESZ if any	Final notified on 11th Septemb
10	Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972	As the area does not fall withi
11	Whether linear/non-linear	Non - Linear
12	Whether EC obtained	Yes
13	Name of the application Agency	Western Coalfields Ltd
14	Date of submission	27/02/2024
15	Total number of trees to be felled	93
16	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	Yes
17	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	The location of the site for coal The coal reserve proposed to b Hence, locating the project in F Durgapur OC Project is operati The Project is directly linked to
18	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Tadoba Andhari Tiger Reserve
19	Violation (if any) done by the User Agency in the past?	No
20	Type of forest	Tropical dry deciduous forest
21	Proposed Mitigation Measures	As in S.No. 24
22	Recommendation of the state board for wildlife	Proposal was recommended b
23	Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden	Recommended
24	Conditions imposed by Chief Wild Life Warden	1. The mitigation measures a 2. User agency should depos
25	Comments of NTCA	NTCA vide letter no.7-15/2025-NT

	1. The proposed mining are 2. The site had presence of 3. As per 2022 cycle of all In 4. Tadoba-Andhari Tiger Re 5. The reserve is surrounde 6. In addition to tigers, the 7. Tadoba-Andhari Tiger Re 8. Therefore, it is recommer
26Comments of Ministry	Proposal for use of 121.58 ha of The Standing Committee may lik
27Uploaded Document	tadoba-andheri tr.pdf

Proposals recommended by SC-NBWL involving Tadoba Andheri Tiger Reserve, Maharashtra.

S.No	Name of the proposal	Date of clearance	Area in Ha
1.	Proposal for use of 131.1255 ha (44.0937 ha forest land and 87.0858 ha non forestland) from tiger corridor connecting Tadoba Andheri Tiger Reserve and Indravati Tiger Reserve and tiger corridor land scape in between Tadoba Andheri Tiger Reserve and Tipeswar Wildlife Sanctuary and Kawal Tiger Reserve for the purpose of 132 KVDC Mul-SICOM Chandrapur Transmission line. WL/MH/TRANS/419749/2023	Recommended in 79th Meeting of SC-NBWL on 31st July, 2024	44.0937
2.	Proposal for use of 3.064 ha of forest land from the tiger corridor connecting Tadoba Andhari Tiger Reserve and Navegaon Nagzira Tiger Reserve for laying of 220 Kv D/C Transmission Line from existing Umred Sub Station to proposed Nagbhid Sub Station Under MSETCL. FP/MH/TRANS/44469/2020	Recommended in 79th Meeting of SC-NBWL on 31st July, 2024	3.064 ha
3.	Proposal for use of 3 ha non-forest land for construction of animal underpass at Nagbhid-Bramhapuri-Armori road, NH-353D in Km 109+650 & 111+175 in Tiger Corridor connecting NavegaonNagzira Tiger Reserve and Tadoba-Andhari Tiger Reserve in Chandrapur District, Maharashtra. FP/MH/ROAD/5948/2021	Recommended in 77th Meeting of SC-NBWL on 30th January, 2024	-
4.	Proposal for use of 225.21 ha of land from for conversion of existing Railway Narrow Gauge line into broad gauge line from Nagbhid station to Itwari Station in the jurisdiction of Nagpur Division of South East Central Railway passing through Umred Paoni Karandhla WLS (UPK WLS) and its Eco-sensitive zone and corridors connecting Tadoba-Andhari Tiger Reserve-Pench Tiger Reserve-Navegaon-Nagazira Tiger Reserve. FP/MH/RAIL/6722/2022	Recommended in 77th Meeting of SC-NBWL on 30th January, 2024	-
5.	Proposal for use of 37.631 ha forest land from tiger corridor connecting Tadoba Andhari Tiger Reserve, Kanhargaon Sanctuary, Indravati Tiger Reserve and Kawal Tiger Reserve for 4 lanning of existing 2-lane stretch from Bamni-(Design km 19.00) to MH/TG Border (Design km 51.985) {Design length-32.985 km] section of NH-930 D in the State of Maharashtra in favour of National Highways Authority of India. FP/MH/ROAD/30332/2017	Recommended in 74th Meeting of SC-NBWL held on 29" August, 2023	-

6.	Proposal for use of 36.038 ha land from Tiger corridor connecting Tadoba Andhari Tiger Reserve and Kawal Tiger Reserve for 4 lanning of existing 2lane stretch from Govindpur (MH/TG Border) (Design km 32.910) to Rajura (Design km 89.090) {Design length-56.180] section of NH-353 B in the State of Maharashtra in favour of National Highways Authority of India WL/MH/ROAD/412081/2022	Recommended in 74th Meeting of SC-NBWL held on 29" August, 2023	-
7.	Proposal for use of 121.58 ha of forest land in the tiger corridor connecting TadobaAndhari Tiger Reserve with Kawal Tiger Reserve for Durgapur extension deep Open Cast mining project by Western Coalfields Ltd, Maharashtra. FP/MH/MIN/6638/2022	Recommended in 72nd meeting of SC-NBWL held on 25.04.2023.	-
8.	Proposal for use of 467.45 ha of non-forestland from TadobaAndhari Tiger Reserve in compt.No.C-26, C-27 & C-33A falling in village Hirapur, Govindpur and Pimparwadi in Pandharkawda division of Yavatamal Circle in favour of RCCPL Private Ltd. FP/MH/MIN/4954/2020	Recommended in 72nd meeting of SC-NBWL held on 25.04.2023.	-
9.	Proposal for use of 83.841 ha (revised 71.72 ha) of forest land from corridor connecting Navegaon-Nagzira-Tadoba-Andhari-Tiger Reserve for construction of New Broad Gauge Railway Line Page 49 of 65 between Wadsa-Gadchiroli Maharashtra. FP/MH/RAIL/26520/2017	Recommended in 72nd meeting of SC-NBWL held on 25.04.2023.	-
10.	Proposal for use of 34.1914 ha of forest land from corridor connecting Navegaon-Nagzira-Tadoba and Kanha Tiger Reserve for construction of 3rd railway line from DarekasaSalekasa Station in Gondia district (Rajnandgaon-Kalumna 3rd line project), Maharashtra. FP/MH/RAIL/45255/2020	Recommended in 72nd meeting of SC-NBWL held on 25.04.2023.	-
11.	Proposal for use of 25.149 ha of forestland in corridor of Tadoba-Andheri Tiger Reserve for construction of 800 kV, D/C Raigarh-Pugalur Transmission line by Power Grid Corporation of India Limited in Chandrapur District, Maharashtra State	Recommended in 54th meeting of SC-NBWL held on 18th July 2019	-
	Total		**47.1577**

37. Proposal No: WL/TN/MIN/QRY/433503/2023

1	Proposal Name	Proposal for quarrying Black Granite over an extent of 14.53.0 Ha in SF.No.155/2 of government poramboke land in Karandapalli Village, Denkanikottai Taluk, Krishnagiri District 8.8 kms away from the Cauvery South Wildlife Sanctuary in default ESZ.
2	Name of the protected area involved	Cauvery South Wild Life Sanctuary
3	Proposal Number	WL/TN/MIN/QRY/433503/2023
4	State Name	TAMIL NADU
5	Whether the proposal is sub-judice	No
6	Area of the protected area(Ha)	68640.6
7	Area proposed for diversion / De-notification	0
8	Total Diverted Area from Protected Area	0
9	Status of ESZ if any	ESZ proposal has not been received from the State Government.
10	Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972	Does not arise. Since the project site falls outside the boundary of Cauvery South Wildlife Sanctuary.
11	Whether linear/non-linear	Non - Linear
12	Whether EC obtained	No
13	Name of the application Agency	M/S. TAMIL NADU MINERALS LIMITED
14	Date of submission	28/06/2023
15	Total number of trees to be felled	NA
16	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	Yes
17	Brief justification on the	The present proposal for extraction of Black Granites in Government

	proposal as given by the applicant agency	Poramboke Land in S.F. No. 155/2 over an extent of 14.53 Ha by Tamil Nadu Mines and Mineral in Karandapalli Village, Denkanikottai Taluk of Krishnagiri District.
18	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Cauvery South Wildlife Sanctuary is home to elephants, leopards, and wild boar etc.
19	Violation (if any) done by the User Agency in the past?	No
20	Type of forest	NA
21	Proposed Mitigation Measures	As in S.No. 24
22	Recommendation of the state board for wildlife	Proposal was recommended by the Standing Committee of the State Board for Wild Life in the 1st meeting held on 21st November, 2024.
23	Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden	Recommended
24	Conditions imposed by Chief Wild Life Warden	The Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal subject to the following conditions: 1. The project proponent shall obtain all other statutory clearances, impact mitigation and wildlife conservation plan of Cauvery South Wildlife Sanctuary, Google map with GPS coordinates along with Land use pattern map. 2. Any other condition stipulated by the Conservator of Forests / District Forest Officer shall be followed.
25	Comments of NTCA	NA
26	Comments of Ministry	Cauvery South Wildlife Sanctuary was notified by the State Government on 07.11.2022. The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.
27	Uploaded Document	cauvery south wls, t.n.pdf

Proposals recommended by SC-NBWL involving Cauvery South Wildlife Sanctuary, Tamil Nadu.

S.No	Name of the Proposal	Date of Clearance	Area in Ha
1.	Proposal from Tvl. Amman Granites, Ajjanahalli Black Granite (Dolerite)Quarry Project over an Extent of 4.91.5Ha of Government Poramboke land inS.F.No.856 (Part) of Ajjanahalli Village, Pennagaram Taluk, Dharmapuri District in default ESZ about 6.43 km from Cauvery South Wildlife Sanctuary, Tamil Nadu WL/TN/MIN/QRY/436061/2023	Recommended in 77th Meeting held on 30.01.2024	-
2.	Proposal for use of 0.315 ha of forest land from Cauvery South Wildlife Sanctuary for laying of UG Optical Fibre Cable along the roadside from Dharmapuri to Anchettioutside right of way across Woddappatti R.F. and Biligundala R.F. in Hosur Wildlife Division, Tamil Nadu. WL/TN/OFC/436880/2023	Recommended in 75th Meeting held on 17.11.2023	0.315
	Total		**0.315**

38. Proposal No: WL/TN/MIN/QRY/492684/2024

1	Proposal Name	Proposal for Multi Color Granite Quarry over an Extent: 1.91.24ha S.F.No.690/2(P), 690/3(P) & 690/4 of Karikali Village, Gujiliamparai Taluk, Dindigul District in favour of M/s. Terraa Stones 8.30 kms away from Kadavur Slender Loris Wildlife Sanctuary in default ESZ.
2	Name of the protected area involved	Kadavur Slender Loris Sanctuary
3	Proposal Number	WL/TN/MIN/QRY/492684/2024
4	State Name	TAMIL NADU
5	Whether the proposal is sub-judice	No
6	Area of the protected area(Ha)	11806
7	Area proposed for diversion / De-notification	NA
8	Total Diverted Area from Protected Area	0
9	Status of ESZ if any	Proposal not received from the State Government.
10	Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972	Does not arise. Since the project site falls outside the boundary of Slender Loris Wildlife Sanctuary
11	Whether linear/non-linear	Non - Linear
12	Whether EC obtained	No
13	Name of the application Agency	Terraa Stones
14	Date of submission	13/08/2024
15	Total number of trees to be felled	0
16	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	Yes
17	Brief justification on the	The present proposal for extraction of multi colour granite quarry in S. F.

	proposal as given by the applicant agency	Nos. 690/2 (P), 690/3 (P) & 690/4 over an extent of 1.91.24 Ha in Karikali Village, Gujiliamparai Taluk Dindigul District.by M/s. Terraa Stones.
18	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Kadavur Slender Loris Wildlife Sanctuary is home toRed slender loris andGray slender loris etc.
19	Violation (if any) done by the User Agency in the past?	No
20	Type of forest	NA
21	Proposed Mitigation Measures	As in S.No. 24.
22	Recommendation of the state board for wildlife	Proposal was recommended by State Board for Wild Life in the 1st meeting held on 21st November, 2024.
23	Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden	Recommended
24	Conditions imposed by Chief Wild Life Warden	The Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal subject to the following conditions: 1. The project proponent shall obtain all other statutory clearances, impact mitigation and wildlife conservation plan of Slender Loris Wildlife Sanctuary, Google map with GPS coordinates along with Land use pattern map. 2. Any other condition stipulated by the Conservator of Forests / District Forest Officer shall be followed. 3. The project proponent shall submit an undertaking stating that no disturbance will be caused to the wildlife during project implementation.
25	Comments of NTCA	NA
26	Comments of Ministry	Kadavur Slender Loris Wildlife Sanctuary was notified by the State Government on 12.10.2022. The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.

39. Proposal No: WL/TN/MIN/QRY/493019/2024

1	Proposal Name	Proposal for multi coloured granite quarry project over an extent of 2.02.4 ha of Patta lands in S.F.No.688/1, 689, 692 (Part) & 693 in Karikali Village, Vedasandur Taluk, Dindigul District in favour of M/s. Elephant Granites 8.10 kms away from Kadavur Slender Loris Wildlife Sanctuary in default ESZ.
2	Name of the protected area involved	Kadavur Slender Loris Wildlife Sanctuary
3	Proposal Number	WL/TN/MIN/QRY/493019/2024
4	State Name	TAMIL NADU
5	Whether the proposal is sub-judice	No
6	Area of the protected area(Ha)	119
7	Area proposed for diversion / De-notification	NA
8	Total Diverted Area from Protected Area	0
9	Status of ESZ if any	Under preparation
10	Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972	Does not arise. Since the project site falls outside the boundary of Slender Loris Wildlife Sanctuary
11	Whether linear/non-linear	Non - Linear
12	Whether EC obtained	No
13	Name of the application Agency	ELEPHANT GRANITES
14	Date of submission	16/08/2024
15	Total number of trees to be felled	0
16	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the	No

	diversion proposal included or not	
17	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	The present proposal for extraction of multi colour granite quarry in S. F. Nos. 688/1, 689, 692 (part) and 693 over an extent of 2.02.40 Ha in Karikali Village, Vedasandur Taluk Dindigul District by M/s. Elephant Granites.
18	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Kadavur Slender Loris Wildlife Sanctuary is home toRed slender lorisand Gray slender loris etc.
19	Violation (if any) done by the User Agency in the past?	No
20	Type of forest	NA
21	Proposed Mitigation Measures	As in S.No. 24.
22	Recommendation of the state board for wildlife	Proposal was recommended by the Standing Committee of the State Board for Wild Life in the 1st meeting held on 21st November, 2024.
23	Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden	Recommended
24	Conditions imposed by Chief Wild Life Warden	The Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal subject to the following conditions: 1. The project proponent shall obtain all other statutory clearances, impact mitigation and wildlife conservation plan of Slender Loris Wildlife Sanctuary, Google map with GPS coordinates along with Land use pattern map. 2. Any other condition stipulated by the Conservator of Forests / District Forest Officer shall be followed. 3. The project proponent shall submit an undertaking stating that no disturbance will be caused to the wildlife during project implementation.
25	Comments of NTCA	NA
26	Comments of Ministry	Kadavur Slender Loris Sanctuary was notified by the State Government on 12.10.2022. The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.

40. Proposal No: WL/TN/MIN/QRY/493786/2024

1	Proposal Name	Proposal for Ordinary Earth extraction quarry over an extent of 3.33.20 Ha in S. F.No 130 [Part) of 29,988 Cubic meter total production in favour of Poovami Savudu Quarry Pvt. Ltd at a distance of 7.81 km from the Pulicat Lake Birds Sanctuary.
2	Name of the protected area involved	Pulicat Lake Bird Sanctuary
3	Proposal Number	WL/TN/MIN/QRY/493786/2024
4	State Name	TAMIL NADU
5	Whether the proposal is sub-judice	No
6	Area of the protected area(Ha)	15367
7	Area proposed for diversion / De-notification	0
8	Total Diverted Area from Protected Area	0
9	Status of ESZ if any	Revised proposal is awaited from the State Government.
10	Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972	Does not arise. Since the project site falls outside the boundary of Pulicat Lake Birds Sanctuary
11	Whether linear/non-linear	Non - Linear
12	Whether EC obtained	No
13	Name of the application Agency	POOVAMI SAVUDU QUARRY
14	Date of submission	23/08/2024
15	Total number of trees to be felled	0
16	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	No
17	Brief justification on the	The present proposal for extraction of ordinary earth quarry in S. F. No.

	proposal as given by the applicant agency	130 (part) over an extent of 3.33.20 Ha in Poovami Village, Tiruvallur District by Thiru. B. Suresh Kumar.
18	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Pulicat Lake Bird Sanctuary is home toSpot billed duck, Besra sparrow hawk, Pied Avocet, Painted snipe, Grey plover, Marsh harrier, Rufous turtle dove, Brown headed gull, Indian Great reed warbler, Blue chat and Yellow throated sparrow etc.
19	Violation (if any) done by the User Agency in the past?	No
20	Type of forest	
21	Proposed Mitigation Measures	NA
22	Recommendation of the state board for wildlife	Proposal was recommended by the Standing Committee of the State Board for Wild Life in the 1st meeting held on 21st November, 2024.
23	Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden	Recommended
24	Conditions imposed by Chief Wild Life Warden	The Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal subject to the following conditions: 1. The project proponent shall obtain all other statutory clearances, impact mitigation and wildlife conservation plan of Pulicat Lake Birds Sanctuary, Google map with GPS coordinates along with Land use pattern map. 2. Any other condition stipulated by the Additional Principal Chief Conservator of Forests and Director / Wildlife Warden shall be followed. 3. The project proponent shall submit an undertaking stating that no disturbance will be caused to the wildlife during project implementation.
25	Comments of NTCA	NA
26	Comments of Ministry	The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.
27	Uploaded Document	pulicat bird sanctuary, tamil nadu.pdf

PROPOSALS RECOMMENDED BY SC-NBWL INVOLVING PULICAT BIRD SANCTUARY, TAMIL NADU.

S. No	Subject	Date of Clearance	Area in Ha
1.	Proposal for expansion of steel unit to extent of 5.6 Ha in Gummudipoondi Taluk of Thiruvallur District, Tamil Nadu 7.87 km away from Pulicat Bird Sanctuary in default ESZ. FP/TN/IND/6571/2022	Recommended in 78th SC NBWL meeting held on 22nd Feb, 2024	-
2.	Proposal for expansion of steel melting plant and rolling mill over an area of 3.015 ha of Non-forest land for the production of 76,000 TPA of Re-rolled products/structural and 83,000 TPA of Ms Billets by M/s Kanishk Steel Industries Ltd in default Eco-sensitive Zone of Pulicat Bird Sanctuary about 9.09 km from the Sanctuary. FP/TN/IND/6212/2022	Recommended in 78th SC NBWL meeting held on 22nd Feb, 2024	-
3.	Proposal for use of 215.834 ha non-forest land for Development of Industrial Park with Industrial Housing Facility at Soorapoondi and Vaniamallee villages, Gummidipoondi Taluk, Thiruvallur District, Tamil Nadu 5.00 Kms away from the Pulicat Bird Sanctuary in its default Eco-sensitive Zone. WL/TN/INFRA/442689/2023	Recommended in 77th SC NBWL meeting held on 30th January, 2024	-
4.	Proposal for use of 279.995Ha. (691.587Acres) non-forest land for development of Industrial Park at Manallur and Soorapoondi villages, Gummidipoondi Taluk, Thiruvallur District, Tamil Nadu in the default ESZ at a distance of 5 km from Pulicat Lake Bird Sanctuary. WL/TN/INFRA/435801/2023	Recommended in 77th SC NBWL meeting held on 30th January, 2024	-
5.	Proposal for use of 0.405 ha land for proposed production of Linear Alkyl Benzene Sulphonic Acid (LABSA)-Detergeo Chem Private Limited 8.12 Kms away from the Pulicat Bird Sanctuary, Thiruvallur, Tamil Nadu. FP/TN/IND/3719/2018	Recommended in 75th SC NBWL meeting held on 17th November, 2023.	-
6.	Proposal for use of 3.72 ha of non-forest land from Pulicat Lake Bird Sanctuary for construction of Training walls for permanent stability of Bar Mouth at Pulicat village, Ponneri taluk, Tiruvallur district of Tamil Nadu over a length of 160m in North and 150mt in South with crest of 4 mtr. WL/TN/Approach/411858/2022	Recommended in 75th SC NBWL meeting held on 17th November, 2023.	-
7.	Proposal for expansion of Carbon Black Plant (12,500 MTPM to 18750 MTPM)	Recommended in 53rd SC NBWL meeting held on 25th Feb, 2019	-

	along with power plant (33.7 MW to 47 MW)		
8.	Proposal for capacity enhancement of resin manufacturing from 100 TPM to 1700 TPM at S.F.No. 176B/4, 1818, 182/1, 182/2, 183/3, 186/1B, 186/2, 187/1A, 187/2, 187/1B, 187/2B, 187/3B, 187/1C at Chinna Odulapuram, Village, Dummidipondi Taluk, Thiruvur District by Century Ply Boards (India) Limited	Recommended in 49th SC NBWL meeting held on 13rd June, 2018.	-
9.	Proposal for wildlife clearance for use of 36.98 ha of proposed ESZ for the expansion by addition of 1 X 135 MW (GCPP & In-lieu of the one of the existing 60 MW unit) and 1 X 135 MW (IPP) imported coal based thermal power plant	Recommended in 48th SC NBWL meeting held on 27th March, 2018.	-
10.	Construction of fish landing centre and allied works in Annamalaicherry village of Ponneri Taluk of Pulicat Bird Sanctuary, Thiruvallur district, Tamil Nadu.	Recommended in 39th SC NBWL meeting held on 23rd August, 2016.	-
11.	Diversion of 0.20 ha in Pulicat Bird Sanctuary for construction of evacuation shelter (community hall building 2000 Persons capacity) at Pazhaverkadu (Kottaikuppam) in Tiruvallur district, Tamil Nadu.	Recommended in 35th SC NBWL meeting held on 18th August, 2015.	0.20 ha
12.	Diversion of 1.11 ha of forest land from Pulicat Bird Sanctuary for construction of high level bridge at Km 0/4, Chennai Pulicat Road to Pasiyavaram Road, Tamil Nadu.	Recommended in 32nd SC NBWL meeting held on 21st January, 2015	1.11 ha
13.	Diversion of 0.65 ha of forest land from Pulicat Bird Sanctuary for construction of fish landing centre at Periyamongagodu in Thiruvallur district, Tamil Nadu.	Recommended in 32nd SC NBWL meeting held on 21st January, 2015	0.65 ha
	Total		**1.96 ha**

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41. Proposal No: WL/TN/MIN/QRY/432598/2023

1	Proposal Name	Proposal for Rough Stone Quarry Project Over an extent of 1.01.0 hectares of Patta land in S.F.No.15/2 of Sriramapuram Village, Vedasandur Taluk, Dindigul District by Thiru. N. Sadhasivam 9.10 kms away from Kadavur Slender Loris Wildlife Sanctuary in default ESZ.
2	Name of the protected area involved	Kadavur Slender Loris Wildlife Sanctuary
3	Proposal Number	WL/TN/MIN/QRY/432598/2023
4	State Name	TAMIL NADU
5	Whether the proposal is sub-judice	No
6	Area of the protected area(Ha)	11806
7	Area proposed for diversion / De-notification	1.01
8	Total Diverted Area from Protected Area	0
9	Status of ESZ if any	Proposal not received from the State Government
10	Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972	Does not arise. Since the project site falls outside the boundary of Slender Loris Wildlife Sanctuary
11	Whether linear/non-linear	Linear
12	Whether EC obtained	No
13	Name of the application Agency	NACHIMUTHU SADHASIVAM
14	Date of submission	15/06/2023
15	Total number of trees to be felled	1

16	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	Yes
17	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	Rough Stone Quarry of Thiru.N.Sadhasivam is located in Survey No. 15/2 over an area of 1.01.0Ha in Sriramapuram Village, Vedasandur Taluk, Dindigul District, Tamil Nadu. Precise area communication letter was received from the Assistant Director, Department of Geology and Mining,Theni Vide Rc.No. 463/Kanimam/2021 dated 14.10.2022.Based on the letter obtained from DFO, Theni vide R.No.9021/2022/V1 dated 19.12.2022 the lease area is located at a distance of Thoppaiswamimalai R.F.9.20Km-E and Pannamalai R.F.16.30Km SE. (Annexure-2) Systemic and scientific mining operations will be carried out in this lease area. As such no adverse impact on the tiger reserve is envisaged due to the project operations.
18	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Kadavur Slender Loris Sanctuary is home to Sunda slow loris, Bengal slow loris, Javan slow loris and Philippine slow loris etc.
19	Violation (if any) done by the User Agency in the past?	No
20	Type of forest	NA
21	Proposed Mitigation Measures	As in S.No. 24.
22	Recommendation of the state board for wildlife	Proposal was recommended by the Standing Committee of State Board for Wild Life in the 1st meeting held on 21st November, 2024.
23	Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden	Recommended
24	Conditions imposed by Chief Wild Life Warden	The Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal subject to the following conditions: 1. The project proponent shall obtain all other statutory clearances, impact mitigation and wildlife conservation plan of Slender Loris Wildlife Sanctuary, Google map with GPS coordinates along with Land

		use pattern map. 2. Any other condition stipulated by the Conservator of Forests / District Forest Officer shall be followed. 3. The project proponent shall submit an undertaking stating that no disturbance will be caused to the wildlife during project implementation.
25	Comments of NTCA	NA
26	Comments of Ministry	Kadavur Slender Loris Sanctuary has been notified on 12.10.2022 by the State Government of Tamil Nadu. The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.

42. Proposal No: WL/TN/MIN/QRY/423147/2023

1	Proposal Name	Proposal for operating Black Granite Quarry in Ajjanahalli 935 (Part) in favour of M/s.Tamil Nadu Minerals Limited over an area of 3.385 ha at a distance of 8.160 kms away from the boundary of Cauvery South Wildlife Sanctuary in Dharmapuri district, Tamil Nadu.
2	Name of the protected area involved	Cauvery South Wild Life Sanctuary
3	Proposal Number	WL/TN/MIN/QRY/423147/2023
4	State Name	TAMIL NADU
5	Whether the proposal is sub-judice	No
6	Area of the protected area(Ha)	68640.5
7	Area proposed for diversion / De-notification	3.385
8	Total Diverted Area from Protected Area	0
9	Status of ESZ if any	ESZ proposal is pending with the State Government.
10	Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972	Does not arise. Since the project site falls outside the boundary of Cauvery South Wildlife Sanctuary
11	Whether linear/non-linear	Non - Linear
12	Whether EC obtained	No
13	Name of the application Agency	M/S. TAMIL NADU MINERALS LIMITED
14	Date of submission	02/06/2023
15	Total number of trees to be felled	NA
16	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the	Yes

	diversion proposal included or not	
17	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	Proposal for extraction of Black Granites in Government Porambke Land in S.F. No. 935 over an extent of 3.38.5 Ha by Tamil Nadu Mines and Mineral in Ajjanahalli Village, Pennagaram Taluk of Dharmapuri District. The extent of the mining activity proposed is 3.38.5 ha. The Reserved Forest / Sanctuary is about 8.16 km away from the proposed quarry site.
18	Rare and endangered species found in the area	The Sanctuary is known for Leith's Soft-shelled turtles, Smooth-coated Otterand marsh crocodile etc
19	Violation (if any) done by the User Agency in the past?	No
20	Type of forest	NA
21	Proposed Mitigation Measures	NA
22	Recommendation of the state board for wildlife	Proposal was recommended by the Standing Committee of the State Board for Wild Life in the 1st meeting held on 21st November, 2024.
23	Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden	Recommended
24	Conditions imposed by Chief Wild Life Warden	The Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal subject to the following conditions: 1. The project proponent shall obtain all other statutory clearances, impact mitigation and wildlife conservation plan of Cauvery South Wildlife Sanctuary, Google map with GPS coordinates along with Land use pattern map. 2. Any other condition stipulated by the Conservator of Forests / District Forest Officer shall be followed. 3. The project proponent shall submit an undertaking stating that no disturbance will be caused to the wildlife during project implementation.
25	Comments of NTCA	NA
26	Comments of Ministry	Cauvery South Wildlife Sanctuary has been notified by the State Government on 08.11.2022.

		The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.
27	Uploaded Document	cauvery south wls, t.n.pdf

Proposals recommended by SC-NBWL involving Cauvery South Wildlife Sanctuary, Tamil Nadu.

S.No	Name of the Proposal	Date of Clearance	Area in Ha
1.	Proposal from Tvl. Amman Granites, Ajjanahalli Black Granite (Dolerite)Quarry Project over an Extent of 4.91.5Ha of Government Poramboke land inS.F.No.856 (Part) of Ajjanahalli Village, Pennagaram Taluk, Dharmapuri District in default ESZ about 6.43 km from Cauvery South Wildlife Sanctuary, Tamil Nadu WL/TN/MIN/QRY/436061/2023	Recommended in 77th Meeting held on 30.01.2024	-
2.	Proposal for use of 0.315 ha of forest land from Cauvery South Wildlife Sanctuary for laying of UG Optical Fibre Cable along the roadside from Dharmapuri to Anchettioutside right of way across Woddappatti R.F. and Biligundala R.F. in Hosur Wildlife Division, Tamil Nadu. WL/TN/OFC/436880/2023	Recommended in 75th Meeting held on 17.11.2023	0.315
	Total		**0.315**

43. Proposal No: WL/TN/MIN/QRY/493143/2024

1	Proposal Name	Proposal for extraction of Multi Coloured Granite quarry Project over an extent of 1.05.1 ha of Patta lands in S.F.No.688/2 in Karikali Village, Gujiliamparai Taluk, Dindigul District in favour of M/s. Elephant Granites 8.10 km away from the Kadavur Slender loris Sanctuary in its default ESZ.
2	Name of the protected area involved	Kadavur Slender Loris Sanctuary
3	Proposal Number	WL/TN/MIN/QRY/493143/2024
4	State Name	TAMIL NADU
5	Whether the proposal is sub-judice	No
6	Area of the protected area(Ha)	11806
7	Area proposed for diversion / De-notification	1.05
8	Total Diverted Area from Protected Area	0
9	Status of ESZ if any	ESZ proposal not received from the State Government.
10	Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972	Does not arise. Since the project site falls outside the boundary of Slender Loris Wildlife Sanctuary
11	Whether linear/non-linear	Non - Linear
12	Whether EC obtained	Yes
13	Name of the application Agency	ELEPHANT GRANITES
14	Date of submission	17/08/2024
15	Total number of trees to be felled	0
16	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the	Yes

	diversion proposal included or not	
17	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	The present proposal for extraction of multi colour granite quarry in S. F. No. 688/2 over an extent of 1.05.1 Ha in Karikali Village, Gujiliamparai Taluk Dindigul District by M/s. Elephant Granites.
18	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Kadavur Slender Loris Sanctuary is home to Sunda slow loris, Bengal slow loris, Javan slow loris and Philippine slow loris etc.
19	Violation (if any) done by the User Agency in the past?	No
20	Type of forest	NA
21	Proposed Mitigation Measures	NA
22	Recommendation of the state board for wildlife	Proposal was recommended by State Board for Wild life in the 1st meeting held on 21st November, 2024.
23	Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden	Recommended
24	Conditions imposed by Chief Wild Life Warden	The Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal with the following conditions: 1. The project proponent shall obtain all other statutory clearances, impact mitigation and wildlife conservation plan of Slender Loris Wildlife Sanctuary, Google map with GPS coordinates along with Land use pattern map. 2. Any other condition stipulated by the Conservator of Forests / District Forest Officer shall be followed. 3. The project proponent shall submit an undertaking stating that no disturbance will be caused to the wildlife during project implementation.
25	Comments of NTCA	NA
26	Comments of Ministry	Kadvur Slender Loris Sanctuary has been notified by the State Government of Tamil on 12.10.2022. The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.

44. Proposal No: WL/TN/MIN/QRY/483482/2024

1	Proposal Name	Proposal for extraction of Rough Stone in S.F.No.1365/2, 1365/3 & 1365/4(Part) over an extent of 2.67.0 ha in Anjehalli Village, Pennagaram Taluk, Dharmapuri District about 5.160 km away from the Cauvery South Wildlife Sanctuary.
2	Name of the protected area involved	Cauvery South Wildlife Sanctuary
3	Proposal Number	WL/TN/MIN/QRY/483482/2024
4	State Name	TAMIL NADU
5	Whether the proposal is sub-judice	No
6	Area of the protected area(Ha)	68640.6
7	Area proposed for diversion / De-notification	2.67
8	Total Diverted Area from Protected Area	0
9	Status of ESZ if any	ESZ proposal is pending with the State Government.
10	Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972	Does not arise. Since the project site falls outside the boundary of Cauvery South Wildlife Sanctuary
11	Whether linear/non-linear	Non - Linear
12	Whether EC obtained	Yes
13	Name of the application Agency	ANBAZHAGAN RATHNA
14	Date of submission	24/06/2024
15	Total number of trees to be felled	NA
16	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the	Yes

	diversion proposal included or not	
17	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	Proposal is for extraction of rough stone quarry in Government Poramboke Land in S.F. Nos. 1365/2, 1365/3 and 1365/4 (part) over an extent of 2.67.0 Ha by Tmt. Rathna in Anjehalli Village, Pennakaram Taluk of Dharmapuri District. The extent of the mining activity proposed is 2.67.0 ha. The Reserved Forest / Sanctuary is about 5.160 km away from the proposed quarry site
18	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Cauvery South Wildlife Sanctuary is home toelephant, wild boar, leopard, dhole, spotted deer, barking deer, four-horned antelope, chevrotain, common langur, Grizzled giant squirrel, etc
19	Violation (if any) done by the User Agency in the past?	No
20	Type of forest	NA
21	Proposed Mitigation Measures	NA
22	Recommendation of the state board for wildlife	Proposal was recommended by State Board for Wild Life in the1st meeting held on 21st November, 2024.
23	Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden	Recommended
24	Conditions imposed by Chief Wild Life Warden	The Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal subject to the following conditions: 1. The project proponent shall obtain all other statutory clearances, impact mitigation and wildlife conservation plan of Cauvery South Wildlife Sanctuary, Google map with GPS coordinates along with Land use pattern map. 2. Any other condition stipulated by the Conservator of Forests / District Forest Officer shall be followed. 3. The project proponent shall submit an undertaking stating that no disturbance will be caused to the wildlife during project implementation.
25	Comments of NTCA	NA
26	Comments of Ministry	Cauvery South Wildlife Sanctuary was notified on 7th November, 2022.

		The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.
27	Uploaded Document	cauvery south wls, t.n.pdf

Proposals recommended by SC-NBWL involving Cauvery South Wildlife Sanctuary, Tamil Nadu.

S.No	Name of the Proposal	Date of Clearance	Area in Ha
1.	Proposal from Tvl. Amman Granites, Ajjanahalli Black Granite (Dolerite)Quarry Project over an Extent of 4.91.5Ha of Government Poramboke land inS.F.No.856 (Part) of Ajjanahalli Village, Pennagaram Taluk, Dharmapuri District in default ESZ about 6.43 km from Cauvery South Wildlife Sanctuary, Tamil Nadu WL/TN/MIN/QRY/436061/2023	Recommended in 77th Meeting held on 30.01.2024	-
2.	Proposal for use of 0.315 ha of forest land from Cauvery South Wildlife Sanctuary for laying of UG Optical Fibre Cable along the roadside from Dharmapuri to Anchettioutside right of way across Woddappatti R.F. and Biligundala R.F. in Hosur Wildlife Division, Tamil Nadu. WL/TN/OFC/436880/2023	Recommended in 75th Meeting held on 17.11.2023	0.315
	Total		**0.315**

45. Proposal No: WL/TN/MIN/QRY/465197/2024

1	Proposal Name	Proposal for Black Granite (Dolerite) Quarry belonging to Tvl. Tamilkumaran Productions Private Limited over an extent of 3.14.0ha in S.F.Nos. 830 (Part) West and 835/3 of Ajjanahalli Village, Pennagaram Taluk, Dharmapuri District at a distance of 7.9 km within default eco-sensitive zone.
2	Name of the protected area involved	Cauvery South Wildlife Sanctuary
3	Proposal Number	WL/TN/MIN/QRY/465197/2024
4	State Name	TAMIL NADU
5	Whether the proposal is sub-judice	No
6	Area of the protected area(Ha)	68640.6
7	Area proposed for diversion / De-notification	3.14
8	Total Diverted Area from Protected Area	0
9	Status of ESZ if any	Not received from the State Government
10	Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972	Does not arise. Since the project site falls outside the boundary of Cauvery South Wildlife Sanctuary
11	Whether linear/non-linear	Non - Linear
12	Whether EC obtained	No
13	Name of the application Agency	TAMILKUMARAN PRODUCTIONS PRIVATE LIMITED
14	Date of submission	08/03/2024
15	Total number of trees to be felled	0
16	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the	No

	diversion proposal included or not	
17	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	Proposal for extraction of Black Granites Quarry in Government Poramboke Land in S.F. Nos. 830 (Part and 853/3 over an extent of 3.14.0 Ha by Tamilkumaran Productions Private Limited in Ajjanahalli Village, Pennagaram Taluk of Dharmapuri District about 7.90 km away Cauvery South Wildlife Sanctuary.
18	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Cauvery South Wildlife Sanctuary is home to Leith's Soft-shelled turtles, Grizzled Giant Squirrel, Smooth-coated Otter, Marsh Crocodile, Four-horned Antelope, Lesser Fish Eagle etc.
19	Violation (if any) done by the User Agency in the past?	No
20	Type of forest	NA
21	Proposed Mitigation Measures	NA
22	Recommendation of the state board for wildlife	Proposal was recommended by the Standing Committee of the State Board for Wild Life in the meeting held on 20-11-2024.
23	Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden	Recommended
24	Conditions imposed by Chief Wild Life Warden	1. The project proponent shall obtain all other statutory clearances, impact mitigation and wildlife conservation plan of Cauvery South Wildlife Sanctuary, Google map with GPS coordinates along with Land use pattern map. 2. Any other condition stipulated by the Conservator of Forests / District Forest Officer shall be followed. 3. The project proponent shall submit an undertaking stating that no disturbance will be caused to the wildlife during project implementation.
25	Comments of NTCA	NA
26	Comments of Ministry	Cauvery South Wildlife Sanctuary was notified on 7th November, 2022. The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.
27	Uploaded Document	cauvery south wls, t.n.pdf

Proposals recommended by SC-NBWL involving Cauvery South Wildlife Sanctuary, Tamil Nadu.

S.No	Name of the Proposal	Date of Clearance	Area in Ha
1.	Proposal from Tvl. Amman Granites, Ajjanahalli Black Granite (Dolerite)Quarry Project over an Extent of 4.91.5Ha of Government Poramboke land inS.F.No.856 (Part) of Ajjanahalli Village, Pennagaram Taluk, Dharmapuri District in default ESZ about 6.43 km from Cauvery South Wildlife Sanctuary, Tamil Nadu WL/TN/MIN/QRY/436061/2023	Recommended in 77th Meeting held on 30.01.2024	-
2.	Proposal for use of 0.315 ha of forest land from Cauvery South Wildlife Sanctuary for laying of UG Optical Fibre Cable along the roadside from Dharmapuri to Anchettioutside right of way across Woddappatti R.F. and Biligundala R.F. in Hosur Wildlife Division, Tamil Nadu. WL/TN/OFC/436880/2023	Recommended in 75th Meeting held on 17.11.2023	0.315
	Total		**0.315**

46. Proposal No: WL/TN/MIN/QRY/483368/2024

1	Proposal Name	Proposal for extraction of rough Stone in S.F.No.506/2 (Part) over an extent of 2.00.0 Ha in P. Chettihalli Village, Palacode Taluk in Dharmapuri District 9.40 km away from the Cauvery South Wildlife Sanctuary in default ESZ.
2	Name of the protected area involved	Cauvery South Wildlife Sanctuary
3	Proposal Number	WL/TN/MIN/QRY/483368/2024
4	State Name	TAMIL NADU
5	Whether the proposal is sub-judice	No
6	Area of the protected area(Ha)	68640.6
7	Area proposed for diversion / De-notification	2
8	Total Diverted Area from Protected Area	0
9	Status of ESZ if any	ESZ proposal is pending with the State Government.
10	Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972	Does not arise. Since the project site falls outside the boundary of Cauvery South Wildlife Sanctuary
11	Whether linear/non-linear	Non - Linear
12	Whether EC obtained	Yes
13	Name of the application Agency	RANGANATHAN OVIYAM
14	Date of submission	24/06/2024
15	Total number of trees to be felled	0
16	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the	Yes

	diversion proposal included or not	
17	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	Proposal is for extraction of rough stone quarry in Government Poramboke Land in S.F. No. 506/2 (part) over an extent of 2.00.0 Ha by Thiru. S. Oviyam in P. Chettihalli Village, Palacode Taluk of Dharmapuri District. The extent of the mining activity proposed is 2.00.0 ha. The Reserved Forest / Sanctuary is about 9.40 km away from the proposed quarry site.
18	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Cauvery South Wildlife Sanctuary is home to elephants, leopards and wild boaretc.
19	Violation (if any) done by the User Agency in the past?	No
20	Type of forest	Reserved Forests
21	Proposed Mitigation Measures	NA
22	Recommendation of the state board for wildlife	Proposal was recommended by State Board for Wild life in the 1st meeting held on 21st November, 2024.
23	Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden	Recommended
24	Conditions imposed by Chief Wild Life Warden	The Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal subject to the following conditions: 1. The project proponent shall obtain all other statutory clearances, impact mitigation and wildlife conservation plan of Cauvery South Wildlife Sanctuary, Google map with GPS coordinates along with Land use pattern map. 2. Any other condition stipulated by the Conservator of Forests / District Forest Officer shall be followed. 3. The project proponent shall submit an undertaking stating that no disturbance will be caused to the wildlife during project implementation.
25	Comments of NTCA	NA
26	Comments of Ministry	The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.

27	Uploaded Document	cauvery south wls, t.n.pdf

Proposals recommended by SC-NBWL involving Cauvery South Wildlife Sanctuary, Tamil Nadu.

S.No	Name of the Proposal	Date of Clearance	Area in Ha
1.	Proposal from Tvl. Amman Granites, Ajjanahalli Black Granite (Dolerite)Quarry Project over an Extent of 4.91.5Ha of Government Poramboke land inS.F.No.856 (Part) of Ajjanahalli Village, Pennagaram Taluk, Dharmapuri District in default ESZ about 6.43 km from Cauvery South Wildlife Sanctuary, Tamil Nadu WL/TN/MIN/QRY/436061/2023	Recommended in 77th Meeting held on 30.01.2024	-
2.	Proposal for use of 0.315 ha of forest land from Cauvery South Wildlife Sanctuary for laying of UG Optical Fibre Cable along the roadside from Dharmapuri to Anchettioutside right of way across Woddappatti R.F. and Biligundala R.F. in Hosur Wildlife Division, Tamil Nadu. WL/TN/OFC/436880/2023	Recommended in 75th Meeting held on 17.11.2023	0.315
	Total		**0.315**

47. Proposal No: WL/TN/MIN/QRY/426578/2023

1	Proposal Name	Proposal for extraction of Black Granites in Government Porambke Land in S.F. No.896 over an extent of 17.50.0 Ha by Tamil Nadu Mines and Mineral in Ajjanahalli Village, Pennagaram Taluk of Dharmapuri District 6.816 km away from the Cauvery South Wild Life Sanctuary in default ESZ.
2	Name of the protected area involved	Cauvery South Wild Life Sanctuary
3	Proposal Number	WL/TN/MIN/QRY/426578/2023
4	State Name	TAMIL NADU
5	Whether the proposal is sub-judice	No
6	Area of the protected area(Ha)	68640.5
7	Area proposed for diversion / De-notification	0
8	Total Diverted Area from Protected Area	0
9	Status of ESZ if any	ESZ proposal is pending with the State Government.
10	Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972	Does not arise. Since the project site falls outside the boundary of Cauvery South Wildlife Sanctuary
11	Whether linear/non-linear	Non - Linear
12	Whether EC obtained	No
13	Name of the application Agency	M/S. TAMIL NADU MINERALS LIMITED
14	Date of submission	28/06/2023
15	Total number of trees to be felled	NA
16	Maps depicting the	Yes

	Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	
17	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	Proposal for extraction of Black Granites in Government Porambke Land in S.F. No. 896 over an extent of 17.50.0 Ha by Tamil Nadu Mines and Mineral in Ajjanahalli Village, Pennagaram Taluk of Dharmapuri District. The extent of the mining activity proposed is 17.50.0 ha. The Reserved Forest / Sanctuary is about 6.816 km away from the proposed quarry site.
18	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Cauvery South Wildlife Sanctuary is home to elephants, leopards and wild boar etc.
19	Violation (if any) done by the User Agency in the past?	No
20	Type of forest	NA
21	Proposed Mitigation Measures	NA
22	Recommendation of the state board for wildlife	Proposal was recommended by the Standing Committee of the State Board for Wild life in the 1st meeting held on 21st November, 2024.
23	Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden	Recommended
24	Conditions imposed by Chief Wild Life Warden	The Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal subject to the following conditions: 1. The project proponent shall obtain all other statutory clearances, impact mitigation and wildlife conservation plan of Cauvery South Wildlife Sanctuary, Google map with GPS coordinates along with Land use pattern map. 2. Any other condition stipulated by the Conservator of Forests / District Forest Officer shall be followed. 3. The project proponent shall submit an undertaking stating that no disturbance will be caused to the wildlife during project implementation.
25	Comments of NTCA	NA
26	Comments of Ministry	Cauvery South Wildlife Sanctuary has been notified on 08.11.2022.

		The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.
27	Uploaded Document	cauvery south wls, t.n.pdf

Proposals recommended by SC-NBWL involving Cauvery South Wildlife Sanctuary, Tamil Nadu.

S.No	Name of the Proposal	Date of Clearance	Area in Ha
1.	Proposal from Tvl. Amman Granites, Ajjanahalli Black Granite (Dolerite)Quarry Project over an Extent of 4.91.5Ha of Government Poramboke land inS.F.No.856 (Part) of Ajjanahalli Village, Pennagaram Taluk, Dharmapuri District in default ESZ about 6.43 km from Cauvery South Wildlife Sanctuary, Tamil Nadu WL/TN/MIN/QRY/436061/2023	Recommended in 77th Meeting held on 30.01.2024	-
2.	Proposal for use of 0.315 ha of forest land from Cauvery South Wildlife Sanctuary for laying of UG Optical Fibre Cable along the roadside from Dharmapuri to Anchettioutside right of way across Woddappatti R.F. and Biligundala R.F. in Hosur Wildlife Division, Tamil Nadu. WL/TN/OFC/436880/2023	Recommended in 75th Meeting held on 17.11.2023	0.315
	Total		**0.315**

Fresh Proposals to be Discussed

Category Name - Optical Fibre Cable (involving diversion)

S.No.	Name of the proposal
48.	Proposal for use of 0.231 ha of forest land from Bassi Wildlife Sanctuary for laying of underground Optical Fiber Cable from village Anouppura to Dekrikhera via Umarthoona, Mahesra in Chittorgarh District in favour of Jio Digital Fiber Pvt. Ltd WL/RJ/OFC/495641/2024
49.	Proposal for use of 0.59 ha of land for laying of aerial Optical Fiber Cable via existing TNEB Poles (604 Nos) in Kanyakumari Wildlife Sanctuary inside buffer zone of Kalakkad Mundanthurai Tiger Reserve along the road side of Balamore Road between Thadikarakonam to Maramalaii Hills section across Veerapuli RF in Tovalai Taluk, Kanyakumari District for connecting Balamore Grama Panchayat for BharatNet Phase II project-Tamil Nadu in favour of Fibernet Corporation Limited WL/TN/OFC/452579/2023
50.	Proposal for use of 1.1531 ha of forest land from core zone of Amrabad Tiger Reserve for laying of Optical Fiber Cable in Amrabad Division, Nagarkurnool District in favour of Telangana Fiber Grid Corporation Limited. WL/TG/OFC/433997/2023
51.	Proposal for use of 0.552 ha of forest land from Jaldpara National Park for laying of Optical Fiber Cable from Near Holong Bridge to Torsa Bridge and Near Diya hotel to hotel royal green in favour of Bharti Airtel Ltd under Jaldapara Wildlife Division, Alipuduar District, West Bengal. WL/WB/OFC/440681/2023

48. Proposal No: WL/RJ/OFC/495641/2024

1	Proposal Name	Proposal for use of 0.231 ha of forest land from Bassi Wildlife Sanctuary for laying of underground Optical Fiber Cable from village Anouppura to Dekrikhera via Umarthoona, Mahesra in Chittorgarh District in favour of Jio Digital Fiber Pvt. Ltd
2	Name of the protected area involved	Bassi Wildlife Sanctuary
3	Proposal Number	WL/RJ/OFC/495641/2024
4	State Name	RAJASTHAN
5	Whether the proposal is sub-judice	No
6	Area of the protected area(Ha)	13869
7	Area proposed for diversion / De-notification	0.231
8	Total Diverted Area from Protected Area	1.575
9	Status of ESZ if any	Final ESZ notification on 8th April, 2021.The Eco-Sensitive Zone shall be to an extent of zero to 3.0 kilometres around the boundary of Bassi Wildlife Sanctuary.
10	Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972	Minor disturbances to wildlife habitat will be caused during project implementation. Mitigative measures are being prescribed.
11	Whether linear/non-linear	Linear
12	Whether EC obtained	No
13	Name of the application Agency	JIO DIGITAL FIBER PVT LTD
14	Date of submission	06/09/2024
15	Total number of trees to be felled	0
16	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	Yes

17	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	Project is proposed to facilitate the better and fast internet connectivity in rural areas i.e. nearby village from Anouppura to Dekrikhera via Uamrthoon, Mahesra in Chittorgarh District, Rajasthan.
18	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Bassi Wildlife Sanctuary is home toPanther, Leopard, Wildcat, Indian Gazelle, Hyena, Jackal, Crocodile, Wild Boar, Mongoose, Fox, Porcupine, Hare, Cranes and Four Horned Antelope etc.
19	Violation (if any) done by the User Agency in the past?	No
20	Type of forest	Mixed Miscellaneous Forest
21	Proposed Mitigation Measures	As in S.No. 24.
22	Recommendation of the state board for wildlife	Proposal was recommended by State Board for Wild Life through circulation.
23	Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden	Recommended
24	Conditions imposed by Chief Wild Life Warden	The Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal subject to the following conditions: 1. 2 % of the proportional project cost falling within the Protected Area should be deposited in RPACS by the user agency for prey base augmentation, habitat improvement in Protected Areas of the State and relocation of villages. 2. No work shall be done before sunrise and after sunset in the project area. 3. No material of any kind should be extracted from the Protected Area and Eco-Sensitive Zone. 4. There will be no felling of trees and burning of fuel wood inside the Protected Area and Eco-Sensitive Zone. 5. The waste material generated should be disposed outside the Protected Area and Eco-Sensitive Zone. 6. There will be no labor camp within 1 km from the boundary of Protected Area. 7. The trench dug for laying the OFC should be filled and leveled after completion of the work. 8. No blasting will be carried out within 1 km from the boundary

		of Protected Area during the work 9. There shall be no high mast/ beam/ search lights & high sounds within 1 km from the Protected Area boundary. 10. No generators or towers will be installed in the project area. 11. The size of the trench will not exceed more than 2.0 m depth and 1.0 m width. 12. The user agency will make good the land after use/ maintenance. 13. The user agency will make good any loss to forest/ environment. 14. No civil structures will be built with the underground laying of optical fiber cables. 15. The length of trench dug at a time does not exceed 500 m, filled up and compacted before digging next stretch of 500 m. 16. Work of underground laying of optical fiber cable will be completed within the time frame as decided by in charge of the PAs after taking into account all the factors/issues involved in the work. 17. The user agency and project personnel will comply with the provisions of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972. 18. Maintenance activity of any nature should be carried out only after seeking formal approval from competent authority of tiger reserve/PA. 19. The user agency and project personnel will comply with the provisions of Standard SOP/Guidelines issued by WII, Dehradun for linear projects. 20. Any permission / clearance required under FCA-1980 or other acts may be taken as per rules.
25	Comments of NTCA	NA
26	Comments of Ministry	The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.
27	Uploaded Document	bassi wls.pdf

PROPOSALS RECOMMENDED BY SC-NBWL INVOLVING BASSI WILDLIFE SANCTUARY, RAJASTHAN

S. No.	Name of the proposal	Date of clearance	Area in Ha
1.	Diversion of 0.6 ha of forest land from Bassi Wildlife Sanctuary for strengthening & widening (3 mts to 7 mts) of Nimbahera-Kanera-Bijaypur-Bass-Amba existing BT road MDR-20 between km 60/500 to 74/0 (Bijapur to Bassi Chaouraha) km 67/950 to 68/450, Rajasthan.	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 31st meeting held on 12th-13th August 2014	0.6
2.	Diversion of 0.975 ha of forest land from Bassi Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of 33 KV line maintenance near Parsoli, Rajasthan.	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 31st meeting held on 12th-13th August 2014	0.975
	Total		**1.575**

49. Proposal No: WL/TN/OFC/452579/2023

1	Proposal Name	Proposal for use of 0.59 ha of land for laying of aerial Optical Fiber Cable via existing TNEB Poles (604 Nos) in Kanyakumari Wildlife Sanctuary inside buffer zone of Kalakkad Mundanthurai Tiger Reserve along the road side of Balamore Road between Thadikarakonam to Maramalaii Hills section across Veerapuli RF in Tovalai Taluk, Kanyakumari District for connecting Balamore Grama Panchayat for BharatNet Phase II project-Tamil Nadu in favour of Fibernet Corporation Limited
2	Name of the protected area involved	Kanyakumari Wildlife Sanctuary inside Buffer Zone of Kalakkad Mundanthurai Tiger Reserve.
3	Proposal Number	WL/TN/OFC/452579/2023
4	State Name	TAMIL NADU
5	Whether the proposal is sub-judice	No
6	Area of the protected area(Ha)	40240
7	Area proposed for diversion / De-notification	0.59
8	Total Diverted Area from Protected Area	0
9	Status of ESZ if any	Final ESZ notification for Kanyakumari Wildlife Sanctuary issued on 22nd September, 2020.
10	Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972	No destruction, exploitation or removal of any wildlife including forest produce by the applicant is expected. No water will be drawn from the sanctuary area and no water is let into sanctuary area. The proposed alignment is a linear project. It is passing through Balamore and Veerapulir RFs, which is part of the Kaniyakumari Wildlife Sanctuary. The site for laying underground Optical Fiber Cable (OFC) is proposed along the stretches of Balamore Road between Thadikarakonam to Maramalai Section.
11	Whether linear/non-	Linear

	linear	
12	Whether EC obtained	No
13	Name of the application Agency	TAMIL NADU FIBRENET CORPORATION LIMITED
14	Date of submission	20/11/2023
15	Total number of trees to be felled	0
16	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	No
17	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	The area requested for the laying of the Optical Fibre Cable is the minimum considering the requirements and also considering the safety of the cables so laid. Since the optical Fibre cable cables also provide the best communication through internet usage for the Government Offices, Defense & Strategic Establishments arid from the different industrial organizations apart from the general public now remote villages also, for the safety and confidentiality of the conversation so made it is not advisable to lay such important cables or the private land belonging to different parties. While crossing the forest land, the cable alignment will be suitably diverted to avoid any cutting of trees and laid in existing TNEB poles which is present along the road without occupying any new land. It is also intimated that no structure will be erected on the cable route. Cable will be laid on 5.5 mtrs from ground level on TNEB poles. The area required for the laying of the Optical Fibre Cables is on right side of the road which passing in Balamore Road between Thadikarakonam to Maramalai road section. This proposed area lics across Balamore Veerapuli RF (Azhagiyapandipuram Division) near Maramalai and also bare minimum which is a part of the protected forest land. The project area does not involve any diversion of forest arca in any manner.
18	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Kanyakumari Wildlife Sanctuary is home to tigers, Indian Bison, Elephant, Sambar Deer and Lion-tailed Macaque etc.

19	Violation (if any) done by the User Agency in the past?	No
20	Type of forest	Reserved Forests
21	Proposed Mitigation Measures	As in S.No. 24.
22	Recommendation of the state board for wildlife	Proposal was recommended by the Standing Committee of the State Board for Wild Life in the 1st meeting held on 21st November, 2024.
23	Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden	Recommended
24	Conditions imposed by Chief Wild Life Warden	The Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal subject to the following conditions: 1. The project proponent shall obtain all other statutory clearance, impact mitigation and wildlife conservation plan of Kaniyakumari Wildlife Sanctuary, Google map with GPS coordinates along with Land use pattern map. 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 Sanctuary will be allowed only in the day time from 9 AM to 5 PM. 5. No night camping by labour/survey personnel will be allowed inside the sanctuary area. 6. Project personnel engaged in the project work shall observe the provisions of Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 and rules made there under. 7. The legal status of the land remain unchanged. 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. 9. The project proponent shall submit an undertaking stating that no disturbance will be caused to the wildlife during project implementation. 10. Any other condition stipulated by the Conservator of Forests and

		Field Director/ District Forest Officer shall be followed.
25	Comments of NTCA	NTCA has recommended the proposal vide letter no.7-3/2025 NTCA dated 13th January, 2025 subject to the following mitigation measures: 1. No construction material should be procured from within the forest. Construction debris should be disposed of away from the forest by the cost of the user agency. 2. No alteration in the existing drainage pattern should be allowed within the Tiger Reserve for implementing the proposed construction. 3. No trees should be felled. 4. Measures must be taken to ensure the safety of fauna, avifauna and other arboreal species. 5. The construction work should be done during daytime and no labor camp should be allowed inside the forested areas at nights. The user agency shall ensure that no labor trespasses inside the forests apart from the construction site. 6. While laying the OFC, the work should be executed in a timely manner simultaneously excavating the trenches and laying the OFC so as to minimize the disturbance to wildlife. 7. The user agency should not dig trenches along long stretches and leave them open for several weeks without completion of work. 8. Any future maintenance of the OFC would be subject to prior approval of the competent authority of Tamil Nadu Forest Department.
26	Comments of Ministry	The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.

50. Proposal No: WL/TG/OFC/433997/2023

1	Proposal Name	Proposal for use of 1.1531 ha of forest land from core zone of Amrabad Tiger Reserve for laying of Optical Fiber Cable in Amrabad Division, Nagarkurnool District in favour of Telangana Fiber Grid Corporation Limited.
2	Name of the protected area involved	Amrabad Tiger Reserve
3	Proposal Number	WL/TG/OFC/433997/2023
4	State Name	TELANGANA
5	Whether the proposal is sub-judice	No
6	Area of the protected area(Ha)	261139
7	Area proposed for diversion / De-notification	1.1531
8	Total Diverted Area from Protected Area	187.2
9	Status of ESZ if any	The proposed Area is falling in Core Area of Amrabad Tiger Reserve.
10	Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972	The proposed area for laying of OFC is passing through core of Amrabad Tiger Reserve. The length of the OFC passing through ATR is 25624.17m with a width of 0.45m. The alignment of the OFC is along the road and does not have any Right of Way. It is also reported that the area proposed for diversion is bare minimum and unavoidable. Hence, the proposal will not cause significant damage to wildlife habitat. However, to mitigate any impact of the project on Wildlife mitigation plan along with other conditions is being proposed.
11	Whether linear/non-linear	Linear
12	Whether EC obtained	No
13	Name of the	TELANGANA FIBER GRID CORPORATION LIMITED

	application Agency	
14	Date of submission	20/06/2023
15	Total number of trees to be felled	0
16	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	Yes
17	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	Government of Tclangana has envisioned to establish a state-of-the-art network infrastructure to serve as backbone for Digital Telangana. The State aims to usher in digital democracy through affordable & reliable high-speed broadband connectivity to every household, Government and private institution in Telangana. The vision of BBNL is to change lives of rural India through digital empowerment of the people of rural India by creating network infrastructure as a national asset, accessible on a non-discriminatory basis to all service providers such as TSPs, lSP's etc to provide affordable broadband services to citizens and Institutions in rural and remote areas, which will facilitate human development, boost economic development, and improves quality of life of people in Rural India. Through its constant endeavors BBNL will be able to provide secure, reliable, affordable, and high-quality connectivity in rural India. As per BharatNet mandate in NOFN (Phase-I), BBNL has provided connectivity from Block / Mandai head quarter to Gram Panchayats. To implement the Fiber Grid project and manage its operations, a special purpose vehicle (SPV) has been incorporated by the name Telangana Fiber Grid Corporation Limitcd (T-Fiber). T-Fiber will establish state of the art end-to-end IP-MPLS infrastructure creating the backbone for Digital Telangana. T-Fiber will offer high-speed broadband connectivity to every government/ Private institution and every household across the state. With a mandate from USOF/DoT, Government if India as part of BHARATNET Phase II to connect Mandal to Gram Panchayats in the State of Telangana. T -Fiber provides Infrastructure for affordable and high-speed broadband connectivity and Digital services to "10 Zones (33 Districts), 585 Mandals, 140

<table>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>ULBs, 12,751 Gram Panchayats, 10,128 villages, 83.58 lakh households (Rural and Urban) and more than 3.5 Cr people"

The Optical Fiber Cable is generally laid along the roads such as State R&B roads, Panchayat roads, Municipal roads, MoRTH & National Highway roads, if such road arc passing through the protected forest under the Indian Forest Act. As per the procedure in vogue required to be obtained peermission from Forest Department. The cable alignment will be to avoid any cutting of trees within the road boundary by excavating a narrow trench of 0.45m width and a Chamber within the line of intervals is erected. The strip of trench excavated shall be reinstated to its original condition. The area utilized for the laying of the Optical Fiber Cables will be with is bare minimum trenching.</td></tr>
<tr><td>18</td><td>Rare and endangered species found in the area</td><td>Amrabad Tiger Reserve is home to tiger, panther, sloth bear, wild dog, jungle cat, fox, spotted deer, sambar and chousingha etc.</td></tr>
<tr><td>19</td><td>Violation (if any) done by the User Agency in the past?</td><td>No</td></tr>
<tr><td>20</td><td>Type of forest</td><td>The Forest type is Southern Tropical Mixed Deciduous Forest Canopy density ranges from 0.1 to 0.3 (adjoining area).</td></tr>
<tr><td>21</td><td>Proposed Mitigation Measures</td><td>As in S.No. 24.</td></tr>
<tr><td>22</td><td>Recommendation of the state board for wildlife</td><td>Proposal was recommended by State Board for Wild Life in the 7th meeting held on 6th February, 2024.</td></tr>
<tr><td>23</td><td>Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden</td><td>Recommended</td></tr>
<tr><td>24</td><td>Conditions imposed by Chief Wild Life Warden</td><td>1. That the User Agency shall provide Rs. 13.00 lakhs toimplement the following activities which are part of Wildlifemitigationmeasures:
<table>
<tr><th>S.No</th><th>Activity</th><th>Phy.</th><th>Unit Cost</th><th>Fin.</th></tr>
<tr><td>1.</td><td>Survey and estimation of birds, butterflies, insects, Chinkara etc., and their documentation.</td><td>LS</td><td>LS</td><td>3.00</td></tr>
<tr><td>2.</td><td>Installation of solar power bore well along with PT.</td><td>1</td><td>6.50</td><td>6.50</td></tr>
<tr><td>3.</td><td>Weed removal.</td><td>10</td><td>0.15</td><td>1.50</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
</table>

		4.	Installation of large Hoardings.	1	1.00	1.00
		5.	Printing of brochures, pamphlets etc., for creation of awareness.	LS	LS	0.50
		6.	Administration Cost.	LS	LS	0.50
		Total				13.00

1.
2. The mitigation amount of Rs. 13.00 lakhs shall be deposited in the Telangana State Adhoc CAMPA account being maintained in Lodhi branch, New Delhi on the PARIVESH portal.
3. The proposed works shall be carried out manually engaging local work force without disturbing or damaging Flora, Fauna or habitat of wildlife.
4. The trench excavated for laying OFC shall be covered immediately and the topsoil consolidated to prevent erosion.
5. Work shall be carried out only from 9.00 AM to 5.00 PM.
6. The material for carrying out the proposed works shall be kept outside the Tiger Reserve. As and when required they should be carried to the site during execution only.
7. No labor camp should be established inside the Wildlife Sanctuary during the execution of the work.
8. The debris formed due to the execution of the works shall be taken away from the Tiger Reserve on day-to-day basis.
9. The User Agency shall construct Masonry pillars to demarcate the proposed project area at every 25 meter interval at their own cost.
10. No fire shall be caused or any explosive materials to be used inside the Tiger Reserve.
11. Where ever the internet connection is required in the offices of the Forest Department in Nagarkurnool District, the User Agency shall provide the internet connection free of cost.
12. Only the existing cart tracks, roads, foot paths in the forest area shall be utilized for movement of men.
13. Any other condition imposed by FDPT, ATR or DFO, Nagarkurnool shall be followed by the User Agency.

25	Comments of NTCA	NTCA vide letter no.7-10/2025-NTCA dated24th February, 2025 has followingObservations and Recommendations: 1. The proposed diversion of forestland for execution of t-Fber project

		falls within both core and buffer zone of Amrabad Tiger Reserve. Total length of the pro-posed diversion is approximately 23.82 kilometers of which approximately 17.89 kilometers lie within the core zone. 2. The site had presence of tigers as per 2018 and 2022 cycles of All India tiger estimation in the vicinity. 3. As per 2022 cycle of all India tiger estimation, the project site also had pres-ence of many endangered large mammals such as leopard, sloth bear, chital and sambar in its vicinity. 4. Amrabad tiger reserve is contiguous with Nagarjunsagar Srisailam Tiger Re-serve and forms the largest population of tigers in the Eastern Ghat Landscape. This connectivity is integral to the long-term survival of tigers in this landscape. 5. The reserve's mosaic of dry deciduous forests and grasslands supports high biodiversity and serves as a vital wildlife corridor, ensuring gene flow between populations. In addition to tigers, Amrabad harbors a diverse range of fauna, in-cluding leopards, sloth bears, chital, and sambar, along with a rich avifauna. Ecologically, Amrabad plays a key role in regulating the regional climate, con-serving water resources, and maintaining soil stability. Its rugged terrain and deep valleys create ideal habitats for endemic and endangered species, mak-ing it a critical area for conservation in the Eastern Ghats Landscape. 6. Therefore, it is recommended that NBWL may constitute a committee to conduct a comprehensive site appraisal. The committee could perform the ecological evaluation of the landscape and provide recommendations for addressing any adverse impacts on the local wildlife and ecosystem. Any decision to the proposal may be undertaken based on the report submitted by the committee.
26	Comments of Ministry	The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.

51. Proposal No: WL/WB/OFC/440681/2023

1	Proposal Name	Proposal for use of 0.552 ha of forest land from Jaldpara National Park for laying of Optical Fiber Cable from Near Holong Bridge to Torsa Bridge and Near Diya hotel to hotel royal green in favour of Bharti Airtel Ltd under Jaldapara Wildlife Division, Alipuduar District, West Bengal.
2	Name of the protected area involved	Jaldpara National Park
3	Proposal Number	WL/WB/OFC/440681/2023
4	State Name	WEST BENGAL
5	Whether the proposal is sub-judice	No
6	Area of the protected area(Ha)	21634
7	Area proposed for diversion / De-notification	0.552
8	Total Diverted Area from Protected Area	5.08
9	Status of ESZ if any	Notified on 12 August 2017. The Eco-sensitive Zone is spread over an area of 458 square kilometres with an extent zero (on the Northern side due to adjacent to Bhutan) to 5.0 kilo meters around the Jaldapara National Park.
10	Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972	The land in question, measuring 0.552 hectare is a small patch of forest. Moreover, the Optical Fibre Cable is proposed to be laid from along the Asian Highway 48. Moreover, the laying of Optical Fiber Cable (OFC) will be below ground. Therefore, the impact of this land diversion, although located in Sanctuary/ National Park, will be minimal.
11	Whether linear/non-linear	Linear
12	Whether EC obtained	No
13	Name of the application Agency	BHARTI AIRTEL LIMITED
14	Date of submission	17/08/2023

15	Total number of trees to be felled	0
16	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	Yes
17	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	Proposal for the diversion of forest land for Laying Optical Fiber Cable of Bharti Airtel Ltd Project at Jaldapara Wildlife Division Coochbehar. it's along the Asian Highway 48 from Near Holong Bridge to Torsa Bridge and Near Diya hotel to hotel royal green total 4600 Mtr (0.552 hectare). Bharti Airtel Ltd are proposed to Lay the Optical fibre cable from Siliguri to Coochbehar via Madhrihat , this route going through Jaldapra Wildlife Forests and the proposal of OFC laying on right side of the NH road shoulder edge. And also Bharti Airtel Ltd received NOC from Asian Highway-48 .Now we seeking the ROW permission from forest department for below given section
18	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Jaldapara National Park is home to Great Indian One-horn Rhinoceros, Leopard, Clouded Leopard, Asian Elephant and Gaur etc.
19	Violation (if any) done by the User Agency in the past?	No
20	Type of forest	Northern moist deciduous forest.
21	Proposed Mitigation Measures	As in S.No. 24.
22	Recommendation of the state board for wildlife	Proposal was recommended by State Board for Wild Life in the 16th meeting held on 3rd October, 2024.
23	Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden	Recommended
24	Conditions imposed by Chief Wild Life Warden	The Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal subject to the following conditions: 1. The User Agency shall ensure that the length of the trench dug up at a time does not exceed 500 M. which shall be filled up and compacted before digging next trench of 500 M.

		2. The forest land proposed to be diverted shall not be used for any other purpose than that specified in proposal. 3. No felling of tree is permitted for the operation. 4. No night shelter or night accommodation shall be permitted inside Sanctuary while executing the work 5. No clearing of forest floor to access the work site is permitted. 6. All the materials required for the work should be prepared outside the Sanctuary. 7. The work in the Sanctuary will be allowed only in the daytime from 9 AM to 5 PM 8. No fire places will be created inside the Sanctuary. 9. Project personnel enriched in the project work shall observe the provisions of Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 and rules made there under. 10. The legal status of the land shall remain unchanged. 11. While undertaking the periodical maintenance works if any by the project proponent shall obtain period approval of the Chief Wildlife Warden well in advance.
25	Comments of NTCA	NA
26	Comments of Ministry	The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.
27	Uploaded Document	jaldapara np, west bengal.pdf

Proposals recommended by SC-NBWL involving Jaldapara National Park, West Bengal

S.No	Name of proposal	Date of clearance	Area in Ha
1.	Proposal for use 0.02 ha from the Eco- sensitive Zone of Jaldapara National Park for erection of mobile tower for 4G Saturation Project in Kodal Basty, West Bengal. WL/WB/CommPost/ 440799/2023	Recommended in 77th SC NBWL meeting held on 30th January, 2024.	0.02
	Total		**0.02**

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Fresh Proposals to be Discussed

Category Name - Others(please specify)

S.No.	Name of the proposal
52.	Proposal for use of 0.1092 ha of forest land from Itanagar Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of Arun Rang Manch (Auditorium-cum-Theater) behind Dorjee Khandu State Convention Hall, Itanagar, Papum Pare District, Arunachal Pradesh. WL/AR/Others/460252/2024
53.	Proposal for use of 3.14 ha of non-forest land from drilling one exploratory location (Loc. OPAA) in the OALP Block AA-ONHP-2017/17 in Dhemaji District, Assam at a distance of 3 km (within 10 km of ESZ) from the the D'Ering Memorial Wildlife Sanctuary of Arunachal Pradesh in favour of Oil India Limited WL/AS/Others/470407/2024
54.	Proposal for removal of 86,969 fallen trees during Taukte Cyclone inside the Gir Protected Area, Junagadh and Gir Somnath Districts, Gujarat. WL/GJ/Others/497612/2024
55.	Proposal for alteration of boundaries to demerge Tirthan Wildlife Sanctuary from intended Great Himalayan National Park, Himachal Pradesh. WL/HP/Others/490933/2024
56.	Proposal for alteration of boundaries to demerge Sainj Sanctuary from intended Great Himalyan National Park, Himachal Pradesh. WL/HP/Others/490806/2024
57.	Proposal for use of 7.15 ha non-forest land from the ESZ and buffer zone of Melghat Tiger Reserve for construction of hotel by Mehfil Meadows in Amravati District at survey no.263 at Mauja Motha, in Amravati District, Taluka Chikhaldara in favour of Mehfil Inn Private Limited. WL/MH/Others/472801/2024
58.	Proposal for use of 0.498 ha of forest land from Khongjaingamba Ching Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of a water treatment plant of capacity (0.4 MLD), Addl. Service Reservoir (0.24) laying and fixing of pipes (over 0.328 ha) and approach road (over 0.170 ha) in favour of PHED in Keibul Village, Bishnupur District, Manipur. WL/MN/Others/465726/2024
59.	Proposal for use of 0.067 ha of forest land from Core Zone of Rajaji Tiger Reserve for construction of Gauri Cremation Ghat at Bhogpur Talla Yamkeshwar, District Pauri Garhawal in favour of Department of Irrigation. WL/UK/Others/442015/2023

52. Proposal No: WL/AR/Others/460252/2024

1	Proposal Name	Proposal for use of 0.1092 ha of forest land from Itanagar Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of Arun Rang Manch (Auditorium-cum-Theater) behind Dorjee Khandu State Convention Hall, Itanagar, Papum Pare District, Arunachal Pradesh.
2	Name of the protected area involved	Itanagar Wildlife Sanctuary
3	Proposal Number	WL/AR/Others/460252/2024
4	State Name	ARUNACHAL PRADESH
5	Whether the proposal is sub-judice	No
6	Area of the protected area(Ha)	14030
7	Area proposed for diversion / De-notification	0.1092
8	Total Diverted Area from Protected Area	0
9	Status of ESZ if any	Revised proposal is awaited from the State Government
10	Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972	There is no vegetation in the proposed project area. Hence, No violation with respect to Section 29 of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972
11	Whether linear/non-linear	Non - Linear
12	Whether EC obtained	No
13	Name of the application Agency	TEM KAYA
14	Date of submission	30/01/2024
15	Total number of trees to be felled	0

16	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	Yes
17	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	The construction of Arun Rang Manch (Auditorium-cum-Theater) behind Dorjee Khandu State Convention Hall, Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh, idea shall bebasically to create a cultural complex that is imbued with an intrinsic local context and historical ambience. The Auditorium & Theatre (open air) shall be surrounded by lush garden where one enters the courtyard after main gate shall get the feeling of warm welcome while passing through the archways, painted domes, amphitheatre, Auditorium, Caf6 etc. The performing Art has been very popular among young age folks. lt gains much of its excitement by allowing the performers to step outside their normal daily life. This may be from experiencing cultural shock or through the performance of act that required some degree of skills. Since past few years it has been observed the inclusion of cultural performances in an initiative to merge the visual with performative and literary arts, a tradition that has continued ever since. The objective of Project is as follows:- Showcase of skills which shall not be limited only up to cultural programs or dance performances but shall encourage public speaking & performances. To create a popular are of interest for all age groups. Leading Cultural showcase body in the field of performing arts. Preservation & Promotion of local performing arts. Embellishing the visual & cultural heritage of Arunachal Pradesh. One of the popular tourist attraction points. Dedicated space for dance, music recitals and theatre shows. To make a pertinent centre showing great potential to cater both tradition &innovation.
18	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Itanagar Wildlife Sanctuary is home to tiger, leopard, clouded leopard, Asian elephant, gaur, sloth Bear, Barking Deer, marbled cat, capped langur and slender loris etc.
19	Violation (if any) done by the User Agency in the past?	No

20	Type of forest	Sub-Tropical rain forest
21	Proposed Mitigation Measures	NA
22	Recommendation of the state board for wildlife	Proposal was recommended by State Board for Wild Life in the 24th meeting held on 28th October, 2024.
23	Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden	Recommended
24	Conditions imposed by Chief Wild Life Warden	The Chief Wildlife Warden has recommended the proposal without conditions.
25	Comments of NTCA	NA
26	Comments of Ministry	The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.
27	Uploaded Document	itanagar wildlife sanctuary.pdf

PROPOSALS RECOMMENDED BY THE SC-NBWL INVOLVING ITANAGAR WILDLIFE SANCTUARY, ARUNACHAL PRADESH.

S. No.	Subject	Date of Clearance	Area in ha
1.	Proposal for diversion of 20.421 ha of forest land for widening/ improvement of four lanning of NH-415 from design chainage 29.500 km to 40.440 km (Police HQ to Pappu Nallah) Itanagar to Banderdewa section in the State of Arunachal Pradesh under Annual Plan 2016-17 on EPC mode (Package A) length 10.09 km. WL/AR/ROAD/450201/2023	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 78th meeting held on 22.02.2024.	20.421
2.	Proposal for use of 13.2 ha of forest land from Itanagar Wildlife Sanctuary for widening and strengthening of Itanagar-Jote Road in Sh:Poma Range from 0.00 Km to 10.00 Km in Papum Pare District, Arunachal Pradesh. FP/AR/ROAD/6091/2021.	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 77th meeting held on 30.01.2024.	13.2
3	Proposal for use of 0.96 ha of forest land from Itanagar Wildlife Sanctuary for improvement /widening of NH 415 (Old NH-52A) from Design Chainage 40.400 KM to 59.170 KM (Pappunallah to Banderdewa Section) in Papum Pare District, Arunachal Pradesh FP/AR/ROAD/33202/2018	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 77th meeting held on 30.01.2024.	0.96
	Total		**34.581**

53. Proposal No: WL/AS/Others/470407/2024

1	Proposal Name	Proposal for use of 3.14 ha of non-forest land from drilling one exploratory location (Loc. OPAA) in the OALP Block AA-ONHP-2017/17 in Dhemaji District, Assam at a distance of 3 km (within 10 km of ESZ) from the the D'Ering Memorial Wildlife Sanctuary of Arunachal Pradesh in favour of Oil India Limited
2	Name of the protected area involved	D'Ering Memorial Wildlife Sanctuary
3	Proposal Number	WL/AS/Others/470407/2024
4	State Name	ASSAM
5	Whether the proposal is sub-judice	No
6	Area of the protected area(Ha)	19000
7	Area proposed for diversion / De-notification	3.14
8	Total Diverted Area from Protected Area	0
9	Status of ESZ if any	ESZ of D'Ering WLS of Arunachal Pradesh is under process.
10	Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972	The proposed site falls within default 10 KM boundary of ESZ of D'Ering WLS of Arunachal Pradesh. The activities will not attract provision of section 29/35(6) of the WLPA, 1972, in terms of removal, exploitation of forest produce from a PA.
11	Whether linear/non-linear	Non - Linear
12	Whether EC obtained	No
13	Name of the application Agency	OIL INDIA LIMITED

14	Date of submission	24/04/2024
15	Total number of trees to be felled	NA
16	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	Yes
17	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	The project site (Loc. OPAA) is located in easternmost part of Dhemaji district of Assam close to interstate boundary of Assam and Arunachal Pradesh near Mer Basti, approx. 1.5 Km from the Gadum Tinali toward.s Paglam village due south. The drilling project site falls at a distance of 3 km (within 10 km of ESZ) from the South-Eastern corner of the D'Ering Memorial Wildlife Sanctuary and the total area of the project site is 3.14 ha and falls in non-forest area. One (O1) well location (Loc. OPAA, Lat: 27°52'96.04186"N, Long: 95°30'56.88991"E) is planned to be drilled in the ESZ of D'Ering Memorial Wildlife Sanctuary in Dhemaji District of Assam. The ESZ boundary of the D'Ering Memorial Wildlife Sanctuary has not yet been finalized and hence considering 10 km of ESZ boundary, this NBWL clearance proposal has been submitted. As per commitment in the Revenue sharing contract (RSC) with Govt. of India. Oil India Limited is to drill minimum one (1) exploratory well for the purpose of exploration of hydrocarbon in the OALP Block AA-ONHP-2017/17. Accordingly, based on seismic data one (1) drilling location (Loc. OPAA) has been identified for drilling with a target depth of around 4850 m within Basement from the ground surface. Details in the Project report enclosed separately in this proposal. The area is a highly prospective from hydrocarbon exploration point of view and is very much close to the Himalayan foothills of Arunachal Pradesh. Southern part is surrounded by prolific oil fields of OIL such as Mechaki, Baghjan etc. The land measuring 3.14 ha of non-forest land is required for construction of drill site and waste pit for hydrocarbon exploration at Loc. OPAA within AA-ONHP-2017/17 OALP block as per lay out plan and bare minimum requirement where no extra land will be required for this purpose
18	Rare and endangered species found in the area	D'Ering Memorial Wildlife Sanctuary is home to Elephant, Tiger and Gangetic River Dolphin etc.
19	Violation (if any) done by the User Agency in the past?	No
20	Type of forest	The project site falls within default 10 KM boundary of ESZ of D'Ering WLS of Arunachal Pradesh and the site is devoid of forest.
21	Proposed Mitigation Measures	As in S.No. 24.

22	Recommendation of the state board for wildlife	Proposal was recommended by State Board for Wild life in the meeting held on 18-07-2024
23	Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden	Recommended
24	Conditions imposed by Chief Wild Life Warden	The Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal subject to the following conditions: 1. No adverse impact shall be caused to the wild animals and their habitat. 2. The PP shall take adequate measures against all kinds of pollution likely to be caused by implementation of the project including disasters like oil & gas leakage or explosion of the well. 3. 2% of the total project cost shall be deposited as CORPUS fund to be utilized by the CWLW for Wild Life Conservation & Management and Mitigation of Human-Animal Conflict including preparation of plans.
25	Comments of NTCA	NA
26	Comments of Ministry	The Ministry has received the proposal for declaration of ESZ around the D'Ering Wildlife Sanctuary from the State Government of Arunachal Pradesh. The extent of ESZ proposed at the interstate border is zero. The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.
27	Uploaded Document	project_report_compressed-1.pdf

ऑयल इंडिया लिमिटेड
(भारत सरकार का उद्यम)
Oil India Limited
(A Government of India Enterprise)

PROJECT REPORT

for the application of

NBWL/SBWL clearance for drilling one exploratory location (Loc. OPAA) in ESZ area of 10 km radius around D'Ering Memorial Wildlife Sanctuary of Arunachal Pradesh

November, 2022
Duliajan, Assam

OIL INDIA LIMITED

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1.1 Project Description

1.2 Site analysis

1.3 Project Schedule and Cost estimate

1.4 Environment Impact Assessment

1.5 Occupational Health and safety

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1.1 Project Description:

1.1.1 Location of the Project

- District: Dhemaji
- State: Assam

The project site (Loc. OPAA) is located in easternmost part of Dhemaji district of Assam close to interstate boundary of Assam and Arunachal Pradesh near Mer Basti, approx. 1.8 Km from the Gadum Tinali towards Paglam village due south. The drilling project site falls at a distance of 3 km (within 10 km) from the South-Eastern corner of the D'Ering Memorial Wildlife Sanctuary and the total area of the project is 3.14 Hectare. One (01) well location is planned to be drilled in the ESZ of D'Ering Memorial Wildlife Sanctuary in Dhemaji District of Assam.

The geographical details are presented in ***Table* 1.1.1a**

Table 1.1.1a: Co-ordinates of Well OPAA

Well Name	Distance from 'D'Ering Memorial Wildlife sanctuary' boundary to the well (approx.; km.)	Coordinates in WGS-84	
		Latitude	Longitude
OPAA*	3.0 km (approx.)	27°52'36.04186" N	95°30'56.88991" E

* Land yet to be acquired.

1.1.2 Project Description

The Block AA-ONHP-2017/17 which covers a total area of 309 Sq.km. and is located in Dhemaji and Tinsukia districts of Assam and Lower Dibang Valley and East Siang districts of Arunachal Pradesh was awarded to Oil India Limited (OIL) in the OALP-I Bidding round for exploration of Hydrocarbon. Approximately 163 Sq.km. area of the block is located in Assam State whereas 146 Sq.km. of area falls in the state of Arunachal Pradesh. MoP&NG Govt. of India has approved the award of the OALP-I block AA-ONHP-2017/17 to OIL vide letter ref. No. F.No.27011/1/2017-ONG-II (48590) dated 12th September, 2018.

Revenue sharing contract (RSC) for the block was signed on 1st October, 2018. In pursuance of the RSC signed between OIL and MoP&NG, Govt. of India, the Petroleum Exploration License (PEL) was granted by Govt. of Assam to OIL vide letter ref. no. PEM.125/2018/139 dated 3rd July, 2019 under rule 5 (1) (ii) of the Petroleum and Natural Gas Rules, 1959. Accordingly, a DEED AGREEMENT was signed between the Govt. of Assam and OIL on 27th August, 2019. Further, Govt. of Arunachal Pradesh granted Petroleum Exploration License (PEL) to OIL vide letter ref. no. DGM/GPEL/OIL/270/2018 dated 18th December, 2019 making the PEL effective.

As per commitment in the RSC, OIL is to drill minimum one (1) exploratory well for the purpose of exploration of hydrocarbon in the OALP Block AA-ONHP-2017/17 area. Accordingly, based on seismic data one (1) drilling location (Loc. OPAA) has been identified.

The area is a highly prospective from hydrocarbon exploration point of view and is very much close to the Himalayan foothills. The block falls in the northern part of Arunachal Pradesh & south-eastern part of Mishimi Hills. Southern part of the block is surrounded by prolific oil fields of OIL such as Mechaki, Baghjan etc.

D'Ering Memorial Wildlife Sanctuary situated in the border area of Assam and Arunachal Pradesh in the flood plain between the Rivers Siang and Sibya. It is located 13 km southeast of Pashighat town. About 80% of the Sanctuary is covered with grassland, and the rest is riverine forest patches with mixed bamboo and secondary forests. Streams and channels intersect the whole Sanctuary. There are small to medium waterbodies in the Sanctuary that provide good nesting sites for birds. The area is generally rich in grassland birds.

1.1.3 Requirement of Drilling Activities

As per commitment in the RSC, OIL has to drill minimum one (1) number of Exploratory Well for the purpose of exploration of Hydrocarbon in OALP Block AA-ONHP-2017/17. Accordingly, based on the review of G&G data, one (1) no. of drillable location (Loc. OPAA) has been identified for drilling with a target depth of around 4850 m or Basement (whichever is earlier) from the ground surface.

The exploratory well Location (Loc. OPAA) falling in the Eco-sensitive Zone of D'Ering Memorial Wildlife Sanctuary approx. 3 Km. from the core boundary of Wildlife Sanctuary. Due to this, OIL require NBWL/SBWL permission for drilling this location OPAA for fulfilling the committed work programme (CWP) as per RSC signed against the block. Since the ESZ area has not yet been finalized for the D'Ering Memorial Wildlife Sanctuary, Wildlife clearance proposal for drilling Loc. OPAA has been submitted considering 10 km ESZ boundary area.

1.1.4 Drilling Activity

Drilling operations shall be conducted round-the-clock for 24 hrs of a day. The time taken to drill a borehole depends on the depth of the hydrocarbon bearing formation and subsurface geological conditions of the area. OIL intends to drill Loc. OPAA to a depth of 4850 m (TVD). It is expected to complete the well within 120 days from the date of spudding the well.

Figure -1 provides a typical layout for such a drill site covering an area of 140 x 140 m.

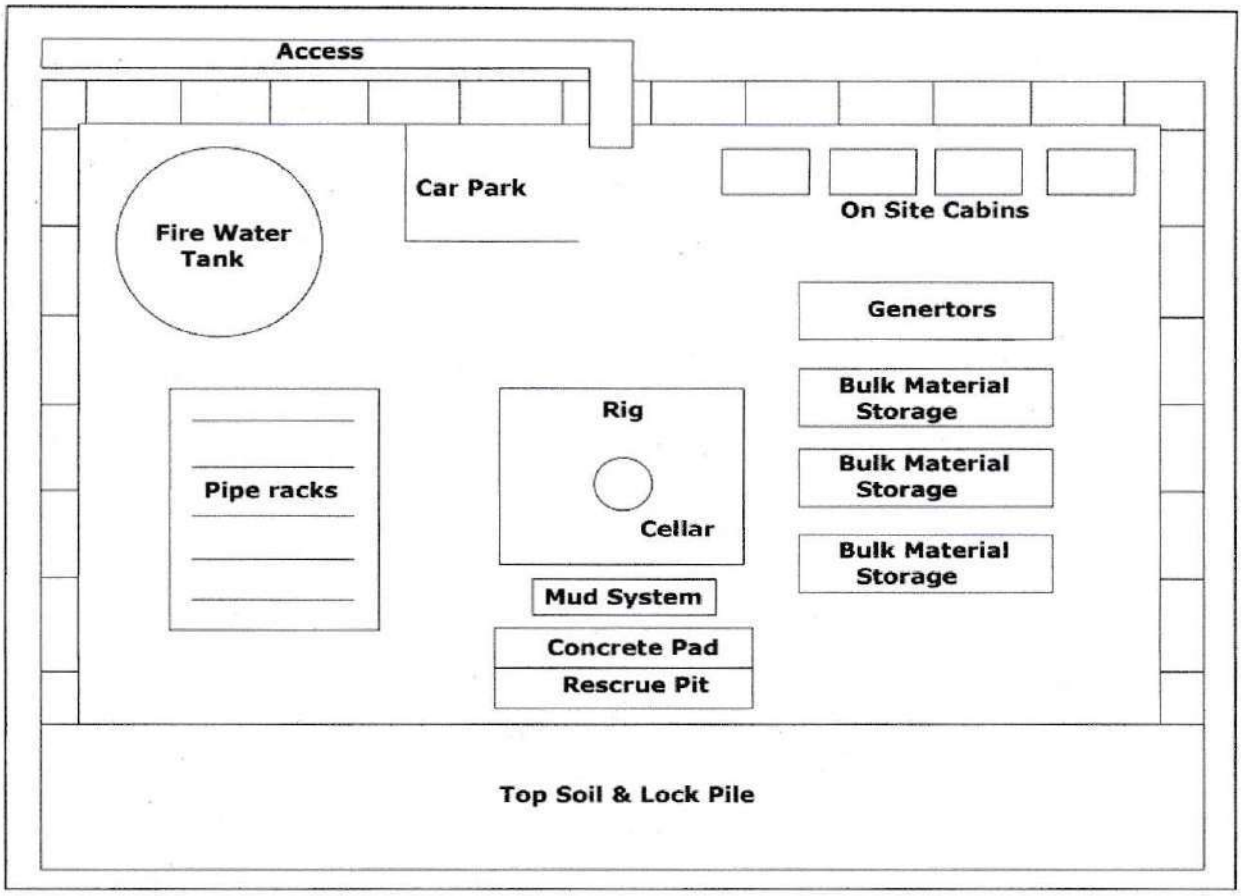


Figure -1: Typical Layout of drill site

Equipment Required for Drilling:

The key items of equipment that will be used for drilling are summarized below:

- Drilling rig
- Drill bit, Drill string, connecting sections of drill pipes and drill collars
- Kelly (situated on the derrick floor allows the drill string to be rotated)
- Top drive / rotary table
- Swivel where the high-pressure flexible drilling fluid hoses are attached
- Diesel engines to supply the necessary power to run the drilling operation and supporting logistics
- BOP (Blow out preventer)
- Tanks for mud fluid, Diesel storage

A typical stationary drilling rig is presented in ***Figure-2***:

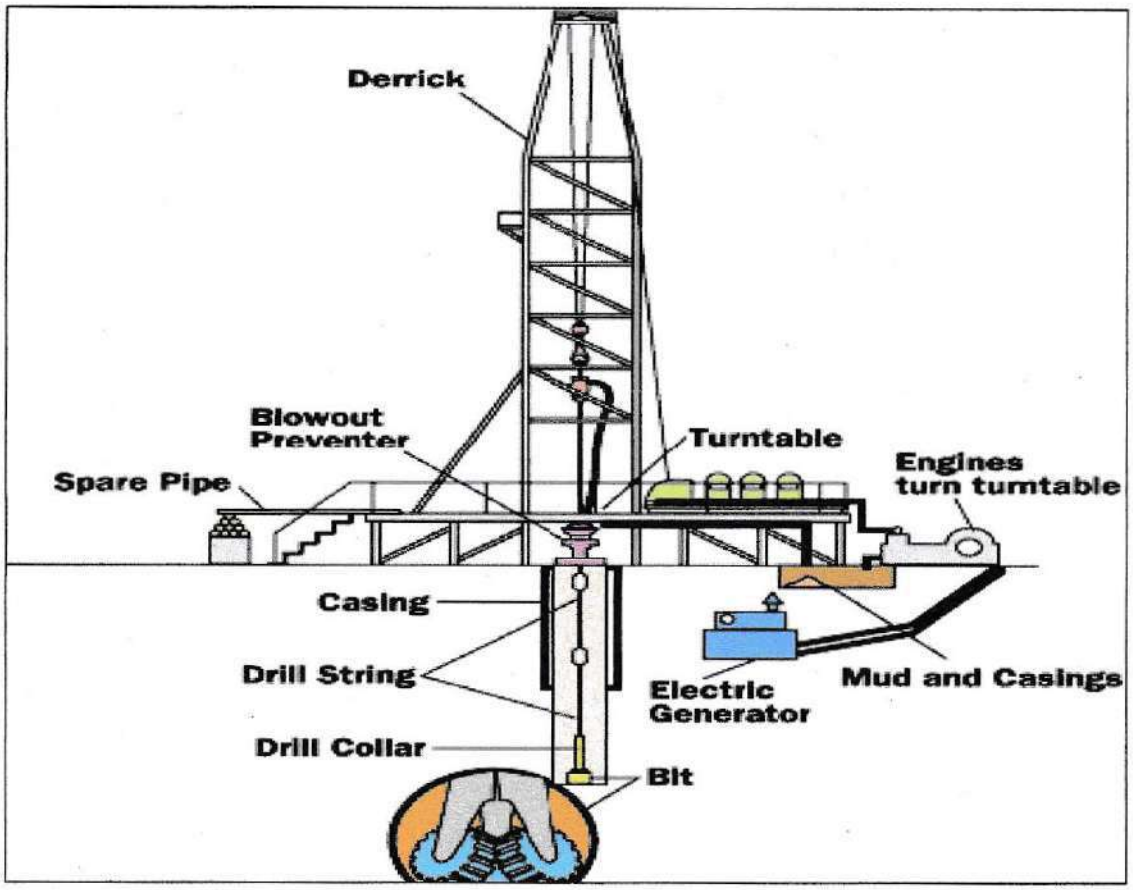


Figure-2: Stationary drilling rig

While drilling, OIL is taking world class Environment safety precautions as per stipulated Government of India guidelines. All necessary safety standards for Air, Noise and Water pollution are being adhered to by OIL with its technical audits on time to time.

1.2 Site Analysis:

1.2.1 Connectivity

NH-13 is the main road running through the northern side of the block and is the main approach road for Mebo or Bomjir. There are two important motorable road present within the block. The first road is extended to Namsing from NH-13. The second road connects Gadum with Anpum. There are other rural roads present within the block and connected to the above-mentioned motorable roads. No railway station is present within the block. Nearest railway station is Murkongselek (Jonai) station at a road distance of approximately 85 km from the location. The Mohanbari (Dibrugarh) airport is located at a road distance of 185 km from via NH13. Pasighat Airport in Siang District of Arunachal Pradesh is also available at a distance of about 60 km.

1.2.2 Land Form, Land Use and Land Ownership

Block AA-ONHP-2017/17 was awarded to OIL in the OALP-I Bidding round for exploration of Hydrocarbon. The predominant land use of the block area includes village settlements, agricultural land (paddy), rivers & streams and Reserve Forest. Majority land in these blocks area is categorized as agricultural land.

Topography

In general, the Block has gentle slope from the north to the south. Elevation within the block varies from 152 m to 129 m from north to south.

1.2.3 Climatic Data from Secondary Sources

The block area falls under the humid sub-tropical climate zone with warm seasons. The temperature within the block varies from 39.9°C in summer and 5.9°C in winter. The study area receives about 2600 mm to 3200 mm rainfall annually. Rainfall generally begins from April and continues till the early October and highest in June-July. December is the dry season.

1.2.4 Social Infrastructure

Economy of the region is mainly dependent on agricultural and cattle-rearing for their source of livelihoods. Water requirement is catered through tube well in the village areas. The water requirement for agriculture is met from the use of rain-water and surface water (river water). Additionally, sericulture is also traditionally practiced in these districts, particularly Eri, Muga and Mulberry silk. The major food crops cultivated for the source of livelihood are paddy, maize, black gram, potato, pea and wheat.

1.3 Project Schedule and Cost Estimates:

1.3.1 Project Schedule

Drilling of Loc. OPAA is scheduled to start from Dec, 2023 and expected to complete within 120 days subject to grant of WLS and other statutory clearances.

1.3.2 Estimated Project Cost

Cost of drilling would be around INR 95 Crore.

1.4.1 Environment Impact and EMP/Conservation plan:

Environment activity & Generation of pollutant	Environmental Impact	EMP/Conservation plan
Drill cuttings	Land	a. Drill cuttings shall be washed and stored in a HDPE lined pits (of approximately 800 m3 capacity) and after completion of the drilling activities, cuttings will be tested for hazardous nature and based on nature of the drill cuttings, final disposal pathway will be finalized by OIL. b. In case of generation of any amount of waste oil or any oil content is there in the waste pit, it shall be bio-remediated through consortium of bacteria to restore the soil back to normal condition. c. Testing of drill cuttings for presence of oil & mercury content for each well, by an approved laboratory. d. Waste pit will be backfilled and land to be restored to near original condition in accordance to SO 546(E), 2005.
Discarded Drilling fluid	Land	a. Discarded drilling fluid shall be discharged into HDPE lined evaporation pit. b. Waste pit will be backfilled and land to be restored to near original condition in accordance to SO 546(E), 2005.

Noise and vibration • Mud Pump • Compressor • DG sets • Shale shakers • Hoppers • Desander • Desilter	Air	a. Condition monitoring to be carried regularly and based on the report corrective actions will be taken to minimize the vibrations. b. Noise monitoring of equipment to be carried out by the third-party during drilling of the well and based on the report corrective actions will be taken to keep the noise level within prescribed level. c. All the DG sets have acoustic barriers and mufflers.
Consumption of water and generation of waste water • Mud preparation • Fire fighting • Washing • Human Consumption	Water & Land	a. Waste water shall be discharged into HDPE lined evaporation pit. b. Domestic sewage (insignificant) shall be disposed in soak pit/septic tank. c. Recycling of waste water to minimize consumption d. Potability test of drinking water.
Generation of other Hazardous waste • Spent oil • Spilled oil for POL shed • Oily cotton waste, gloves, ropes, chemical sacks • POL and chemical drums • Oil and Air filter	Land	a. Spent oil and POL /chemical drums shall be recycled through authorized recyclers. b. Other Haz. Waste shall be disposed of to an authorized TSDF site authorized by PCB. c. In case of generation of any amount of waste oil, it shall be bio- remediated through consortium of bacteria to restore the soil back to normal condition. d. Lead acid batteries to be recycled through authorized recyclers.

Gas flaring during testing	Air	Stack and ambient air quality monitoring shall be conducted by the third party as per the conditions of EC granted and as a part of annual plan under Environment Management system based on ISO 14001 maintained by Rig to be carried out during drilling of the well.
Generation of flue gases • DG sets/Rig Engine	Air	Stack and ambient air quality monitoring shall be conducted by the third party as per the conditions of EC granted and as a part of annual plan under Environment Management system based on ISO 14001 maintained by Rig to be carried out during drilling of the well.
Consumption of natural resource (HSD)	Air	HSD consumption shall be optimised through proper maintenance of DG sets and equipment. Stack and ambient air quality monitoring shall be conducted by the third party as per the conditions of EC granted and as a part of annual plan under Environment Management system based on ISO 14001 maintained by rig to be carried out during drilling of the well.

1.4.2. Additional Conservation plan:

1. Drilling activities shall be carried out so as to cause bare minimum impact of the migratory birds. In this regard, guidelines and directives Forest Department (D'Ering Memorial Wildlife Sanctuary) will be adhered to.

2. Offsetting tree plantation shall be carried out, if required, in consultation with Forest Department (D'Ering Memorial Wildlife Sanctuary).

3. Project Post monitoring with reference to land and water shall be carried out to find out any deviation from baseline data.

4. OIL intent to drill one (01) exploratory location inside ESZ (10 km radius) of D'Ering Memorial Wildlife Sanctuary. OIL always try to keep the ecology of land intact by planting the plant saplings around the drill sites; restoration of the drill site to its original position after drilling to avoid oil foot print on surface; the cellar pit is always fenced so that fall of animal into the cellar pit is avoided etc. Afforestation is done to maintain ecology of the area.

1.5 Occupational Health and Safety:

OIL's operations are comes under Mine Act,1952 (Ministry of Labour and Employment) and as per the Mines Act , every person employed in mine undergoes PME (Periodical Medical Examination) by approved medical doctor / Hospital at fixed interval.

- As per plan prescribed by Mine Rules, employees including contractual employees are being medically examined every year and records is being kept for future reference and track.
- Initial Medical Examination of all employees including contractual employees.
- All the drilling rigs are equipped with Ambulance, First Aid Box, Stretcher and First Aid trained persons.
- Free medical camps (medical check-up / eye check-up) are also organized by OIL in villages around the operational area, and accordingly patients are treated and free medicines are given. If required free operations are also done by OIL.

1.6 Emergency and Disaster Management Plan:

OIL, Asset has Disaster Management Plans (DMPs) in place. These plans are based on various probable scenarios like Well Blow Out, Fire, Explosion, Natural calamities etc. The consequence arising out of such incidents are accurately predicted with the help of latest technique available by various Risk Analysis Studies. To minimize the extent of damage consequent to any disaster and restoration of normaly is the main purpose of DMP. There are

on site Emergency Plans that deal with handling of the emergency within boundary of the plants mainly with the help of industry's own resources. Also, when the damage extends to the neighbouring areas, affecting local population beyond boundaries of plant, Off-site Emergency plans is put into action in which quick response and services of many agencies are involved e.g. Government, Fire Services, Civil defence, Medical, Police, Army, Voluntary organizations etc. EMPs are reviewed periodically.

1.7 Project benefits:

- The proposed exploration program will establish hydrocarbons in the block. The development of the oil field will result in considerable growth of service sector and will also generate new industrial and business opportunities in the area. Small and medium scale industries may be developed as consequence. The major benefits of the project include reduction of the oil import bill of the nation as well as reduction of the imbalance in oil production and consumption.

- The commercial development will also lead to investment in Assam, bringing oil and gas revenues both to the State and to the Central Government. The presence of OIL in the region will substantially improve the socio-economic conditions of the region.

- In Operation phase, OIL will require significant work force of non-technical and technical persons. Migration of persons with better education and professional experience will result in increase of population and literacy in the surrounding villages.

1.7.1 Benefits for the Country

The demand for petroleum has recorded a considerable increase over the year from 30 million tones in 1980-81 to about 225 million tonnes in 2019-20. This growing demand poses a big challenge to oil producing company including Oil India Limited. Also new oil/gas finds in the block will lead to reduction in India's dependence on imported crude oil and thereby results in considerable saving in foreign exchange.

There will be a beneficial effect of a flourishing production unit that will directly and indirectly boost the living standards of the people, and will create more jobs in the local economy.

1.7.2 Benefits for the Region

In the event that commercial quantities of hydrocarbon reserves are discovered, more long-term employment opportunities would be created. Besides, the hydrocarbons brought to the surface shall help in contributing the ongoing efforts of the government to meet the national

demand of petroleum resources. Development of ancillary activities shall be resulting into indirect jobs and requirement of more skilled employees.

1.7.3 Employment Potential

The impact of the project on the economic aspects can be clearly observed. The proposed project activities will provide employment to persons of different skills and trades. The local population will be given preference to employment. The employment potential will ameliorate economic conditions of these families directly and provide employment to many other families indirectly who are involved in business and service oriented activities.

The employment of local people in primary and secondary sectors of project shall upgrade the prosperity of the region. This in-turn will improve the socio-economic conditions of the area.

• During the construction phase about 100-120 people on average per day will be employed for a period of six months.

• During construction phase of the project, this project will provide temporary employment to many unskilled and semi-skilled labourers in nearby villages;

• In case the hydrocarbon is established in the block, considerable number of people will be benefited by provision of services to the residents in for of employment opportunities. Thus, the direct and indirect employment generation by this project.

• This project will also help in generation of indirect employment to those people who render their services for the personnel directly working in the project;

• The present trend of out migration for employment is likely to reduce due to better economic opportunities available in the area.

1.7.4 Improvement in the Social Infrastructure

• Generation of employment: The project will create opportunities for direct and indirect employment.

• Increase in purchasing power and improved standard of living of the area.

•Establishment of small and medium scale industries may be developed as consequence.

• Increased revenue to the state by way of royalty, taxes and duties

• Regular Fund flow to local market.

• In addition to above, due to increase in purchasing power of local habitants, there shall be significant change in the socio-economic scenario of the area.

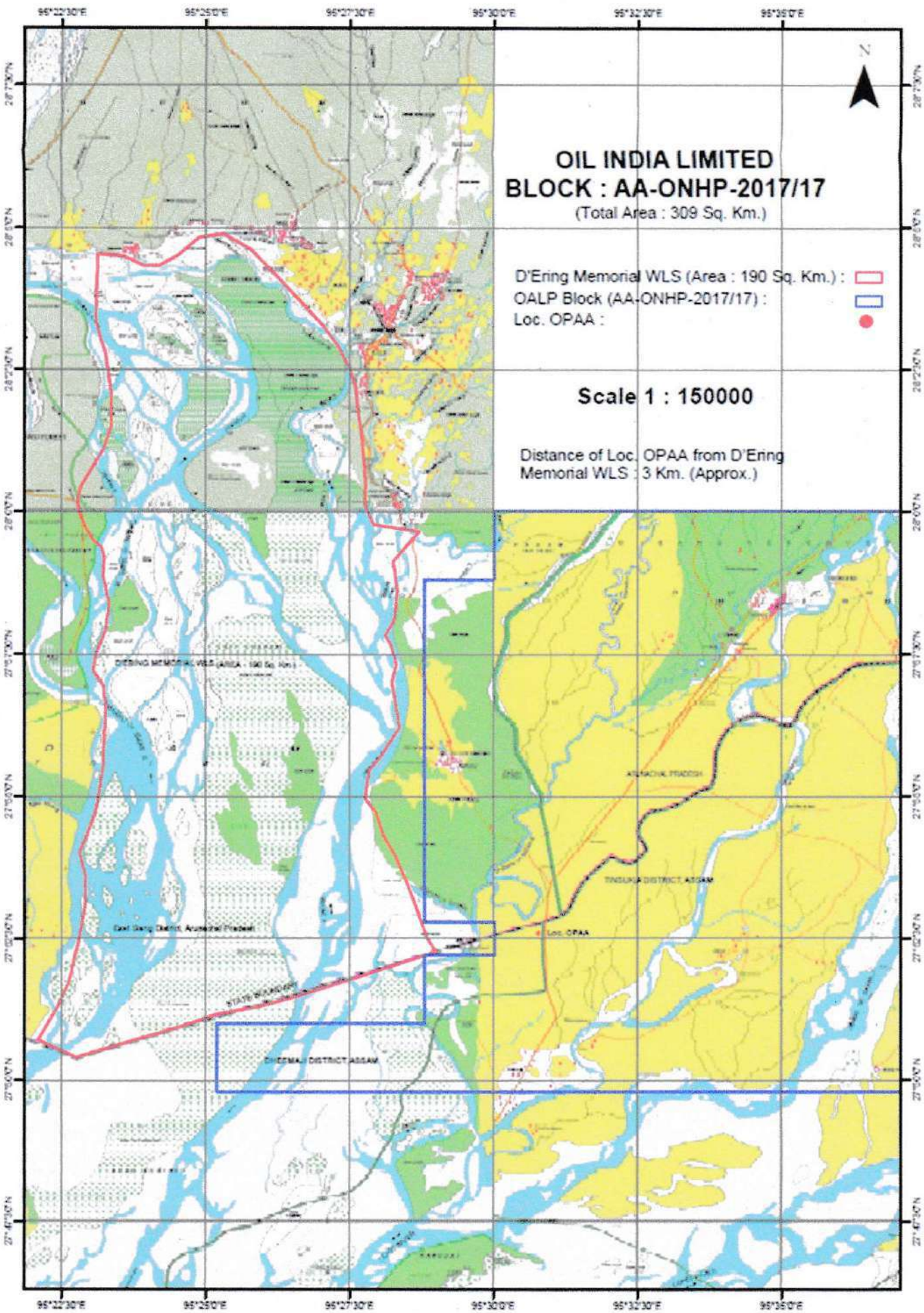
• The proposed project shall enhance the prospects of employment;

• Recruitment for the unskilled and semiskilled workers for the proposed project will be from the nearby villages.

• Overall, the proposed project will change living standards of the people and improve the socio-economic conditions of the area.

(A C Haloi)
Chief General Manager &
Nodal Officer
(EC/FC/NBWL Clearances)

Chief General Manager (HSE)
Safety and Environment Deptt.
Oil India Limited
Duliajan



Chief General Manager (HSE)
Safety and Environment Deptt.
Oil India Limited

54. Proposal No: WL/GJ/Others/497612/2024

1	Proposal Name	Proposal for removal of 86,969 fallen trees during Taukte Cyclone inside the Gir Protected Area, Junagadh and Gir Somnath Districts, Gujarat.
2	Name of the protected area involved	Gir Wildlife Sanctuary, Gir National Park, Mithiyala Wildlife Sanctuary and Paniya Wildlife Sanctuary
3	Proposal Number	WL/GJ/Others/497612/2024
4	State Name	GUJARAT
5	Whether the proposal is sub-judice	No
6	Area of the protected area(Ha)	146816
7	Area proposed for diversion / De-notification	NA
8	Total Diverted Area from Protected Area	0
9	Status of ESZ if any	Re-draft notification on 18th September, 2024.
10	Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972	Taukte Cyclone in and around Gir forest was severely damaged a lot of property. In this cyclone 1519260 lakhs of trees fell in the Gir forest which is now affecting the normal movement of wildlife. These trees need to be removed.
11	Whether linear/non-linear	Non - Linear
12	Whether EC obtained	No
13	Name of the application Agency	DY CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS GIR WEST DIVISION JUNAGADH
14	Date of submission	21/09/2024
15	Total number of trees to be felled	86969

16	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	Yes
17	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	• Located in the Saurashtra peninsula of Gujarat, Gir National Park and Wildlife Sanctuary since time immemorial has been home to the Asiatic lion (Panthera leo persica). • Situated between latitude 20° 42' N to 22° 03 1 N and Longitude 70° 10' E to 7140' E, Gir PAs is considered to be the largest biologically intact continuous tract of forest. It stretches over 70 km from West to East and 40 km from North to South. • Gir National Park and Wildlife Sanctuary, Paniya Wildlife Sanctuary, Mitiyala Wildlife Sanctuary, peripheral notified forests, i.e., vidis and coastal forests. Together, these protected areas and managed forests are known as Gir Protected Areas (Gir PAS). • With successful conservation efforts and cultural acceptance in the last few decades, Asiatic lions' territory has extended beyond Gir PAs, collectively known· as Asiatic Lion Landscape. Table 1 Extent of different forest areas in the Gir PAs.

S.No.	Area Status	Gir West	Gir East	Total area	Percentage
1	Gir National Park	258.71	0.00	258.71	13.77
2	Gir Wildlife Sanctuary	678.45	473.14	1151.59	61.28
3	Paniya Wildlife Sanctuary	0.00	39.64	39.64	2.11
4	Mitiyala Wildlife Sanctuary	0.00	18.22	18.22	0.97
5	Reserved Forest	101.12	134.05	235.17	12.51
6	Protected Forest	107.42	0.01	107.43	5.72
7	Unclassed Forest	6.85	4.94	11.78	0.63
8	Area declared under Sec.4	3.59	53.00	56.59	3.01
	Total	1156.14	723	1879.13	100

Damage done by Tauktae Cyclone

A Category-4 tropical cyclone named, 'Tauktae' hit the Gujarat coast on May 17, 2021, which eventually affected the Gir forest area. The speed of the wind was so savage that it caused alot of damage to the property and impacted the vegetation especially, high vegetation and tree canopy of Gir PA. While hitting the Gujarat coast, Tauktae reached its peak intensity with maximum three-minute sustained wind of 195 km/h and maximum on-minute sustained wind of 220 km/h. This led to the uprooting and falling of many trees in the Gir PAS. Cyclone's gusting winds move counterclockwise. Hence, the windward side of hills was swept away, uprooting most of the trees and leaving the leeward side almost devoid of such things. The valley and small Hollocks were swept away by the gusting winds. The areas with high tree density suffered much from the top canopy compared to low-density areas where the uprooting percentage was high.

Details of fallen trees in Gir Protected Areas

For better management and for exact number of trees fallen in lion landscape, total counting exercise was done by field staff which gave the exact figure of fallen trees which was 35,58,114. The details of which are given in Table 3.

Division	Range	Area(Ha)	Total fallen trees
Gir-E	Jasadhar	17458.78	434565
	Tuasishyam	17645.88	225235
	Hadala	12771.93	380677

	Sarasia	6281.49	100346
	Dalkhania	9456.21	200424
	Savarkundla	4813.39	123688
	Pania	3871.73	54325
		72299.41	1519260
Gir-E Total	-	72299.41	1519260
Gir-W	Chhodavadi	12821.16	536566
	Babaria	11749.74	797650
	Aankolvadi	15471.91	152111
	Visavadar	19366.12	332951
	Jamvala	13534.84	165594
	Sasan	14124.63	23690
	Devaliya	7124.11	3567
	Dedakadi	15233.61	25012
	Talala	5400.71	1713
	Maliya(hatina)	22.75	00
	Sub Total	114849.58	2038854
	Total	187148.99	3558114

As per the directions prescribed in the Management plan of Gir Protected Areas (Management Plan for Gir Protected Areas, Volume I, Page number 191) and by the permission granted from higher authority, cutting and stacking process of fallen trees were taken place and wood is stacked in National Park and Sanctuary area.

The Fallen and uprooted trees are categorized into two types, Type-1 (teak, dhavdo, sadad, timru, babar khair and desi baval) which have hardwood and may not decompose quickly over a while. Type-2 Trees (saledi, kakd, modad, gorad, karanj, kadayo, bili, harmo, vad, pipal, jamun, amla, amli, ingoriya, etc) having wood type and may decomposed over period of time.

a) Prescription to be followed for Type-1 Trees

These trees should be cut and stacked in such a way that it poses minimum disturbance to the habitat. These species may be sold in future, if necessary, permission is obtained from the National Board for wildlife. Accordingly, the stacking for different species in Type-1 should be done in different lots. No mixing of species is permitted.

b) Prescription to be followed for Type-2 Trees

These trees are not to be removed from the PA under any circumstance. It is expected that with time they will rot and merge with the habitat. Accordingly, they should be cut and stacked in as dispersed manner as possible and at places where they merge with the ecosystem.

There were 124 Marking Khardas approved as on 20/04/23 which were divided in (WO categories Type- 1 and Type-2. From those sanctioned 124 marking khardas, total 106569 tree were marked for cutting. Out of which 79575 trees are ofType-1 and 26994 trees are of Type-2. Marking khardas of 106569 damaged cyclone affected trees are approved, and out of which 54470 trees have been cut down and stacked. Out of 54470 trees cut and stacked, 39905 trees are of Type -1 and 14565 are of Type-2. Volume derived from 39905 type 1 trees is situated.

Sr. No.	Division	Teakwood	Pancharav (CUM)	Fire wood (Quintal)

		<table><tr><td>1</td><td>Gir West Division, Junagadh</td><td>3408.49</td><td>2152.03</td><td>4200.04</td></tr></table> <u>Nature of negative effect of the tree fall</u> • In normal course, sporadic tree fall does not have any negative effect on the habitat. But in the present case, large scale tree fall has resulted In effective shrinkage of the habitat which poses hindrance to the movement of larger fauna including lion. In addition to the above, the fallen material will also hamper the grass availability and also be a major fire hazard in future. Many individuals from Forest Department as manpower have been engaged in supervision of valuable wooden stacked timber inside the Gir Sanctuary and National Park. • Habitat decongestion / restoration / improvement has also been a prescribed activity in the existing management plan. So, in a way, the present crisis has offered an opportunity to take up the habitat restoration work effectively. <u>Legal provision for disposal</u> As per, Section 29 in The Wild Life {Protection) Act, 1972 , "Destruction, etc., in a sanctuary prohibited without a permit.-No person shall destroy, exploit or remove any wild life including forest produce from a sanctuary or destroy or damage or divert the habitat of any wild animal by any act whatsoever or divert, stop or enhance the flow of water into or outside the sanctuary, except under and in accordance with a permit granted by the Chief Wild life Warden, and no such permit shall be granted unless the State Government being satisfied in consultation with the Board that such removal of wild life from the sanctuary or the change in the flow of water into or outside the sanctuary is necessary for the improvement and better management of wild life therein, authorises the issue of such permit: Provided that where the forest produce is removed from a sanctuary the same may be used for meeting the personal bona fide needs of the people living in and around the sanctuary and shall not be used for any commercial purpose."
18	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Gir Wildlife Sanctuary and National Park are home to Asiatic lion, Indian leopard, jungle cat, striped hyena, golden jackal, Bengal fox, Indian gray mongoose, honey badger, ruddy mongoose and striped hyena etc

19	Violation (if any) done by the User Agency in the past?	No
20	Type of forest	Sanctuary
21	Proposed Mitigation Measures	NA
22	Recommendation of the state board for wildlife	Proposal for removal of 86,969 trees was recommended by State Board for Wild Life in the 22nd meeting held on 24th August, 2023.
23	Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden	Recommended
24	Conditions imposed by Chief Wild Life Warden	The Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal subject to the following conditions: 1. The Clearance from Hon'ble Supreme Court of NBWL may be taken immediately. 2. Till the time the final decision is made, the cut trees should be kept properly in the depot inside the National Park and Sanctuary. 3. The details of the wood collected in the depot should be monthly reported CWLW.
25	Comments of NTCA	NA
26	Comments of Ministry	As per section 29 of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, no person shall destroy, exploit or remove any wild life including forest produce from a sanctuary or destroy or damage or divert the habitat of any wild animal by any act whatsoever or divert, stop or enhance the flow of water into or outside the sanctuary, except under and in accordance with a permit granted by the Chief Wild Life Warden, and no such permit shall be granted unless the State Government being satisfied in consultation with the National Board that such removal of wild life from the sanctuary or the change in the flow of water into or outside the sanctuary is necessary for the improvement and better management of wild life therein, authorises the issue of such permit: Provided that where the forest produce is removed from a sanctuary the

		same may be used for meeting the personal bonafide needs of the people living in and around the sanctuary and shall not be used for any commercial purpose. The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.
27	Uploaded Document	gir wildlife sanctuary.pdf

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

Sl. No.	Subject	Date of Clearance	Area in Ha
1.	Proposal for use 5 ha of forest land from Gir Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of Sambhar Breeding Centre at Varvangda in favour of Dy Conservator of Forests Gir West Division Junagadh, Gujarat. WL/GJ/Others/488792/2024	Recommended in 79th SC NBWL meeting held on 31st July,2024	5
2.	Proposal for use of 2.2748 ha of forest land from Gir Wildlife Sanctuary for widening & strengthening of Various Section of SH26 (1) Khadiya-Sasan road (2) Talala-Sasan Road in Junagadh District in Gujarat State in favor of Deputy Executive EngineerR&B City Sub Division-Junagadh. FP/GJ/ROAD/144781/ 2021	Recommended in 73rd SC NBWL meeting held on 17th July,2023	2.2748
3.	Proposal for use of 0.0595 ha of forest land from Gir Wildlife Sanctuary for 11 KV underground (BhaniyaKhishari AG electric link line in Taluk-Khambha, District-Amreli, Gujarat. FP/GJ/TRANS/54160/2020	Recommended in 69th SC NBWL meeting held on 29th July, 2022	0.0595
4.	Proposal for use of 0.0940 ha of forest land from Gir National Park and Gir Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of Pilot Cut in Shingoda Dam downstream, Gujarat. FP/GJ/IRRIG/4957/2020	Recommended in 69th SC NBWL meeting held on 29th July, 2022	0.0940
5.	Proposal for use of 0.14 ha of forest land from Gir Wildlife Sanctuary for New Ag Connection Bhaniya LS 19, Gujarat. FP/GJ/TRANS/38967/2019	Recommended in 67th SC NBWL meeting held on 22nd March, 2022	0.14
6.	Proposal for use of 0.1288 ha of forest land from Gir Wildlife Sanctuary for New Ag Connection Bhaniya LS 32P1, Gujarat. FP/GJ/TRANS/36259/2018.	Recommended in 67th SC NBWL meeting held on 22nd March, 2022	0.1288
7.	Proposal for use of 417.35 ha land for mining activity within 10 km ESZ of Gir Wildlife Sanctuary	Recommended in 48th SC NBWL meeting held on 27th March,2018	417.35
8.	Proposal for change of surface of Gidardi =Bhaniya road	Recommended in 47th SC NBWL meeting held on 25th January,2018	3.45
9.	Proposal for laying of Bhaniya-Gidardi electric line	Recommended in 47th SC NBWL meeting held on 25th January,2018	3.71
10.	Proposal for use of 0.549 ha land in Gir Wildlife Sanctuary for laying of optical fiber cable by Idea Cellular Ltd., Ahmadabad	Recommended in 45th SC NBWL meeting held on 4th September, 2017	0.549

11.	Erecting of 11 KV overhead electric line by Paschim Gujarat Vij Company Ltd	Recommended in 44th SC NBWL meeting held on 29th July, 2017	0.0525
12.	Proposal for use of 0.9874 ha of Gir Wildlife Sanctuary for laying of optical fiber cable by RJICL, Ahmadabad	Recommended in 43rd SC NBWL meeting held on 27th June, 2017	0.9874
13.	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	Recommended in 42nd SC NBWL meeting held on 15th May, 2017	0.7540
14.	Proposal for 11 KV Overhead electric line for giving continuous power supply to one no of village (Gadakiya) of Mendarda taluka. Gujarat.	Recommended in 40th SC NBWL meeting held on 3rd January, 2017	0.77
15.	Diversion of 0.3507 ha of forest land from Gir Wildlife Sanctuary for laying of 11 KV overhead (Electric Line) for irrigation purpose at village Zankhiya of Una Taluka, Gujarat.	Recommended in 37th SC-NBWL Meeting held on 26th February 2016.	0.3507
	Total		**428.3959**

55. Proposal No: WL/HP/Others/490933/2024

1	Proposal Name	Proposal for alteration of boundaries to demerge Tirthan Wildlife Sanctuary from intended Great Himalayan National Park, Himachal Pradesh.
2	Name of the protected area involved	Tirthan Wildlife Sanctuary
3	Proposal Number	WL/HP/Others/490933/2024
4	State Name	HIMACHAL PRADESH
5	Whether the proposal is sub-judice	No
6	Area of the protected area(Ha)	90540
7	Area proposed for diversion / De-notification	6100
8	Total Diverted Area from Protected Area	0
9	Status of ESZ if any	Draft notification has been expired. Additional information of revised proposal is awaited from the State Govt.
10	Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972	The proposal does not intend to destroy, exploit or remove wildlife. This proposal deals with demerger of Tirthan Wildlife Sanctuary from Great Himalayan National Park hence there is no disturbance to flora and fauna of the National Park and no violation of Wild Life (Protection) Act. The proposed proposal will have no negative impact on wildlife, biodiversity, habitat integrity and ecological balance. While starting the process of demerger all instructions, stipulation and guidelines would be complied with to ensure compliance of Sections 29/35 (6) of Wild Life (Protection) Act 1972. Hence the proposal is recommended for approval to the National Board for Wildlife as also approved by SBWL in its 7th meeting held on 08.05.2015.
11	Whether linear/non-linear	Non - Linear

12	Whether EC obtained	No
13	Name of the application Agency	divisional forest officer great himalayan national park shamshi
14	Date of submission	02/08/2024
15	Total number of trees to be felled	0
16	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	No
17	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	The Government of HP had issued an intention notification vide Notification No. FFE-B-F(6)11/2005 dated 28.07.2010 regarding merger of Tirthan WLS with GHNP. As per decision of World Heritage Committee UNESCO in its 38th session at Doha, Qatar held on 23.06.2014 the demerger of Tirthan WLS was placed before the SBWL meeting held on 08.05.2015. The board was apprised that Tirthan WLS would be retained as such and not to be amalgamated with GHNP to allow local communities to continue sustainable activities in the area. Accordingly the SBWL has recommended the proposal for further approval of NBWL.
18	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Tirthan Wildlife Sanctuary is home to Western Tragopan, Monal, Bharal, Himalayan Tahr, Serow, Himalayan Brown Bear and Himalayan Black Bear etc.
19	Violation (if any) done by the User Agency in the past?	No
20	Type of forest	Ban Oak Forest, Moist Deodaar Forest, Western Mixed Coniferous Forest, Moist Temperature Deciduous Forest, Kharsu Oak Forest, Western Himalayan Upper Oak-Fir Forest, Montane Bamboo Brakes, Himalayan Temperature Parkland, Himalayan Temperature Pastures, Western Himalayan Sub-Alpine Fir Forest, Sub-Alpine Pastures, Birch/Rhododendron Scrub Forest, Deciduous Alpine Scrub and Alpine Pastures.
21	Proposed Mitigation Measures	NA
22	Recommendation of	Proposal was recommended by State Board for Wild life in the meeting

	the state board for wildlife	held on 8th May, 2015.
23	Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden	Recommended
24	Conditions imposed by Chief Wild Life Warden	Recommended
25	Comments of NTCA	NA
26	Comments of Ministry	As per section 35(3) of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, where any area is intended to be declared as a National Park, the provisions of sections 19 to 26A (both inclusive except cause (c) of sub-section (2) of section 24) shall, as far as may, be, apply to the investigation and determination of claims, and extinguishment of rights, in relation to any land in such area as they apply to the said matters in relation to any land in a sanctuary. As per section 26A(3) of the Act, no alteration of the boundaries of a sanctuary shall be made by the State Government except on a recommendation of the National Board. The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.
27	Uploaded Document	notifications of tirthan, ghnp and merger.pdf

(69) SIR
(67)
245.

(Authorative English Text of this Department Notification Number FFE-B-F(6)-14/99 dated ... as published under clause (3) of Article 348 of the Constitution of India.)

GOVERNMENT OF HIMACHAL PRADESH
DEPARTMENT OF FORESTS.

No.FFE-B-F(6)-14/99- Dated Shimla-2 the 18th November 1999

NOTIFICATION

Whereas Notification under section 18 of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 was issued vide Government Notification No. 6-16/73-SF dated 17.06.1976 declaring its intention to constitute Tirthan Wildlife Sanctuary in District Kullu.

AND whereas proclamation as required under section 21 of the said Act was published in the regional language and circulated in every Town and Village covered by the above Notification on 26.12.1997. No objections whatsoever were received from the public within the prescribed period. It is, therefore, felt that there is no need either to exclude or include any land from the limits of the Sanctuary and consequently no action is required to be taken under Section 24 and 25 of the Act.

AND whereas the Governor, Himachal Pradesh considers that Tirthan Wildlife Sanctuary is of adequate ecological, faunal, geomorphological, natural or Zoological significance;

Now, therefore, the Governor, Himachal Pradesh in exercise of the powers vested in her under section (26A) of the said Act is pleased to declare Tirthan area as Sanctuary with immediate effect for the purpose of protecting, propagating or developing wildlife or its environment.

Contd.P..2.

The limits of the area of the Sanctuary shall be as under:-

North: Shupakuni Dhar and Gargarasan Dhar.

East: Shrikhad Dhar & Dividing line between Parbati and Tirthan nala.

South: Bung Dhar & Deori Dhar i.e. dividing line between Sutlej and Beas catchments.

West: From Nasrupa Thatch alongwith a nala to boundary Pillar No.4 of 2/25 (Rakh Indi Forests). Then along forest boundary of 2/22 till B.P. No.3 then Choara nala/ dividing 2/22 and 2/23 (Basu forests) then ridge till Bischul Thatch and then nala going South Ward and joining Balkhack nala below Baslco Thatch then eastern boundary of 2/12 and North West boundary of compartment No.II and III of 2/20 (Basand) till it joins Deodhar a point 11,759'.

By order

Commissioner-cum-Secy(Forests)to the Government of Himachal Pradesh.

Area 61 Sq.Kms.

Endst.No.FFE-B-F(6)-14/99 dated Shimla-2 the 1-11-99.

Copy forwarded for favour of information ane necessary action to:-

1. All the Administrative Secretaries to the Govt. of HP.Shimla-2.
2. All the Divisional Commissioners in Himachal Pradesh.
3. All the Heads of Departments in Himachal Pradesh.
4. The Principal Chief Conservator of Forests,HP Shimla-1
5. The Chief Wildlife Warden,HP Shimla-171001.
6. All the Deputy Commissioners in Himachal Pradesh.
7. The Controller, Printing and Stationary Department,HP Shimla-171005 for publication in Rajpatra. Five copies of the Rajpatra be sent to this Department.
8. Chief Conservator of Forests in Himachal Pradesh.
9. All the Divisional Forest Officers(Wildlife)in H.P.
10. Guard file(100 spare copies).

Addl. Chief Secretary (Forests)to the Govt. of Himachal Pradesh.

(Authoritative English Text of this Department Notification No. FFE-B-F(3)-2/99-dated 28th May,99 as required under Clause(3) of Article 348 of the constitution of India.)

GOVERNMENT OF HIMACHAL PRADESH
DEPARTMENT OF FORESTS.

No. FFE-D-B(3)-2/99- Dated Shimla-2 the 28 th May, 1999

NOTIFICATION

Whereas Notification No.Ft(B)-6-16/73-SF-II- dated 22.2.1994 under sub-section(1) of Section 35 of the Wildlife(Protection) Act, 1972 was issued declaring intention of the State Government to constitute the area mentioned therein as a National Park to be known as "The Great Himalayan National Park" in District Kullu, Himachal Pradesh;

AND whereas proclamation under section 21 of the said Act was made by Collector and procedure as laid down in the Act ibid has been followed by the Collector Great Himalayan National Park, Kullu by finalising the quantum of compensation after due investigation and determination of claims and extinguishment of rights, in relation to the forest areas falling in the final boundaries of the Great Himalayan National Park and the private holdings(including housing etc.) the Governor, Himachal Pradesh is hereby pleased to accept the award No.1 group of 1999 dated 21.5.1999 covering the above issues.

Now therefore, the Governor, Himachal Pradesh in exercise of the powers vested in her under sub-section(4) of section 35 of the said Act is pleased to declare that the areas as defined below shall be National Park(Great Himalayan National Park) from the date of issue of this Notification. The final boundaries as limited by the Collector, Great Himalayan National Park are notified as under:-

North: Jiwa Nal Priahar, Phangchu Talu, Rohni Dhar, Khani Dhar, Jaram Sher, Mahoun Dhar, Rakti Dhar upto Kokashani peak.

East: Kokashani Peak, Gashu Pishu.

South: Sirn Khand Dhar from Gashu Pishu to Shri Khand Mahadev and thence along watershed between Palunchan Gad and Tirthan Gad upto the point it meets Kharangocha Dhar(East of Kharangocha Village)

Contd. P- 2

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West: Tirthan Khad Catchment along Kharungcha Village Dhar to Tirthan Dhar areas as the Khad along the Western boundary of Rolla RF and Rakhundi DPF along the village pack upto Gurar Thach.

Sainj Khad Catchment.

Along Dhar culminating into a Nala east of Lupah Village along the nala to main Sainj Khad, upstream along Sainj Khad upto the point of its confluence with nala east of Majhan Village along the nala upto main ridge dividing Sainj and Kartual Gad Watershed along the main ridge down-wards and then along upto Katual Gad(Opposite Bhogi Kashori Village) along Bunga Dhar upto Bunga.

Jiwa Nala Catchment.

Nala between Jubkatan Thach and Apgrahan Thach and Chhogales P.F.

The Governor, Himachal Pradesh is further pleased to notify that all activities within the meaning of Section 35 (sub-section 5 to 8) will be prohibited and regulated in the manner specified in the relevant section/clause of the said Act.

Area : 754.4 Sq. Km.

By order

Commissioner-cum-Secretary(Forests)to the Govt. of Himachal Pradesh.

Indst. No. FFS.D-F(3)-2/99-Dated Shimla-2the 28 th May, 1999.

Copy forwarded for favour of information and necessary action to:-

1. The Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Forest & Environment, Paryavaran Bhawan, C.G.O. Complex, Lodhi Road, New Delhi-110003.
2. The Central Zoo Authority of India, New Delhi.
3. All the Administrative Secretaries to the Govt. of H.P. Shimla-2.
4. The Inspector General of Forests, Govt. of India, Lodhi Road, Delhi.
5. All the Divisional Commissioners in Himachal Pradesh.
6. All the Deputy Commissioner in Himachal Pradesh.
7. The Deputy Commissioner, Kullu, H.P.
8. The Director, Great Himalayan National Park, Kullu, H.P.
9. The Controller, Printing and Stationary Department, Shimla-5 for publication in the Rajpatra(Extra-ordinary) and five copies of the same be supplied to this Department.
10. The Chief Wild-Life Warden, H.P. Shimla-171001.
11. Guard File.

Under Secretary(Forests) to the Government of Himachal Pradesh.

.....

...as required under Article 348(3) of the Constitution of India (01/1/2005,

47

GOVERNMENT OF HIMACHAL PRADESH
DEPARTMENT OF FORESTS:-

No. FFE-B-F(6) 11/2005

Dated Shimla-2, the 28th July, 2010.

NOTIFICATION

Whereas, the Governor, Himachal Pradesh, after careful consideration is of the view that the areas mentioned in the Schedule below are of adequate ecological, faunal, floral, geomorphological or Zoological significance.

Now therefore, the Governor, Himachal Pradesh in exercise of the powers vested in her under Section 35 (1) of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 is pleased to declare her intention to add the areas as specified in the said Schedule as extension to the Great Himalayan National Park, notified vide Notification No. FFE-B-F(3)2/99 dated 25-5-1999, by including an area of 151 sq. km (Sainj WLS 90 sq. km & Tirthan WLS 61 sq. km) to the existing **Great Himalayan National Park** having an area of 754.40 sq. km for the purpose of protecting, propagating, or developing wildlife, or its environment.

SCHEDULE

Sr. No	Name of National Park to be extended	Constituents i) District ii) Division	Proposed boundaries of the area to constitute as inclusion to the existing Great Himalayan National Park
1.	Great Himalayan National Park	i) Kullu ii) Shamshi (WL) Division	SAINJ WLS NORTH:- From a point in main ridge dividing Sainj and Jiwa Nal Valleys where a nala (East of Majhan village) takes its origin then along the main ridge east wards that is Bhali Dhar and Jaraun Dhar. EAST:- Jaraun Dhar to Jaraun Thatch, chayos nal towards along chayos nala upto its confluence with Sainj river. SOUTH:- Along Sainj river downward and towards west upto the confluence of Sainj river with Majhan Nala east of Majhan village. WEST:- From a point of confluence of Majhan Nala with Sainj river along with Majhan Nala upto main ridge dividing Sainj and Jiwa nal valley i.e. Bahli Dhar.

			Area: 90 sq. Kms. **TIRTHAN WLS:** **NORTH :** Shupakuni Dhar and Gargarasan Dhar **EAST:** Shrikhand Dhar and dividing line between Parbati and Tirthan nala. **SOUTH:** Bung Dhar and Deori Dhar i.e. dividing line between Sutlej and Beas catchment. **WEST:** From Nasrupa Thatch along with a nala to boundary Pillar NO. 4 of 2/25 (Rakhundi Forests). Then along forest boundary of 2/22 to B.P. No. 3 then Choara nala dividing 2/22 & 2/23 (Basu forests) then ridge till Bischul Thatch and then nala going South ward and joining Balkhack nala below Basico Thatch then eastern boundary of 2/12 and North West boundary of compartment NO. II and III of 2/20 (Basanj) till it joins Deodhar a point 11.759. **Area: 61 sq. kms.**

Area: This area of 151 sq km. is merger of existing Sainj (90 sq. km.) & Tirthan (61 sq. km) Wildlife Sanctuaries to existing area of 754.40 sq. km. of the Great Himalayan National Park Shamshi.

By Order

Addl. Chief Secretary (Fts) to the
Govt. of Himachal Pradesh.

Endst. No. FFE-B-F(6) 11/2005 Dated Shimla-2 the 28th July, 2010

Copy forwarded to:-

1. All the Administrative Secretaries to the Govt. of H.P. Shimla-2.
2. All the Divisional Commissioners, Shimla, Mandi & Dharamshala, H.P.
3. All the Heads of Departments of H.P.
4. The Principal Chief Conservator of Forests, H.P. Shimla-1
5. The Principal Chief Conservator of Forests, (Wildlife) H.P. Shimla-1.
6. The Conservator of Forests (Wildlife) (North) Dharamshala.

RECOMMONDATION

The Govt of Himachal Pradesh has issued an intention notification vide letter No. FFE-B-F(6)11/2005 dated 28-07-2010 regarding merger of Tirthan Wildlife Sanctuary in Great Himalayan National Park. In view of the decision of World Heritage Committee/conference UNESCO 38th session held at Doha on 23-06-2014. Accordingly the matter was placed before the H.P State Board for Wildlife meeting held on 08-05-2015 for its recommendation. The board was informed/apprised that Tirthan Sanctuary would be retained as such and not be amalgamated with the GHNP to allow local communities to continue sustainable activities in the area. The SBWL members agreed and recommended the proposal to NBWL for further approval.

In view of the above the proposal is recommended.

Divisional Forest Officer,
GHNP Division, Shamshi

56. Proposal No: WL/HP/Others/490806/2024

1	Proposal Name	Proposal for alteration of boundaries to demerge Sainj Sanctuary from intended Great Himalyan National Park, Himachal Pradesh.
2	Name of the protected area involved	Sainj Sanctuary and Great Himalayan National Park
3	Proposal Number	WL/HP/Others/490806/2024
4	State Name	HIMACHAL PRADESH
5	Whether the proposal is sub-judice	No
6	Area of the protected area(Ha)	90540
7	Area proposed for diversion / De-notification	9000
8	Total Diverted Area from Protected Area	NA
9	Status of ESZ if any	Proposal received from the State Government. Under scrutiny.
10	Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972	The proposal does not intend to destroy, exploit or remove wildlife. This proposal deals with demerger of Sainj Wildlife Sanctuary from Great Himalayan National Park hence there is no disturbance to flora and fauna of the National Park and no violation of Wild Life (Protection) Act. The proposed proposal will have no negative impact on wildlife, biodiversity, habitat integrity and ecological balance. While starting the process of demerger all instructions, stipulation and guidelines would be complied with to ensure compliance of Sections 29/35 (6) of Wild Life (Protection) Act 1972.
11	Whether linear/non-linear	Non - Linear
12	Whether EC obtained	No
13	Name of the application Agency	divisional forest officer great himalayan national park shamshi
14	Date of submission	01/08/2024
15	Total number of trees	0

	to be felled	
16	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	No
17	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	The Government of HP had issued an intention notification vide Notification No. FFE-B-F(6)11/2005 dated 28.07.2010 regarding merger of Sainj WLS with GHNP. As per decision of World Heritage Committee UNESCO in its 38thsession at Doha, Qatar held on 23.06.2014 the de-merger of Tirthan WLS was placed before the SBWL meeting held on 08.05.2015. The Board was informed/appraised that Sainj and Tirthan Sanctuaries would be retained as such and not be amalgamated with the Great Himalayan National Park- to allow local communities to continue sustainable activities in the area. SBWL, members agreed and recommended the proposal to NBWL
18	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Sainj Wild Life Sanctuary is home toWestern Tragopan, Monal, Bharal, Himalayan Tahr, Serow, Himalayan Brown Bear, Himalayan Black Bear etc.
19	Violation (if any) done by the User Agency in the past?	No
20	Type of forest	Ban Oak Forest, Moist Deodaar Forest, Western Mixed Coniferous Forest, Moist Temperature Deciduous Forest, Kharsu Oak Forest, Western Himalayan Upper Oak-Fir Forest, Montane Bamboo Brakes, Himalayan Temperature Parkland, Himalayan Temperature Pastures, Western Himalayan Sub-Alpine Fir Forest, Sub-Alpine Pastures, Birch/Rhododendron Scrub Forest, Deciduous Alpine Scrub and Alpine Pastures
21	Proposed Mitigation Measures	NA
22	Recommendation of the state board for	Proposal was recommended by State Board for Wild life in the meeting held on 8th May, 2015.

	wildlife	
23	Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden	Recommended
24	Conditions imposed by Chief Wild Life Warden	Recommended
25	Comments of NTCA	NA
26	Comments of Ministry	As per section 35(3) of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, where any area is intended to be declared as a National Park, the provisions of sections 19 to 26A (both inclusive except cause (c) of sub-section (2) of section 24) shall, as far as may, be, apply to the investigation and determination of claims, and extinguishment of rights, in relation to any land in such area as they apply to the said matters in relation to any land in a sanctuary. As per section 26A(3) of the Act, no alteration of the boundaries of a sanctuary shall be made by the State Government except on a recommendation of the National Board. The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.
27	Uploaded Document	notifications of sainj, ghnp and merger.pdf

(69) SF/3

(Authorative English Text of this Department Notification Number FFE-B-F(6)-15/99- dated 23-10-99. as required under clause (3)-of Article 348 of the Constitution of India.)

GOVERNMENT OF HIMACHAL PRADESH
DEPARTMENT OF FORESTS.

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No.FFE-B-F(6)-15/99- Dated Shimla-2, the 23/10/99

NOTIFICATION

Whereas Notification under section 18 of the Wildlife (Protection) Act,1972 was issued vide Government Notification No. Ft.(B)6-16/73-SF dated 22/02/1994 declaring its intention to constitute Sainj Sanctuary in District Kullu.

AND whereas proclamation as required under section 21 of the said Act was published in the regional language and circulated in every Town & Village covered by the above Notification on 26/12/1997. No objections whatsoever were received from the public within the prescribed period. It is, therefore, felt that there is no need either to exclude or include any land from the limits of the Sanctuary and consequently no action is required to be taken under Section 24 and 25 of the Act;

AND whereas the Governor, Himachal Pradesh considers that Sainj Sanctuary is of adequate ecological, faunal geomorphological natural or zoological significance;

NOW, therefore, the Governor, Himachal Pradesh in exercise of the powers vested in her under section (26A) of the said Act is pleased to declare Sainj area as Sanctuary with immediate effect for the purpose of protecting, propagating or developing Wildlife or its environment.

Contd:...p-2/-.....

The limits of the area of the Sanctuary shall be as under:-

North : From a point in main ridge dividing Sainj and Jiwa nal Valleys where a nala (East of Majhan Village) takes its origin then along the main ridge east wards that is Dhali Dhar and Jaraun Dhar.

East : Jaraun Dhar to Jaraun Thatch, chayos nal down wards along chayos nala upto its confluence with Sainj river.

South : Along Sainj river downward and towards west upto the confluence of Sainj river with Majhan Nala (Nala east of Majha

West : From a point of confluence of Majhan Nala with Sainj river, along with Majhan nala upto main ridge dividing Sainj and Jiwa nal valleys i.e. Bahli Dhar.

AREA : 90 Sq.Kms.

BY ORDER
Commissioner-cum-Secretary(Fts.) to the
Government of Himachal Pradesh.

Endst. No.FFE-B-F(6)-15/99- Dated Shimla-2, the 23-10-99.

Copy forwarded for favour of information and necessary action to:-

1. All the Administrative Secretaries to the Govt. of H.P.
2. All the Divisional Comaissioners in H.P.
3. All the Heads of Departments in H.P.
4. The Principal Chief Conservator of Forests, H.P. Shimla-171 001.
5. The Chief Wildlife Warden, H.P. Shim
6. All the Deputy Commissioners in H.P.
7. The Controller, Printing and Stationery Deptt. H.P. Shimla-5 for publication in Rajpatra. Five copies of the Rajpatra be sent to this Deptt.
8. Chief Conservator of Forests in H.P.
9. All the Divisional Forest Officers(Wildlife) in Himachal Pradesh.
10. Guard file. (100 spare copies)

Secretary(Forests) to the
Government of Himachal Pradesh.

(Authoritative English Text of this Department Notification No. FFE-B-F(3)-2/99-dated 28th May,99 as required under Clause(3) of Article 348 of the constitution of India.)

GOVERNMENT OF HIMACHAL PRADESH
DEPARTMENT OF FORESTS.

No. FFE-D-B(3)-2/99- Dated Shimla-2 the 28 th May, 1999

NOTIFICATION

Whereas Notification No.Ft(B)-6-16/73-SF-II- dated 22.2.1994 under sub-section(1) of Section 35 of the Wildlife(Protection) Act, 1972 was issued declaring intention of the State Government to constitute the area mentioned therein as a National Park to be known as "The Great Himalayan National Park" in District Kullu, Himachal Pradesh;

AND whereas proclamation under section 21 of the said Act was made by Collector and procedure as laid down in the Act ibid has been followed by the Collector Great Himalayan National Park, Kullu by finalising the quantum of compensation after due investigation and determination of claims and extinguishment of rights, in relation to the forest areas falling in the final boundaries of the Great Himalayan National Park and the private holdings(including housing etc.) the Governor, Himachal Pradesh is hereby pleased to accept the award No.1 group of 1999 dated 21.5.1999 covering the above issues.

Now therefore, the Governor, Himachal Pradesh in exercise of the powers vested in her under sub-section(4) of section 35 of the said Act is pleased to declare that the areas as defined below shall be National Park(Great Himalayan National Park) from the date of issue of this Notification. The final boundaries as limited by the Collector, Great Himalayan National Park are notified as under:-

North: Jiwa Nal Priahar, Phangchu Palu, Rohni Dhar, Khapri Dhar, Jaram Sher, Mahoun Dhar, Rakti Dhar upto Kokashani peak.

East: Kokashani Peak, Gashu Pishu.

South: Pira Khand Dhar from Gashu Pishu to Shri Khand Mahadev and thereafter along watershed between Palunchan Gad and Tirthan Gad upto the point it meets Kharangocha Dhar(East of Kharangocha Village)

Contd. P- 2

--7--

West:- Tirthan Khad Catchment along Kharungcha Village Dhar to Tirthan Dhar areas as the Khad along the Western boundary of Rolla RF and Rakhundi DPF along the village pack upto Gurar Thach.

Sainj Khad Catchment.

Along Dhar culminating into a Nala east of Lupah Village along the nala to main Sainj Khad, upstream along Sainj Khad upto the point of its confluence with nala east of Majhan Village along the nala upto main ridge dividing Sainj and Kartual Gad Watershed along the main ridge down-wards and then along upto Katual Gad(Opposite Bhogi Kashori Village) along Bunga Dhar upto Bunga.

Jiwa Nala Catchment.

Nala between Jubkatan Thach and Apgrahan Thach and Chhogales P.F.

The Governor, Himachal Pradesh is further pleased to notify that all activities within the meaning of Section 35 (sub-section 5 to 8) will be prohibited and regulated in the manner specified in the relevant section/clause of the said Act.

Area : 754.4 Sq. Km.

By order

Commissioner-cum-Secretary(Forests)to the Govt. of Himachal Pradesh.

Indst. No. FFS.D-F(3)-2/99-Dated Shimla-2the 28 th May, 1999.

Copy forwarded for favour of information and necessary action to:-

1. The Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Forest & Environment, Paryavaran Bhawan, C.G.O. Complex, Lodhi Road, New Delhi-110003.
2. The Central Zoo Authority of India, New Delhi.
3. All the Administrative Secretaries to the Govt. of H.P. Shimla-2.
4. The Inspector General of Forests, Govt. of India, Lodhi Road, Delhi.
5. All the Divisional Commissioners in Himachal Pradesh.
6. All the Deputy Commissioner in Himachal Pradesh.
7. The Deputy Commissioner, Kullu, H.P.
8. The Director, Great Himalayan National Park, Kullu, H.P.
9. The Controller, Printing and Stationary Department, Shimla-5 for publication in the Rajpatra(Extra-ordinary) and five copies of the same be supplied to this Department.
10. The Chief Wild-Life Warden, H.P. Shimla-171001.
11. Guard File.

Under Secretary(Forests) to the Government of Himachal Pradesh.

.....

...as required under Article 348(3) of the Constitution of India (01.07.2005,

47

GOVERNMENT OF HIMACHAL PRADESH
DEPARTMENT OF FORESTS:-

No. FFE-B-F(6) 11/2005

Dated Shimla-2, the 28th July, 2010.

NOTIFICATION

Whereas, the Governor, Himachal Pradesh, after careful consideration is of the view that the areas mentioned in the Schedule below are of adequate ecological, faunal, floral, geomorphological or Zoological significance.

Now therefore, the Governor, Himachal Pradesh in exercise of the powers vested in her under Section 35 (1) of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 is pleased to declare her intention to add the areas as specified in the said Schedule as extension to the Great Himalayan National Park, notified vide Notification No. FFE-B-F(3)2/99 dated 25-5-1999, by including an area of 151 sq. km (Sainj WLS 90 sq. km & Tirthan WLS 61 sq. km) to the existing **Great Himalayan National Park** having an area of 754.40 sq. km for the purpose of protecting, propagating, or developing wildlife, or its environment.

SCHEDULE

Sr. No	Name of National Park to be extended	Constituents i) District ii) Division	Proposed boundaries of the area to constitute as inclusion to the existing Great Himalayan National Park
1.	Great Himalayan National Park	i) Kullu ii) Shamshi (WL) Division	SAINJ WLS NORTH:- From a point in main ridge dividing Sainj and Jiwa Nal Valleys where a nala (East of Majhan village) takes its origin then along the main ridge east wards that is Bhali Dhar and Jaraun Dhar. EAST:- Jaraun Dhar to Jaraun Thatch, chayos nal towards along chayos nala upto its confluence with Sainj river. SOUTH:- Along Sainj river downward and towards west upto the confluence of Sainj river with Majhan Nala east of Majhan village. WEST:- From a point of confluence of Majhan Nala with Sainj river along with Majhan Nala upto main ridge dividing Sainj and Jiwa nal valley i.e. Bahli Dhar.

			Area: 90 sq. Kms. **TIRTHAN WLS:** **NORTH :** Shupakuni Dhar and Gargarasan Dhar **EAST:** Shrikhand Dhar and dividing line between Parbati and Tirthan nala. **SOUTH:** Bung Dhar and Deori Dhar i.e. dividing line between Sutlej and Beas catchment. **WEST:** From Nasrupa Thatch along with a nala to boundary Pillar NO. 4 of 2/25 (Rakhundi Forests). Then along forest boundary of 2/22 to B.P. No. 3 then Choara nala dividing 2/22 & 2/23 (Basu forests) then ridge till Bischul Thatch and then nala going South ward and joining Balkhack nala below Basico Thatch then eastern boundary of 2/22 and North West boundary of compartment NO. II and III of 2/20 (Basanj) till it joins Deodhar a point 11.759. **Area: 61 sq. kms.**

Area: This area of 151 sq km. is merger of existing Sainj (90 sq. km.) & Tirthan (61 sq. km) Wildlife Sanctuaries to existing area of 754.40 sq. km. of the Great Himalayan National Park Shamshi.

By Order

Addl. Chief Secretary (Fts) to the
Govt. of Himachal Pradesh.

Endst. No. FFE-B-F(6) 11/2005 Dated Shimla-2 the 28th July, 2010

Copy forwarded to:-

1. All the Administrative Secretaries to the Govt. of H.P. Shimla-2.
2. All the Divisional Commissioners, Shimla, Mandi & Dharamshala, H.P.
3. All the Heads of Departments of H.P.
4. The Principal Chief Conservator of Forests, H.P. Shimla-1
5. The Principal Chief Conservator of Forests, (Wildlife) H.P. Shimla-1.
6. The Conservator of Forests (Wildlife) (North) Dharamshala.

RECOMMONDATION

The Govt. of Himachal Pradesh has issued an intention notification vide letter No. FFE-B-F(6)11/2005 dated 28-07-2010 regarding merger of Sainj Wildlife Sanctuary in Great Himalayan National Park. In view of the decision of World Heritage Committee/conference UNESCO 38th session held at Doha on 23-06-2014. Accordingly the matter was placed before the H.P State Board for Wildlife meeting held on 08-05-2015 for its recommendation. The board was informed/apprised that Sainj Sanctuary would be retained as such and not be amalgamated with the GHNP to allow local communities to continue sustainable activities in the area. The SBWL members agreed and recommended the proposal to NBWL for further approval.

In view of the above the proposal is recommended.

Divisional Forest Officer,
GHNP Division, Shamshi

57. Proposal No: WL/MH/Others/472801/2024

1	Proposal Name	Proposal for use of 7.15 ha non-forest land from the ESZ and buffer zone of Melghat Tiger Reserve for construction of hotel by Mehfil Meadows in Amravati District at survey no.263 at Mauja Motha, in Amravati District, Taluka Chikhaldara in favour of Mehfil Inn Private Limited.
2	Name of the protected area involved	MELGHAT TIGER RESERVE
3	Proposal Number	WL/MH/Others/472801/2024
4	State Name	MAHARASHTRA
5	Whether the proposal is sub-judice	No
6	Area of the protected area(Ha)	276852
7	Area proposed for diversion / De-notification	0
8	Total Diverted Area from Protected Area	7.15
9	Status of ESZ if any	Final notification of Melghat Tiger Reserve on 27.12.2016. The ESZ extent from 2.2 kilometres to 14.85 kilometres.
10	Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972	No adverse impact on wildlife from this project is foreseen.
11	Whether linear/non-linear	Non - Linear
12	Whether EC obtained	No
13	Name of the application Agency	MEHFIL INN PRIVATE LTD
14	Date of submission	14/05/2024
15	Total number of trees to be felled	0

16	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	Yes
17	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	As the proposal includes, Mehfil Meadows give a reason for someone from out of the area to come to stay in Chikhaldara town and generate revenue at the local businesses. Nearby restaurants, attractions, and stores all benefit especially those closest to the hotel, Also, its impact on considered major employers, employing staff that live in the community, supporting businesses like plumbers, contractors, local vendors where they can buy products and maintenance supplies.
18	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Melghat Tiger Reserve is home to Tigers, Leopard, Bison and Sloth Bear etc
19	Violation (if any) done by the User Agency in the past?	Yes
20	Action taken by State Govt.	The Offence has been book vide POR No. 06148/153684 dated 28-03-2024 and the work has been stopped till further clearance from SBWL and NBWL.
21	Type of forest	Non forest area
22	Proposed Mitigation Measures	NA
23	Recommendation of the state board for wildlife	Proposal was recommended by the Standing Committee of the State Board for Wild Life in the 4th meeting held on 4th September, 2024.
24	Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden	Recommended
25	Conditions imposed by Chief Wild Life Warden	The Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal subject to the following conditions: 1. Project agency should deposit 1 % of current project falling in Eco-Sensitive Zone and Buffer Zone of Melghat Tiger Reserve (i.e Rs. 7.07 Lakh) with Conservator of Forest and Field Director, Melghat Tiger Conservation Foundation Amravati as a penalty for violating the provision of Wildlife (Protection) Act- 1972 while construction of

		Hotel Mehfil Meadows. 2. The User agency should deposit 4 % of amount of project cost falling in Eco- Sensitive Zone and Buffer Zone of Melghat Tiger Reserve for wildlife conservation and management activities of the State with Conservator of Forest and Field Director, Melghat Tiger Conservation Foundation Amravati. 3. All Steps must be taken to ensure minimum damage to the surrounding environment /wildlife habitat. 4. During and after construction the user agency must ensure minimum disturbance to the wildlife in the area. 5. The user agency must comply with all conditions imposed by the Divisional Forest Officer in his report. 6. Project personnel engaged in the project work shall observe the provisions of all the existing legal provisions, especially the Environment Protection Act, 1986, Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 and rules made there under & also take all precautionary measures for conservation & protection of flora, fauna in the vicinity of the project; 7. No dumping of debris on wet lands/mud flat and forest area will be done by project proponent; 8. All the other mandatory permission from different statutory Authorities should be obtained prior to commencement of work. 9. The work must be carried out during day time only. 10. During excavation phase, rules laid down for minor minerals excavation shall be followed. 11. Provision of barricading the work site during execution phase to avoid any human or wildlife mishaps. 12. Norms of Noise, Air and Water pollution to be strictly followed. The adoption of measures for reducing noise, dust and air pollution need to be adopted. 13. There shall be no blasting within Eco-sensitive zone boundaries of the-National Park / Wildlife Sanctuary. 14. The Project agency should construct a compound wall of at least 3.00 meters height and 1.00 meter height chain link /barbed wire y shape fence along the boundary of the plot with appropriate reinforcements and safety features for the future inhabitants of the proposed project to reduce Human-wildlife conflicts.

		15. The project agency shall not discharge untreated effluents and solid waste in natural water bodies or land area. 16. The project agency shall undertake eco -friendly sludge or solid waste disposal system and recycling of effluents within thesaid property. 17. No focusing of lights or any light beams which could disturb or alter the movement or behavior of the wildlife in the areas of Melghat Tiger Reserve landscape. 18. According to Government of India letter dated 27/ 10/2023, the project proponent should inform /use "Call Before u Dig"(CBuD) Mobile Application of Government of India, prior to undertaking any type of digging/excavation. Otherwise the digging/excavation will be turned unauthorized. In the State of Maharashtra the Director (IT) of Directorate of Information Technology is State Nodal for CBuD. 19. It will be mandatory to plant trees in three rows at a distance of 2X2 meters on all four sides of the project site.
26	Comments of NTCA	NTCA vide letter no.7-12/2025-NTCA dated 7th March, 2025 has recommended the proposal subject to the following mitigation measure: 1. No trees should be felled during the construction. 2. No barbed wire fencing of the area should be used to ensure the safety of wild animals. If fencing is necessary to delineate the resort boundary, use smooth wire fences or natural barriers like dense hedges or vegetation. 3. Construction work should be permitted during daytime. No labour camps should be established inside the tiger reserve. 4. Install low-intensity, motion-sensor lighting to reduce the impact of artificial lights on nocturnal animals. 5. Ensure that all waste is properly disposed of and segregated to prevent it from attracting wildlife. Litter and food waste can draw animals closer to the resort, increasing the risk of human-wildlife conflicts. 6. Minimize noise pollution by maintaining designated quiet zones around the resort. Avoid loud noises such as music, vehicle horns, or construction sounds, as these can disrupt the natural behavior of nearby wildlife. 7. Ensure that the resort's activities do not pollute local water sources,

		such as rivers or ponds, which may also serve as drinking spots for wildlife. 8. Construction materials should be procured from outside the Tiger Reserve. Construction debris should be disposed away from the Tiger Reserve by the User Agency. 9. No wildlife habitat should be disturbed by the construction of the hotel. 10. The Forest dependent communities/fringe communities of Melghat Tiger reserve are to be given priority in employment opportunities by the Hotel Management. 11. In addition to suggested mitigations all provisions of Eco Sensitive Zone regulations and relevant acts should be followed. 12. CWLW, Maharashtra should monitor the compliance of the conditions stipulated in this report at various phases of the project implementation.
27	Comments of Ministry	The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.
28	Uploaded Document	melgaht tiger reserve, maharashtra.pdf

Proposals recommended by SC-NBWL involving Melghat Tiger Reserve, Maharashtra

S.No	**Subject**	**Date of Clearance**	**Area in Ha**
1.	Proposal for use of 0.06426 ha of land from Melghat Tiger Reserve for construction of Ruipathar village water supply scheme Tq chikhaldara under Jal Jivan schemeFP/MH/WATER/6709/2022.	Recommended in 81st SC NBWL meeting held on 21st December, 2024	0.06426
2.	Proposal for use of 0.07 ha of land from Melghat Tiger Reserve for construction of Hatru village water supply scheme Tq chikhaldara under Jal Jivan scheme-FP/MH/WATER/6707/2022	Recommended in 81st SC NBWL meeting held on 21st December, 2024	0.07
3.	Proposal for use of 2.07 ha of non-forest land situated in the Pench TR to Melghat TR Corridor. or permission of Mining / Quarrying in Survey No. 178, Village Selgaon (Lawane,), Taluka Karanja, District-Wardha in the State of Maharashtra. WL/MH/MIN/QRY/464915/2024	Recommended in 81st SC NBWL meeting held on 21st December, 2024	2.07
4.	Proposal for use of 1.92 ha of non-forest land situated in the Pench Tiger Reserve to Melghat Tiger Reserve Corridor for permission of Mining/Quarrying in Survey No. 521, Village – Nara, Taluka – Karnaja, District – Wardha in the state of Maharashtra. WL/MH/MIN/QRY/466076/2024	Recommended in 81st SC NBWL meeting held on 21st December, 2024	1.92
5.	Proposal for use of 0.085 ha of forest land from the core zone of Melghat Tiger Reserve for reconstruction of minor bridge at Ch. 64/400 a/c Bhut Khora Nallah on Bhokarbardi-Dharni-Semadoh- Achalpur road, MSH-14, Tq. Chilkhaldara Dist. Amravati Maharashtra state FP/MH/ROAD/5561/2020 / WL/MH/ROAD/448039/2023	Recommended in 79th SC NBWL meeting held on 31st July, 2024	0.085
6.	Proposal for use of 0.02 ha of forest land from buffer area of Melghat Tiger Reserve for Installation of 4G Mobile Tower under 4G Saturation Project at Rohinkhidki (Kamod), in Buldhana District of Maharashtra WL/MH/CommPost/454248/2023	Recommended in 79th SC NBWL meeting held on 31st July, 2024	0.02
7.	Proposal for use of 1.621 ha (Forest area 0.753 ha & Non-Forest area	Recommended in 22nd SC NBWL	1.621

	0.868 ha) from buffer zone of Melghat Tiger Reserve for construction of three elevated storage reservoir and laying of underground water supply pipeline for regional rural water supply system in Gadga and 35 villages of Dharni Taluka (Distt.Amravati, Maharashtra) under Jal Jeevan Mission, Maharashtra.- WL/MH/DRKWATER/445999/2023.	meeting held on 22nd Feb, 2024	
8.	Proposal for use of 6.40 ha (0.14 ha of forest land and 6.26 ha Non-Forest land) from buffer zone of Melghat Tiger Reserve for laying of underground pipeline for Regional Rural Water Supply Scheme for Popatkhed 97 Villages Regional Rural Water Supply Scheme Tq-Akot & Telhara, Dist: - Akola, Maharashtra Under Jal Jeevan Mission, Maharashtra. WL/MH/Pipeline/446295/2023.	Recommended in 78th SC NBWL meeting held on 22nd Feb, 2024	6.40
9.	Proposal for use of 3.46 ha of land (0.28 ha of forest land and 3.18 ha of non-forest land) from buffer & ESZ of Melghat Tiger Reserve for laying of drinking pipeline on Telhara69 villages Regional Rural Water Supply Scheme Under JJM, Akola district. WL/MH/Pipeline/442397/2023	Recommended in 77th SC NBWL meeting held on 30th January, 2024.	3.46
10.	Proposal for use of 1.8461 ha of land (0.7983 ha of forestland and 1.0478 ha of non-forest land) from Buffer Zone of Melghat Tiger Reserve for laying of underground pipeline and construction of tank for Churni & 13 Villages Rural Regional Water Supply Scheme, Taluka Chikhaldara, Dist. Amravati, Maharashtra. WL/MH/DRKWATER /442224/2023	Recommended in 77th SC NBWL meeting held on 30th January, 2024	1.8461
11.	Proposal for use of 0.9586 ha of non-forest land from buffer area of Melghat Tiger Reserve for laying of drinking water pipeline and construction of water treatment plant for Jalgaon Jamod & 150 Villages Regional Rural Water Supply (Retrofitting) Scheme Tq. Jalgaon, Jamod & Sangrampur Dist.Buldhana, Maharashtra. WL/MH/Pipeline/442246/2023	Recommended in 77th SC NBWL meeting held on 30th January, 2024	0.9586

12.	Proposal for use of 0.5 ha (0.365 ha of forest land and 0.135 ha of non-forestland) from Buffer Zone of Melghat Tiger Reserve for laying of underground drinking water pipeline and construction of Water Treatment Plant and storage reservoir for Baglinga & 14 Villages Regional Rural Water SupplyScheme Tq. Chikhaldara District Amravati, Maharashtra. Page 120 of 165 77 th SCNBWL MoM held on 30th January, 2024 WL/MH/DRKWATER/442406/2023	Recommended in 77th SC NBWL meeting held on 30th January, 2024	0.5
13.	Proposal for use of 1.6464 ha of non-forest land from Buffer Zone of Melghat Tiger Reserve for laying of underground pipeline and construction of water treatment plan for regional rural water supply scheme in Balapur 69 villages under Jal Jeevan Abhiyan of Taluka - Balapur and Akola, District - Akola, Maharashtra. WL/MH/Pipeline/442493/2023	Recommended in 77th SC NBWL meeting held on 30th January, 2024	1.6464
14.	Proposal for use of 0.6345 ha of non- forest land for laying of underground drinking water supply pipeline and construction of water treatment plant from Buffer Zone of Melghat Tiger Reserve for 30 villages (retrofitting of 38villages) regional rural water supply scheme Taluka-Shegoan, Dist. Buldhana, Maharashtra under Jal Jeevan Mission. WL/MH/Pipeline/442610/2023	Recommended in 77th SC NBWL meeting held on 30th January, 2024	0.6345
15	Proposal for use of 1.68 (0.422 ha of forest land and 1.258 ha of nonforest land) from Buffer Zone of Melghat Tiger Reserve for laying of pipeline on Shahapur & 3 Villages regional water supply scheme under Jal Jeevan Mission Tq. Chikhaldara, Dist. Amravati WL/MH/DRKWATER/442592/2023	Recommended in 77th SC NBWL meeting held on 30th January, 2024	1.68
16	Proposal for use of 14.0718 ha of forest land from Pench-Bor-Melghat Tiger corridor for up-gradation of Nagpur Katol National Highway NH-353 J from existing KM 13+000 (Outer ring road, Nagpur) to 62+900 (Katol Bypass) two/ four lane with paved shoulder in state of	Recommended in 74th SC NBWL meeting held on 29th August, 2023.	14.0718

	Maharashtra in favour of National Highway Authority of India. FP/MH/ROAD/37601/2018		
	Proposal for use of 14.655 ha of land from core and buffer area of Melghat Tiger Reserve for upgradation of existing road from Makhala to Madizadap under Mukhyamantri Gram Sadak Yojana, Maharashtra. FP/MH/ROAD/41446/2019	Recommended in 74th SC NBWL meeting held on 29th August, 2023.	14.655
17	Proposal for use of 6.39 ha land from Buffer Zone of Melghat Tiger Reserve for upgradation of existing road from Jarida to Khandukheda under Mukhya Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna, Maharashtra. FP/MH/ROAD/41436/2019	Recommended in 74th SC NBWL meeting held on 29th August, 2023.	6.39
18	Proposal for use of 3.87 ha land from Buffer Zone of Melghat Tiger Reserve for upgradation of existing road from Hatru To Marita road under Mukhya Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna, Maharashtra. FP/MH/ROAD/41447/2019	Recommended in 74th SC NBWL meeting held on 29th August, 2023.	3.87
19	Proposal for use of 3.504 ha land from core and buffer zones Melghat Tiger Reserve for upgradation of existing road from Chilati Kuhi Road at Ch. 0/00 to 5/840 T. Chikhaldara under Mukhya Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna, Maharashtra. FP/MH/ROAD/41448/2019	Recommended in 74th SC NBWL meeting held on 29th August, 2023.	3.504
20	Proposal for use of 0.9286 ha of forest land from Melghat Tiger Reserve (buffer Zone of Melghat Tiger Reserve which is also final ESZ area) for construction of Rope Suspension Bridge (Skywalk) connecting Hurricane Point and Goreghat Point at Chikhaldara Hill Station, District Amravati, Maharashtra. FP/MH/Others/35309/2018	Recommended in 72nd SC NBWL meeting held on 25th April, 2023.	0.9286
21	Proposal for renovation of Chaurakund – Khopan – Kholmar road passing through Melghat Tiger Reserve, Maharashtra State	Recommended in 54th SC NBWL meeting held on 18th July, 2019	-
22	Proposal for renovation of Karanjhkeda – Hatru - Raipur – Semadoh Road (Part 3) at ch.km 26/0 to 42/0 km Chikhaldara District, Amarati length 16.0 km passing through Melghat Tiger Reserve, Maharashtra State	Recommended in 50th SC NBWL meeting held on 7th September, 2018.	-

23	Proposal for renovation of Karanjkheda Hatru Raipur Semdoh (Part II) road passing through Melghat Tiger Reserve, Maharashtra State	Recommended in 50th SC NBWL meeting held on 7th September, 2018.	-
24	Proposal for the construction of Nagpur – Mumbai Super Expressway Package-II, District Washim (Amravati Revenue Division) border by MSRDC	Recommended in 50th SC NBWL meeting held on 7th September, 2018.	-
25	Proposal for the construction of Nagpur – Mumbai Super Expressway Package-II, District Wardha / Amravati border by MSRDC	Recommended in 50th SC NBWL meeting held on 7th September, 2018.	-
26	Proposal for diversion of 160.94 ha of forest land from Wan Sanctuary for Akola-Khandawa (176 km) Gauge conversion works between Railway km.645.0 to km 983.0 between Akot & Amlakhurd Railway Station passing through Wan Sanctuary of Melghat Tiger Reserve, Maharashtra of South Central Railway.	Recommended in 40th SC NBWL meeting held on 3rd January, 2017	160.94 ha
27	Proposal for Alewadi Larger Minor Irrigation project (L.M.I.P) over 273.02 ha private land in Ta. SangrampurDistt. Buldhana, Maharashtra. The project area is located within the proposed ESZ of Melghat Tiger Reserve.	Recommended in 32nd SC NBWL meeting held on 21st January, 2015	273.02 ha
28	Proposal to the Patiya Minor Irrigation Project having forest area of 9.33 ha belonging to West Melghat Division, Paratwada near Patiya village of Ta. Dharni Distt. Amravati, Maharashtra. (Outside Melghat Tiger Reserve)	Recommended in 32nd SC NBWL meeting held on 21st January, 2015	9.33 ha

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58. Proposal No: WL/MN/Others/465726/2024

1	Proposal Name	Proposal for use of 0.498 ha of forest land from Khongjaingamba Ching Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of a water treatment plant of capacity (0.4 MLD), Addl. Service Reservoir (0.24) laying and fixing of pipes (over 0.328 ha) and approach road (over 0.170 ha) in favour of PHED in Keibul Village, Bishnupur District, Manipur.
2	Name of the protected area involved	Khongjaingamba Ching Wildlife Sanctuary
3	Proposal Number	WL/MN/Others/465726/2024
4	State Name	MANIPUR
5	Whether the proposal is sub-judice	No
6	Area of the protected area(Ha)	41.20
7	Area proposed for diversion / De-notification	0.498
8	Total Diverted Area from Protected Area	0
9	Status of ESZ if any	Proposal is under scrutiny in the ministry.
10	Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972	The felled trees and all non- timber forest produces removed during the execution of the project shall be distributed to nearby villages for bonafide uses and no commercial use of the Forest Produce shall be allowed as provided u/s 29 of the Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972. User Agency shall not destroy, exploit or remove any wildlife including forest produce from the Sanctuary or destroy or damage or divert the habitat of any wild animal by any act whatsoever or divert, stop or enhance the flow of water into or outside the Sanctuary Act.
11	Whether linear/non-linear	Hybrid
12	Whether EC obtained	No
13	Name of the application Agency	PHED

14	Date of submission	12/03/2024
15	Total number of trees to be felled	17
16	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	No
17	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	Project Scope includes the construction of Water treatment Plant of capacity (0.4 MLD), Addl. Service Reservoir (0.24), laying and fixing of pipes. The population is to be benefited from this scheme is 11076 heads as per 2011 census. For Supply of drinking water to Moirang Khunou village we required forest land of Khonjaingamba Ching for construction of Water Treatment Plant, since there is no alternative land available for the same.
18	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Khongjaingamba Ching Wildlife Sanctuary is home toWild boar, Large Indian Civet, Hog deer and Jungle Cat etc.
19	Violation (if any) done by the User Agency in the past?	Yes
20	Action taken by State Govt.	On site inspection by the DFO, it was observed that there were already existing old structures. Upon inquiry and as submitted by User Agency, this was constructed in 2011 and no clearance was taken. When the violation occurred the site was under Kongjaingamba Ching Reserve forest, which was later converted into Khongjaingamba Ching Wildlife Sanctuary in 2016. As the User Agency has already applied for forest clearance, penal NPV has been proposed under Van (Sanrakshan Evam Samvardhan) Adhiniyam, 1980.
21	Type of forest	Tropical Moist Deciduous Type
22	Proposed Mitigation Measures	NA
23	Recommendation of the state board for wildlife	Proposal was recommended by State Board for Wild Life in the 10th meeting held on 16th October, 2024.
24	Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden	Recommended
25	Conditions imposed by Chief Wild Life	The Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal subject to the following conditions:

	Warden	1. The legal status of land shall remain unchanged. 2. Compensatory Afforestation shall be taken up in degraded forest in double the proposed area i.e. 0.996 ha with 10 years maintenance in and around the Sanctuary at the cost to be borne by the User Agency. 3. The User Agency shall pay the Net Present Value (NPV) of the amount fixed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court and worked out by the Deputy Conservator of Forests/Park & Sanctuary based on the forest Type, Soil Type, Eco class etc. 4. To mitigate the adverse impact of the project, an impact mitigation and wildlife management plan has been proposed at the cost of Rs.2.95 lakh at the rate of 2% of the Project Cost. The cost shall be borne by the User Agency. 5. The User Agency shall submit a detailed Animal Passage Plan for approval of the Chief Wildlife Warden, Government of Manipur on the basis of WII guidelines named Eco-friendly Measures to mitigate Impacts on Linear Infrastructures on Wildlife. The cost shall be borne by the User Agency. 6. The User Agency shall bear the cost of logging and transportation of the felled trees as per the estimates of Deputy Conservator of Forests /Park and Sanctuary. Minimum number of trees which are strictly essential will be felled for the execution of the project under strict supervision of the Forest Department. 7. The felled trees and all Non Timber Forest Produce (NTFPs) removed during the execution of the project shall be distributed to meet the personal bona fide needs of the people living in and around the Sanctuary and shall not be used for any commercial purpose. 8. The User Agency shall not take any such activity which contravenes Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 or rules made therein. 9. Speed breakers near corridors, turnings, blind turnings shall be provided on the highway. 10. Caution Sign Boards warning wildlife crossing shall be installed by the User Agency at all necessary point in consultation with Deputy Conservator of Forests/ Park & Sanctuary, Manipur. 11. Since the area is hilly with loose soil texture, it is necessary to undertake comprehensive soil conservation measures to make

		slopes stable, check soil erosion and landslides. Soil and moisture conservation plan amounting to Rs.0.74 lakh at the rate of 0.05% of the project cost has been proposed. The cost shall be borne by the User Agency. 12. The User Agency shall make necessary provisions in their project cost and construct retaining walls, breast walls, Gabion structures etc. at all necessary locations in consultation with the State Forest Department. 13. Moreover, User Agency shall also construct Storm Drains all along the proposed road with culverts at appropriate locations at their cost The User Agency shall make necessary provisions in their project cost accordingly. They shall not take up any such construction, which diverts, stops or enhances the flow of water into or outside the Sanctuary area. 14. Cost for demarcation of the diverted Forest land and installation of boundary pillars shall be borne by the User Agency. 15. Heavy machine and explosive shall not be used except under unavoidable circumstances and with the prior permission of the State Forest Department 16. The User Agency shall ensure that there is no damage to surrounding forest, environment, wildlife, natural resources like water bodies and other public properties. 17. No labour camp/stores shall be established on the forest land. The User Agency shall supply fuel wood, preferably alternate fuel to the labourers working at the site to avoid damage/felling of the trees. 18. The muck/debris generated in the earth cutting shall be disposed of at the designated sites and in no case the muck/debris shall be allowed to roll down the hill slopes. 19. Wherever possible and technically feasible, the User Agency shall undertake Afforestation measures with local species at their own cost along the highways within the diverted area in consultation with the State Forest Department.
26	Comments of NTCA	NA
27	Comments of Ministry	The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.

59. Proposal No: WL/UK/Others/442015/2023

1	Proposal Name	Proposal for use of 0.067 ha of forest land from Core Zone of Rajaji Tiger Reserve for construction of Gauri Cremation Ghat at Bhogpur Talla Yamkeshwar, District Pauri Garhawal in favour of Department of Irrigation.
2	Name of the protected area involved	Rajaji Tiger Reserve
3	Proposal Number	WL/UK/Others/442015/2023
4	State Name	UTTARAKHAND
5	Whether the proposal is sub-judice	No
6	Area of the protected area(Ha)	1075.17
7	Area proposed for diversion / De-notification	0.067
8	Total Diverted Area from Protected Area	NA
9	Status of ESZ if any	Draft notified on 25.05.2018. ESZ extends from 0.0 to 10.0 km around the Rajaji National Park and Rajaji Tiger Reserve has been expired. Revise proposal is awaited from the State Govt.
10	Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972	The proposed project does not involve any felling of trees and the proposed project does not stop or enhance the flow of water into or outside the sanctuary. And hence, there is likely to be no impact of section 29 and section 35(6) of the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972.
11	Whether linear/non-linear	Non - Linear
12	Whether EC obtained	No
13	Name of the application Agency	Department of Irrigation
14	Date of submission	11/09/2023
15	Total number of trees to be felled	0

16	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	Yes
17	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	Under the Namami Gange scheme, administrative and financial approval for the construction work of Gauri Mokshaghat in Bhogpur Talla, Block Yamkeshwar, District Pauri Garhwal has been provided by letter no. Pr-24011(12)/1/2021 dated 03-06-2022 of the National Clean Ganga Mission, Department of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Conservation, Ministry of Jal Shakti at a cost of Rs. 1.82 crore, which has been recommended by the then MLA Smt. Ritu Khanduri Bhushan ji. The construction of the above Ghat includes the following components:- 1. River Tening 2. Bank Erosion Prevention Work 3. Water Spout 4. Toilet with Biodigesting and RCC Tank 5. Body Washing Area 6. IWC Platform 7. Planters 8. Solar Light Pole 9. Retaining Wall 10. Diversion Work 11. Signage 12. Railing/Safety Chain The said place is already being used by the local people as Moksha Ghat and this place is a symbol of faith and sentiments of the local people, after the construction of which, while maintaining the cleanliness of the environment, the family members of the deceased can be provided condolences and facilities in such a sad time. Therefore, the work of paving this place is very necessary in public interest.
18	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Rajaji National Park is an ideal tiger and leopard habitat. It the most important part of Shivalik Elephant Reserve. This area provide habitat for wild boar, sambar, barking deer, spotted deer and goral etc.
19	Violation (if any) done by the User Agency in the past?	No

20	Type of forest	Protected area.
21	Proposed Mitigation Measures	As mentioned in S.No. 24.
22	Recommendation of the state board for wildlife	Proposal was recommended by State Board for Wild Life in the 20th meeting held on 19th July, 2024.
23	Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden	Recommended
24	Conditions imposed by Chief Wild Life Warden	The Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal subject to the following conditions: 1. Legal status of the diverted forest land shall remain unchanged and the work will be done under the strict supervision of the State Forest Department. 2. No damage to the flora and fauna of the surrounding area shall be caused. 3. Protection and mitigation measures for wildlife shall be ensured as per standard practice in such cases. 4. The forest land shall not be used for any purpose other than the specified in the proposal. 5. Director Rajaji Tiger Reserve shall monitor the implementation of the project regularly and report for the violations, if any. 6. It shall be ensured that no labourer camp will be set up inside the forest area. 7. The user agency shall comply all the provisions of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 & Wildlife (Protection) amended Act in 2022 and all other acts, Rules, Regulations, Guidelines, Hon'ble Court Order(s) and Hon'ble NGT Order(s) pertaining to this project, if any, for the time being in force, as applicable to the project.
25	Comments of NTCA	NTCA vide letter no.7-7/2025-NTCA dated 14thFebruary, 2025 have mentioned that this is area is already being used as'MokshGhat' and is considered a place of religious reverence by the local people. Hence, considering the larger goal of social, cultural and economic benefits associated with the project has been recommended the proposal subject to the following mitigation measures:

		1. Disposal of any waste material including flowers, ashes or ceremonial items directly into the river must be prohibited. 2. No trees should be felled during the construction of this cremation ghat. 3. A zero-tolerance policy must be enforced for waste disposal within the tiger reserve and along the river banks. Clear signage should be displayed prohibiting waste disposal. 4. The cremation ghat should be designed in a way to prevent any runoff or wastewater from entering the river. 5. The wildlife habitat should not be disturbed during construction and while using the cremation ghat. Proper measures must be taken to minimise disturbance to the wildlife habitat.No activities which causes the light and sound pollution are to be permitted. 6. The safety of wild animals is paramount within the protected area. Hence, proper measures must be in place to ensure safety of wildlife. 7. All activities have to be designed in a way to keep in mind the ecology of the natural fauna. 8. Only local/bonafide people are to be allowed for the rituals in consultation with Forest Department. 9. Construction activities should be kept to minimum use of concrete and hazardous substance and are permitted during daytime. No labour camps should be established inside the tiger reserve. 10. After the relocation of local villages the activities needs to be stopped and area to be restored for wildlife. 11. Construction materials should be procured from outside the Tiger Reserve. Construction debris should be disposed away from the Tiger Reserve by the User Agency. 12. Construction work should be permitted during daytime. No labour camps should be established inside the tiger reserve. 13. CWLW, Uttarakhand should monitor the compliance of the conditions stipulated in this report at various phases of the project implementation.
26	Comments of Ministry	The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.
27	Uploaded Document	rajaji tr-1-1.pdf

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

S.No	Name of the proposal	Outside/ Inside	Status	Area in Ha
1	Proposal for collection of Minor Minerals from Song 1, 2, 3 and Jakhan 1, 2 of Dehradun Forest division, Uttarakhand. FP/UK/MIN/38285/2020	Outside	Recommended in79th SC NBWL meeting held on 31.07.2024	435.35
2	Proposal for extraction of RBM over an area of 9.878 ha by Windlass RBM Mining Project FP/UK/MIN/5059/2020	Outside	Recommended in79th SC NBWL meeting held on 31.07.2024	9.878
3	Proposal for extraction of RBM over an area of 13.161 ha by Windlass RBM Mining Project FP/UK/MIN/5052/2020	Outside	Recommended in79th SC NBWL meeting held on 31.07.2024	13.161
4	Proposal for use of 1.8675 ha of forest land from buffer zone of Rajaji Tiger Reserve for construction of Pulinda Tachhali Syalinga motor road in Constituency Yamkeshwar, Block Dugadda. (District Pauri Garhwal) under CM Ghoshna 1196/2016, Uttarakhand. FP/UK/ROAD/152108/2022	Inside	Recommended in77th SC NBWL meeting held on 30.01.2024.	1.8675
5	Proposal for use of 1.72 ha of forest land from core zone of Rajaji Tiger Reserve for renewal of lease for Mansa Devi Ropeway in Haridwar, Uttarakhand. FP/UK/Others/146615/1981	Inside	Recommended in75th SC NBWL meeting held on 30.01.2024.	1.72
6	Proposal for use of 0.8712 ha of land from core zone of Rajaji Tiger Reserve for flood Protection Scheme along left bank of Ganga River for Protection of Ganga Bhogpur village of Yamkeshwar Block in Distt. Pauri Garhwal, Uttarakhand.	Inside	Recommended in75th SC NBWL meeting held on 30.01.2024	0.8712

7	Proposal for lease renewal of Swami Shukdevanand Trust-Parmarth Ganga Ghat, Tehsil Yamkeshwar, District Pauri Garhwal, Utta rakhand. FP/UK/Others/42571/2019	Inside	Recommended in67th SC NBWL meeting held on 25.03.2022.	0.97
8	Proposal for strengthening and black topping of old existing road from Chillarkhal to Laldhnag in 3 m of width passing through buffer zone of Rajaji National Park, Uttarakhand State	Inside	Recommended in 56th SC NBWL meeting held on 17th December 2019	7.70
9	Proposal for collection river bed materialsfrom an area 10.350 ha located at Suman Nagar Village falls at distance of 6.0 km away from the boundary of Rajaji National Park	Outside	Recommended by SC-NBWL in53rd Meeting held on 25th February 2019	10.350
10	Proposal for collection river bed materialsfrom an area 74.208 ha located at Misserpur Village falls at distance of 3.50 km away from the boundary of Rajaji National Park	Outside	Recommended by SC-NBWL in53rd Meeti ng held on 25th February 2019	74.208
11	Proposal for collection river bed materials from an area 2.00 ha located at Jwalapur Baharhadud Village falls at distance of 6.0 km away from the boundary of Rajaji National Park	Outside	Recommended by SC-NBWL in53rd Meeti ng held on 25th February 2019	2.00
12	Proposal for collection river bed materialsfrom an area 137.45 ha located at Bishanpur Village falls at distance of 8.00km away from the boundary of Rajaji National Park	Outside	Recommended by SC-NBWL in53rd Meeting held on 25th February 2019	137.45
13	Proposal for collection river bed materials from an area 7.702 ha located at Salempur Mehdood Village falls at distance of 2.00 km away from the boundary of Rajaji National Park	Outside	Recommended by SC-NBWL in53rd Meeti ng held on 25th February 2019	7.702

14	Proposal for collection of Sand /Bajri /boulder from river Banjarewala area 51.02 ha falls at a distance of 2 km from Rajaji National Park, District-Haridwar, Uttarakhand by M/s Garhwal Mandal Vikas Nigam Ltd., Dehradun, Uttarakhand.	Outside	Recommended by SC NBWL in42nd meeti ngheld on 15th May2017	51.02
15	Diversion of 0.36 ha of forest land from Rajaji National Park for laying of underground Optical Fibre Cable to provide communication facilities to Indian Army from Haripur Kalan to Nepali Farm (Milestone 212 to 218) along the National Highway-58, Uttarakhand.	Inside	Recommended by SC NBWL in36th meeting heldon 4th November2015	0.36
16	Proposal for residential cum commercial complex Haridwar Greens at Village Aneki Hetampur, Haridwar, Uttarakhand.	Outside	Recommended by SC NBWL in34th meeting held on 2nd June 2015	-
17	Electrification of Railway Track through Rajaji National Park between Haridwar and Dehradun in Uttarakhand.	Inside	Recommended by SC NBWL in34th meeting heldon 2nd June 2015	-
18	Establishment of Solid Waste Management Unit in the area of SIDCUL, Haridwar, Uttarakhand by Bharat Oil and Waste Management Ltd. (The proposed site is 3.5 km away from Rajaji National Park)	Outside	Recommended by SC-NBWL in31st meeting heldon 12th-13thAugust 2014	-

Fresh Proposals to be Discussed

Category Name - Pipeline

S.No.	Name of the proposal
60.	Proposal for use of 2.316 ha of forest land from Tansa Wildlife Sanctuary for laying of underground pipeline, Solar Pump, well, ESR and switch Room for drinking water supply in Tansa village and other padas in Thane District through Jal Jeevan Mission scheme, Maharashtra. WL/MH/Pipeline/438054/2023
61.	Proposal for use of 0.76 ha forest land from Great Indian Bustard Wildlife Sanctuary for laying of pipeline for drinking water supply in Wadghul village, Shrigonda tehsil in Ahmeddnagar district under Jal Jeevan Mission in favour of Urban Development Department. WL/MH/Pipeline/495146/2024
62.	Proposal for use of 0.243 ha of forest land from Tansa Wildlife Sanctuary for laying of underground pipeline, Solar Pump, Well, Switch room, GSR for drinking water supply in Aghai village in garel pada 1 and garel pada 2 in Thane district through Jal Jeevan mission scheme in Maharashtra. WL/MH/Pipeline/438061/2023
63.	Proposal for use of 0.11 ha of forestland from Great Indian Bustard Wildlife Sanctuary for laying of pipeline for drinking water supply in Kopardi village, Karjat Tehsil in Ahmednagar district under Jal Jeevan Mission Scheme. WL/MH/Pipeline/495252/2024
64.	Proposal for use of 0.5252 forest land from Kalsubai Harishchandragad Wildlife Sanctuary for Rural Water Supply Scheme under Jal Jeevan Mission in Village Ratanwadi Taluka-Akole Dist. Ahmednagar in favour of Urban Development Department. WL/MH/Pipeline/458481/2024
65.	Proposal for use of 0.1594 forest land from Kalsubai Harishchandragad Wildlife Sanctuary for laying of underground pipeline for Rural Water Supply Scheme under Jal Jeevan Mission in Village Lavhali Otur Taluka-Akole District Ahmednagar in favour of Urban Development Department. WL/MH/Pipeline/458638/2024
66.	Proposal for use of 0.31 ha of forest land from the Great Indian Bustard Wildlife Sanctuary for laying of pipeline for drinking water supply in Rakshaswadi Budruk village, Karjat tehsil in Ahmednagar district under Jal Jeevan Mission in favour of Urban Development Department. WL/MH/Pipeline/494772/2024
67.	Proposal for use of 0.1139 of forest land from Kalsubai Harishchandragad Wildlife Sanctuary for laying of underground pipeline for Rural Water Supply Scheme under Jal Jeevan Mission in Village Udadawane Taluka-Akole District Ahmednagar in favour of Urban Development Department. WL/MH/Pipeline/458483/2024
68.	Proposal for use of 0.3656 ha forest land from Kalsubai Harishchandragad Wildlife Sanctuary for laying underground pipeline for Rural Water Supply Scheme under Jal Jeevan Mission in Village Samrad Taluka-Akole Dist. Ahmednagar in favour of Urban Development Department. WL/MH/Pipeline/458482/2024

69.	Proposal for use of 0.153 ha of forest land and 0.0220 ha non-forest land (Total 0.175 ha) from Nahargarh Wildlife Sanctuary for overground alteration laying 100 mm GI Pipe line from PHED Badrinath Pump House to Tech area Pump House Air Force Station, Amer Jaipur in favour of Public Health Engineering Department. WL/RJ/Pipeline/478515/2024

60. Proposal No: WL/MH/Pipeline/438054/2023

1	Proposal Name	Proposal for use of 2.316 ha of forest land from Tansa Wildlife Sanctuary for laying of underground pipeline, Solar Pump, well, ESR and switch Room for drinking water supply in Tansa village and other padas in Thane District through Jal Jeevan Mission scheme, Maharashtra.
2	Name of the protected area involved	Tansa Wildlife Sanctuary
3	Proposal Number	WL/MH/Pipeline/438054/2023
4	State Name	MAHARASHTRA
5	Whether the proposal is sub-judice	No
6	Area of the protected area(Ha)	30481
7	Area proposed for diversion / De-notification	2.316
8	Total Diverted Area from Protected Area	0
9	Status of ESZ if any	ESZ re-draft notification on 7th May, 2024
10	Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972	No significant damage to wildlife.
11	Whether linear/non-linear	Hybrid
12	Whether EC obtained	No
13	Name of the application Agency	NIKET JADHAV
14	Date of submission	25/07/2023
15	Total number of trees to be felled	0

16	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	Yes
17	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	Aim is to enable every household in villages to have Functional Household Tap Connection Particulars Name of the Organization (FHTC) through Jal Jeevan Mission. It is envisaged that with FHTC, each household will have potable water supply in adequate quantity (at least 55 lpcd) of prescribed quality (as per BIS 10500:2012) on regular and long-term basis. To Provide adequate safe and clean drinking water to each rural household through Jal Jivan mission scheme in Tansa and neighboring Padas This scheme will provide individual households with tap connections in the villages and padas.
18	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Leopard (panther pardus), Rusty-Spotted Cat, Jungle Cat, Small Indian Civet, Common Palm Civet, Mouse deer, Indian Rock Python, Rat Snake, Indian Cobra, Russel's Viper, Checkered keelback, Common monitor, etc.,
19	Violation (if any) done by the User Agency in the past?	No
20	Type of forest	Tropical Moist Deciduous Forest
21	Proposed Mitigation Measures	As in S.No. 24
22	Recommendation of the state board for wildlife	Proposal was recommended by the Standing Committee of the State Board for Wild life in the 1st meeting held on 23rd January, 2024.
23	Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden	Recommended
24	Conditions imposed by Chief Wild Life Warden	The Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal subject to the following conditions: 1. Project proponent authority should deposit 2% of the project cost falling in Tansa Wildlife Sanctuary area with Deputy Conservator of Forest (Wildlife), Thane for conservation and protection of wildlife sanctuary. 2. Modern technology should be used while construction activity to reduce sound pollution and to minimize disturbance to the wildlife habitat inside the Tansa Wildlife Sanctuary.

		3. Construction material should be brought from outside of the sanctuary. 4. No work can be done on the area other than the demanded area as shown on map attached. 5. The size of the trench will not exceed more than 2.0 m depth and 1.0 m width. 6. The user agency should restore the land after use / maintenance. 7. The user agency should take precaution to avoid any loss to forest / environment. 8. The user agency should take permission from the State Forest Department for carrying out any maintenance. 9. The diameter of drinking water pipeline shall commensurate with the width of the trench mentioned above. 10. The user agency will have to submit NOC from the agency the right to use the right of way. 11. The length of trench dug at a time does not exceed 500 m, filled up and compacted before digging next stretch of 500 m. 12. The time frame for completing the work of underground laying of drinking water pipeline, should be adhered to. 13. The user agency shall provide water supply points within the PAs if demanded by the in-charge of PA. 14. The project proponent should inform /use “Call Before u Dig” (CBuD) Mobile Application of the Government of India prior to undertaking any type of digging/excavation. Otherwise the digging/excavation will be turned unauthorized. In the State of Maharashtra the Director (IT) of Directorate of Information Technology is State Nodal for CBuD.
25	Comments of NTCA	NA
26	Comments of Ministry	A list of project proposals involving Tansa Wildlife Sanctuary, recommended by the Standing Committee is attached. The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.
27	Uploaded Document	tansa wls one proposal.pdf

PROPOSALS RECOMMENDED BY SC-NBWL INVOLVING TANSA WILDLIFE SANCTUARY, MAHARASHTRA

S.No.	Name of the proposal	Date of Clearance	Area in Ha
1.	Proposal for use of 0.1366 ha of forest land from Tansa Wildlife Sanctuary and 36.4101 ha (i.e. 16.338 ha Forest and 20.0721 ha Non-forest) land from default ESZ of Tansa Wildlife Sanctuary for third railway line between Kalyan to Kasara station in Ulhasnagar, Kalian and Sahapur Tulakas in Thane district, Maharashtra. FP/MH/RAIL/41780/2019	Recommended by SC-NBWL in 77th meeting held on 30th January, 2024	0.1366
	Total		**0.1366**

61. Proposal No: WL/MH/Pipeline/495146/2024

1	Proposal Name	Proposal for use of 0.76 ha forest land from Great Indian Bustard Wildlife Sanctuary for laying of pipeline for drinking water supply in Wadghul village, Shrigonda tehsil in Ahmeddnagar district under Jal Jeevan Mission in favour of Urban Development Department.
2	Name of the protected area involved	Great Indian Bustard Sanctuary
3	Proposal Number	WL/MH/Pipeline/495146/2024
4	State Name	MAHARASHTRA
5	Whether the proposal is sub-judice	No
6	Area of the protected area(Ha)	36672
7	Area proposed for diversion / De-notification	0.76
8	Total Diverted Area from Protected Area	0
9	Status of ESZ if any	Final ESZ notification on 11th February, 2020. The Eco-sensitive Zone shall be to an extent of 0 (zero) metre to 400 meters around the Great Indian Bustard Wildlife Sanctuary
10	Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972	As this is a proposal for Water supply scheme Life in Notified and ESZ area of GIB Sanctuary. certain conditions including mitigation measures have been suggested which should be followed by the project agency so that there will be less disturbance to wildlife and on their habitat due to this proposed work.
11	Whether linear/non-linear	Linear
12	Whether EC obtained	No
13	Name of the application Agency	Urban Development Department
14	Date of submission	02/09/2024
15	Total number of trees to be felled	0

16	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	Yes
17	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	Water Supply scheme the problem of drinking water will be solved in Vadghul, Mhandulwadi, Bangurde and Khandagon village to provide clean & pollution free water and to fulfill future demand water.
18	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Not Applicable
19	Violation (if any) done by the User Agency in the past?	No
20	Type of forest	The project is an Integrated Linear Project originating in the notified area of the GIB Sanctuary. It is a Shrub forest with density <0.1
21	Proposed Mitigation Measures	As this is a proposal for Water supply scheme Life in Notified and ESZ area of GIB Sanctuary. certain conditions including mitigation measures have been suggested which should be followed by the project agency so that there will be less disturbance to wildlife and on their habitat due to this proposed work.
22	Recommendation of the state board for wildlife	Proposal was recommended by the Standing Committee of the State Board for Wild life in the 4th meeting held on 4th September, 2024.
23	Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden	Recommended
24	Conditions imposed by Chief Wild Life Warden	The Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal subject to the following conditions: 1. Project Agency should deposit 2% of the project cost falling in Great Indian Bustard Wildlife Sanctuary and its Eco-sensitive Zone with Deputy Conservator of Forest (Wildlife), Pune for conservation and protection of wildlife sanctuary. 2. Modern technology should be used while construction activity to reduce sound pollution and to minimize disturbance to the wildlife habitat inside the Great Indian Bustard Wildlife Sanctuary and Eco-Sensitive Area.

		3. Construction material should be brought from outside of the sanctuary. 4. No work can be done on the area other than the demanded area as shown on map attached. 5. The size of the trench will not exceed more than 2.0 m depth and 1.0 m width; 6. The user agency should to make good the land after use / maintenance; 7. The user agency should to make good any loss to forest / environment; 8. The user agency should take permission from the State Forest Department for carrying out any maintenance; 9. The diameter of drinking water pipeline shall commensurate with the width of the trench mentioned above. 10. The user agency will have to submit NOC from the agency the right to use the right of way; 11. The length of trench dug at a time does not exceed 500 m, filled up and compacted before digging next stretch of 500 m; 12. The time frame for completing the work of underground laying of drinking water pipeline, should be adhered to. 13. The user agency shall provide water supply points within the PAs if demanded by the in-charge of PA. 14. The project proponent should inform /use “Call Before u Dig” (CBuD) Mobile Application of the Government of India prior to undertaking any type of digging/excavation. Otherwise the digging/excavation will be turned unauthorized. In the State of Maharashtra the Director (IT) of Directorate of Information Technology is State Nodal for CBuD.
25	Comments of NTCA	NA
26	Comments of Ministry	The list of project proposals involving Great Indian Bustard Sanctuary in Maharashtra recommended by the Standing Committee is attached. The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.
27	Uploaded Document	gib, maharashtra.pdf

PROPOSALS RECOMMENDED BY SC-NBWL INVOLVING GREAT INDIAN BUSTARD SANCTUARY, MAHARASHTRA.

S.No	Subject	Date of Clearance	Area in Ha
1.	Proposal for use of 3.3 ha of forest land from Great Indian Bustard Sanctuary for doubling of Ranjangaon-Sarola section of Daund-Manmad Broad Gauge Railway line from Chainage Km 324/900 to Km 325/700, Maharashtra- WL/MH/RAIL/452557/ 2023	Recommended in 76th SC NBWL meeting held on 30th January, 2024.	3.3
2.	Proposal for use of 0.2787 ha from Great Indian Bustard Sanctuary for laying gas pipeline by Bharat Gas Resources Ltd. on Limpangaon-Nagar Road in Shrigonda Ta. of Ahmednagar District, Maharashtra- FP/MH/ Pipeline/ 5557/ 2020	Recommended in 72nd SC NBWL meeting held on 25th April, 2023.	0.2787
3.	Proposal for expansion of pharmaceutical production in the existing land of Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation, Chincholi, Solapur	Recommended in 53rd SC NBWL meeting held on 25th Feb, 2019	-
4.	Proposal for expansion of pharmaceutical production of bulk drugs and their intermediates in the existing land of Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation, Chincholi, Solapur.	Recommended in 53rd SC NBWL meeting held on 25th Feb, 2019	-
5.	Proposal for rationalization of boundary of Maldhok Bird Sanctuary, Maharashtra.	Recommended in 36th SC NBWL meeting held on 4th November, 2015.	-
6.	Proposal for the use 151.82 ha area of Great Indian Bustard Sanctuary for Shirapur Lift Irrigation Project proposal Ta.North Solapur, Distt., Solapur, Maharashtra. The proposed site falls within GIB and within 10 kms from the sanctuary area.	Recommended in 33rd SC NBWL meeting held on 14th March, 2015	151.82
7.	Widening of existing 2 lane to 4/6 lanning of Sholapur-Bijapur Section of NH-13 BY NHAI in the State of Maharashtra. The proposed site is	Recommended in 31st SC NBWL meeting held on 12th &13th August, 2015	

	within 10 kms from Great Indian Bustard Sanctuary.		
8.	Rehabilitation and up-gradation of existing 2 lane to 4 lane of Solapur to Yedshi section of NH-211 from km 0.000 to km 100.000 and from Km 249.000 to km 255.000 of NH-9 in the state of Maharashtra under NHDP Phase IV B, Maharashtra. The proposed site is within 10 kms from the Great Indian Bustard Sanctuary.	Recommended in 31st SC NBWL meeting held on 12th &13th August, 2015	
9.	Proposal for laying of 220 K.V.D.C. Tuljapur-Solapur-Lamboti electricity transmission line passing through Great Indian Bustard (GIB) Sanctuary, Maharashtra.	Recommended in 27th SC NBWL meeting held on 12th December, 2012	
	Total		**155.3987**

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KALSUBAI WILDLIFE SANCTUARY

S.No	Subject	Status as WL
1.	Proposal for use of 0.0624 ha forestland from Kalsubai Harishchandragad Wildlife Sanctuary for laying drinking water pipeline for Rural Water Supply Scheme under Jal Jeevan Mission in Village Ghatghar Taluka-Akole Dist. Ahmednagar in favour of Urban Development Department. WL/MH/Pipeline/458476/2024	Recommended in 81st SC NBWL meeting held on 21st December, 2024.
2.	Proposal for use of 0.0496 ha forest land from Kalsubai Harishchandragad Wildlife Sanctuary for Rural Water Supply Scheme under Jal Jeevan Mission in Village Panjare Taluka-Akole Dist. Ahmednagar in favour of Urban Development Department. WL/MH/Pipeline/458479/2024	Recommended in 81st SC NBWL meeting held on 21st December, 2024.
3.	Proposal for use of 0.7574 ha forest land from Kalsubai Harishchandragad Wildlife Sanctuary for laying drinking water supply pipeline under Jal Jeevan Mission in village Ambit Taluka-Akole district Ahmednagar in favour of Urban Development Department. WL/MH/Pipeline/458492/2024	Recommended in 81st SC NBWL meeting held on 21st December, 2024.

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62. Proposal No: WL/MH/Pipeline/438061/2023

1	Proposal Name	Proposal for use of 0.243 ha of forest land from Tansa Wildlife Sanctuary for laying of underground pipeline, Solar Pump, Well, Switch room, GSR for drinking water supply in Aghai village in garel pada 1 and garel pada 2 in Thane district through Jal Jeevan mission scheme in Maharashtra.
2	Name of the protected area involved	Tansa Wildlife Sanctuary
3	Proposal Number	WL/MH/Pipeline/438061/2023
4	State Name	MAHARASHTRA
5	Whether the proposal is sub-judice	No
6	Area of the protected area(Ha)	30481
7	Area proposed for diversion / De-notification	0.243
8	Total Diverted Area from Protected Area	0
9	Status of ESZ if any	ESZ re-draft notification on 7th May, 2024
10	Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972	No significant damage to wildlife.
11	Whether linear/non-linear	Hybrid
12	Whether EC obtained	No
13	Name of the application Agency	NIKET JADHAV
14	Date of submission	26/07/2023
15	Total number of trees to be felled	0
16	Maps depicting the	Yes

	Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	
17	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	Aim is to enable every household in villages to have Functional Household Tap Connection (FHTC) through Jal Jeevan Mission. It is envisaged that with FHTC, each household will have potable water supply in adequate quantity (at least 55 lpcd) of prescribed quality (as per BIS 10500:2012) on regular and long-term basis. To Provide adequate safe and clean drinking water to each rural household through Jal Jivan mission scheme in Aghai village and Garel pada 1&2 padas.
18	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Tansa Wildlife Sanctuary is home to leopard, Rusty-Spotted Cat, Jungle Cat, Small Indian Civet, Common Palm Civet, Mouse deer, Indian Rock Python, Rat Snake, Indian Cobra, Russel's Viper, Checkered keelback, Common monitor, etc.,
19	Violation (if any) done by the User Agency in the past?	No
20	Type of forest	Tropical Moist Deciduous Forests
21	Proposed Mitigation Measures	As in S.No. 24
22	Recommendation of the state board for wildlife	Proposal was recommended by the Standing Committee of the State Board for Wild life in the 1st meeting held on 23rd January, 2024.
23	Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden	Recommended
24	Conditions imposed by Chief Wild Life Warden	The Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal subject to the following conditions: 1. Project proponent authority should deposit 2% of the project cost falling in Tansa Wildlife Sanctuary area with Deputy Conservator of Forest (Wildlife), Thane for conservation and protection of wildlife sanctuary. 2. Modern technology should be used while construction activity to reduce sound pollution and to minimize disturbance to the wildlife habitat inside the Tansa Wildlife Sanctuary. 3. Construction material should be brought from outside of the sanctuary.

		4. No work can be done on the area other than the demanded area as shown on map attached. 5. The size of the trench will not exceed more than 2.0 m depth and 1.0 m width; 6. The user agency should restore the land after use / maintenance; 7. The user agency should take precaution to avoid any loss to forest / environment; 8. The user agency should take permission from the State Forest Department for carrying out any maintenance; 9. The diameter of drinking water pipeline shall commensurate with the width of the trench mentioned above. 10. The user agency will have to submit NOC from the agency the right to use the right of way; 11. The length of trench dug at a time does not exceed 500 m, filled up and compacted before digging next stretch of 500 m; 12. The time frame for completing the work of underground laying of drinking water pipeline, should be adhered to. 13. The user agency shall provide water supply points within the PAs if demanded by the in-charge of PA 14. The project proponent should inform /use “Call Before u Dig” (CBuD) Mobile Application of the Government of India prior to undertaking any type of digging/excavation. Otherwise the digging/excavation will be turned unauthorized. In the State of Maharashtra the Director (IT) of Directorate of Information Technology is State Nodal for CBuD.
25	Comments of NTCA	NA
26	Comments of Ministry	The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.
27	Uploaded Document	null

63. Proposal No: WL/MH/Pipeline/495252/2024

1	Proposal Name	Proposal for use of 0.11 ha of forestland from Great Indian Bustard Wildlife Sanctuary for laying of pipeline for drinking water supply in Kopardi village, Karjat Tehsil in Ahmednagar district under Jal Jeevan Mission Scheme.
2	Name of the protected area involved	Great Indian Bustard Sanctuary
3	Proposal Number	WL/MH/Pipeline/495252/2024
4	State Name	MAHARASHTRA
5	Whether the proposal is sub-judice	No
6	Area of the protected area(Ha)	36672
7	Area proposed for diversion / De-notification	0.11
8	Total Diverted Area from Protected Area	0
9	Status of ESZ if any	ESZ finally notified on 11th February, 2020. The Eco-sensitive Zone shall be to an extent of 0 (zero) metre to 400 meters around the Great Indian Bustard Wildlife Sanctuary.
10	Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972	As this is a proposal for Water supply scheme Life in Notified and ESZ area of GIB Sanctuary. certain conditions including mitigation measures have been suggested which should be followed by the project agency so that there will be less disturbance to wildlife and on their habitat due to this proposed work.
11	Whether linear/non-linear	Linear
12	Whether EC obtained	No
13	Name of the application Agency	Urban Development Department
14	Date of submission	03/09/2024
15	Total number of trees to be felled	0

16	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	Yes
17	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	Water Supply scheme the problem of drinking water will be solved in Kopardi village to provide clean & pollution free water and to fulfill future demand water.
18	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Great Indian Bustard is home to common langur, small Indian civet, Asian palm civet, Indian grey mongoose, Indian fox golden jackal , jungle cat , Indian crested porcupine, wild boar, Indian hare , Indian gerbil, striped hyena etc.
19	Violation (if any) done by the User Agency in the past?	No
20	Type of forest	RF
21	Proposed Mitigation Measures	As this is a proposal for Water supply scheme Life in Notified and ESZ area of GIB Sanctuary. certain conditions including mitigation measures have been suggested which should be followed by the project agency so that there will be less disturbance to wildlife and on their habitat due to this proposed work.
22	Recommendation of the state board for wildlife	Proposal was recommended by the Standing Committee of the State Board for Wild life in the 4th meeting held on 4th September, 2024.
23	Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden	Recommended
24	Conditions imposed by Chief Wild Life Warden	The Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposalsubject to the following conditions: 1. Project Agency should deposit 2% of the project cost falling in Great Indian Bustard Wildlife Sanctuary and its Eco-sensitive Zone with Deputy Conservator of Forest (Wildlife), Pune for conservation and protection of wildlife sanctuary. 2. Modern technology should be used while construction activity to reduce sound pollution and to minimize disturbance to the wildlife habitat inside the Great Indian Bustard Wildlife Sanctuary and Eco-Sensitive Area. 3. Construction material should be brought from outside of the sanctuary.

		4. No work can be done on the area other than the demanded area as shown on map attached. 5. The size of the trench will not exceed more than 2.0 m depth and 1.0 m width. 6. The user agency should to make good the land after use / maintenance. 7. The user agency should to make good any loss to forest / environment. 8. The user agency should permission from the State Forest Department for carrying out any maintenance. 9. The diameter of drinking water pipeline shall commensurate with the width of the trench mentioned above. 10. The user agency will have to submit NOC from the agency the right to use the right of way. 11. The length of trench dug at a time does not exceed 500 m, filled up and compacted before digging next stretch of 500 m; 12. The time frame for completing the work of underground laying of drinking water pipeline, should be adhered to. 13. The user agency shall provide water supply points within the PAs if demanded by the in-charge of PA. 14. The project proponent should inform /use “Call Before u Dig” (CBuD) Mobile Application of the Government of India prior to undertaking any type of digging/excavation. Otherwise the digging/excavation will be turned unauthorized. In the State of Maharashtra the Director (IT) of Directorate of Information Technology is State Nodal for CBuD.
25	Comments of NTCA	NA
26	Comments of Ministry	The list of project proposals involving Great Indian Bustard Sanctuary in Maharashtra recommended by the Standing Committee is attached. The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.
27	Uploaded Document	gib, maharashtra.pdf

PROPOSALS RECOMMENDED BY SC-NBWL INVOLVING GREAT INDIAN BUSTARD SANCTUARY, MAHARASHTRA.

S.No	Subject	Date of Clearance	Area in Ha
1.	Proposal for use of 3.3 ha of forest land from Great Indian Bustard Sanctuary for doubling of Ranjangaon-Sarola section of Daund-Manmad Broad Gauge Railway line from Chainage Km 324/900 to Km 325/700, Maharashtra- WL/MH/RAIL/452557/ 2023	Recommended in 76th SC NBWL meeting held on 30th January, 2024.	3.3
2.	Proposal for use of 0.2787 ha from Great Indian Bustard Sanctuary for laying gas pipeline by Bharat Gas Resources Ltd. on Limpangaon-Nagar Road in Shrigonda Ta. of Ahmednagar District, Maharashtra- FP/MH/ Pipeline/ 5557/ 2020	Recommended in 72nd SC NBWL meeting held on 25th April, 2023.	0.2787
3.	Proposal for expansion of pharmaceutical production in the existing land of Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation, Chincholi, Solapur	Recommended in 53rd SC NBWL meeting held on 25th Feb, 2019	-
4.	Proposal for expansion of pharmaceutical production of bulk drugs and their intermediates in the existing land of Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation, Chincholi, Solapur.	Recommended in 53rd SC NBWL meeting held on 25th Feb, 2019	-
5.	Proposal for rationalization of boundary of Maldhok Bird Sanctuary, Maharashtra.	Recommended in 36th SC NBWL meeting held on 4th November, 2015.	-
6.	Proposal for the use 151.82 ha area of Great Indian Bustard Sanctuary for Shirapur Lift Irrigation Project proposal Ta.North Solapur, Distt., Solapur, Maharashtra. The proposed site falls within GIB and within 10 kms from the sanctuary area.	Recommended in 33rd SC NBWL meeting held on 14th March, 2015	151.82
7.	Widening of existing 2 lane to 4/6 lanning of Sholapur-Bijapur Section of NH-13 BY NHAI in the State of Maharashtra. The proposed site is	Recommended in 31st SC NBWL meeting held on 12th &13th August, 2015	

	within 10 kms from Great Indian Bustard Sanctuary.		
8.	Rehabilitation and up-gradation of existing 2 lane to 4 lane of Solapur to Yedshi section of NH-211 from km 0.000 to km 100.000 and from Km 249.000 to km 255.000 of NH-9 in the state of Maharashtra under NHDP Phase IV B, Maharashtra. The proposed site is within 10 kms from the Great Indian Bustard Sanctuary.	Recommended in 31st SC NBWL meeting held on 12th &13th August, 2015	
9.	Proposal for laying of 220 K.V.D.C. Tuljapur-Solapur-Lamboti electricity transmission line passing through Great Indian Bustard (GIB) Sanctuary, Maharashtra.	Recommended in 27th SC NBWL meeting held on 12th December, 2012	
	Total		**155.3987**

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KALSUBAI WILDLIFE SANCTUARY

S.No	Subject	Status as WL
1.	Proposal for use of 0.0624 ha forestland from Kalsubai Harishchandragad Wildlife Sanctuary for laying drinking water pipeline for Rural Water Supply Scheme under Jal Jeevan Mission in Village Ghatghar Taluka-Akole Dist. Ahmednagar in favour of Urban Development Department. WL/MH/Pipeline/458476/2024	Recommended in 81st SC NBWL meeting held on 21st December, 2024.
2.	Proposal for use of 0.0496 ha forest land from Kalsubai Harishchandragad Wildlife Sanctuary for Rural Water Supply Scheme under Jal Jeevan Mission in Village Panjare Taluka-Akole Dist. Ahmednagar in favour of Urban Development Department. WL/MH/Pipeline/458479/2024	Recommended in 81st SC NBWL meeting held on 21st December, 2024.
3.	Proposal for use of 0.7574 ha forest land from Kalsubai Harishchandragad Wildlife Sanctuary for laying drinking water supply pipeline under Jal Jeevan Mission in village Ambit Taluka-Akole district Ahmednagar in favour of Urban Development Department. WL/MH/Pipeline/458492/2024	Recommended in 81st SC NBWL meeting held on 21st December, 2024.

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64. Proposal No: WL/MH/Pipeline/458481/2024

1	Proposal Name	Proposal for use of 0.5252 forest land from Kalsubai Harishchandragad Wildlife Sanctuary for Rural Water Supply Scheme under Jal Jeevan Mission in Village Ratanwadi Taluka-Akole Dist. Ahmednagar in favour of Urban Development Department.
2	Name of the protected area involved	Kalsubai Harishchandragad Wildlife Sanctuary
3	Proposal Number	WL/MH/Pipeline/458481/2024
4	State Name	MAHARASHTRA
5	Whether the proposal is sub-judice	No
6	Area of the protected area(Ha)	36171
7	Area proposed for diversion / De-notification	0.5252
8	Total Diverted Area from Protected Area	0
9	Status of ESZ if any	ESZ finally notified on 28th April, 2017. The Eco-sensitive Zone shall be with a peripheral area of 300.72 sq. kms. with an extent varying from 1.6 km to 4.0 kms.
10	Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972	Minimal damage to the Wildlife habitat.
11	Whether linear/non-linear	Linear
12	Whether EC obtained	No
13	Name of the application Agency	Urban Development Department

14	Date of submission	11/01/2024
15	Total number of trees to be felled	0
16	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	Yes
17	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	Jal Jeevan Mission is envisioned to provide safe and adequate drinking water through individual household tap connections by 2024 to all households in rural India. The programme will also implement source sustainability measures as mandatory elements, such as recharge and reuse through grey water management, water conservation, rain water harvesting. The Jal Jeevan Mission will be based on a community approach to water and will include extensive Information, Education and communication as a key component of the mission. JJM looks to create a Jan Andolan for water, thereby making it everyone's priority. The main vision of Jal Jeevan Mission is rural household should have drinking water supply in adequate quantity of prescribed quality on regular and long-term basis at affordable service delivery charges leading to improvement in living standards of rural communities
18	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Kalsubai Harishchandragad Wildlife Sanctuary is home to Leopard , Giant Squirrel, Wild Boar , Wild Cat , Hyaena and Bonnet Macaque etc.
19	Violation (if any) done by the User Agency in the past?	No
20	Type of forest	forest type (8A/C2) & West Coast Semi evergreen Forest types. (2A/C2). The areas occurring on very steep & precipitous slopes are almost blank with shrubby growth while vegetation is better on lower slopes. There are hardly any tree growth over vast strectches of exposed rocks i.e sada's or Laterite plateaus.
21	Proposed Mitigation Measures	NA
22	Recommendation of the state board for	Proposal was recommended by the Standing Committee of the State Board for Wild life in the 1st meeting held on 23rd January, 2024.

	wildlife	
23	Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden	Recommended
24	Conditions imposed by Chief Wild Life Warden	The Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal subject to the following conditions: 1. Project proponent authority shall deposit 2% of the project cost falling in Kalsubai-Harishchandragad Wildlife Sanctuary area with in Deputy Conservator of Forest (Wildlife), Nashik for conservation and protection of wildlife sanctuary. 2. Modern technology should be used while construction activity to reduce sound pollution and to minimize disturbance to the wildlife habitat inside the Kalsubai-Harishchandragad Wildlife Sanctuary. 3. Construction material should be brought from outside of the sanctuary. 4. No work can be done on the area other than the demanded area as shown on map attached. 5. The user agency should restore the land after use / maintenance; 6. The user agency should take precaution to avoid any loss to forest / environment; 7. The user agency should take permission from the State Forest Department for carrying out any maintenance; 8. The diameter of drinking water pipeline shall commensurate with the width of the trench mentioned above. 9. The user agency will have to submit NOC from the agency the right to use the right of way; 10. The length of trench dug at a time does not exceed 500 m, filled up and compacted before digging next stretch of 500 m; 11. The time frame for completing the work of underground laying of drinking water pipeline, should be adhered to. 12. The user agency shall provide water supply points within the PAs if demanded by the in-charge of PA. 13. According to Government of India letter dated 27/10/2023, the project proponent should inform /use “Call Before u Dig” (CBuD) Mobile Application of the Government of India prior to undertaking any type of digging/excavation. Otherwise the digging/excavation will be turned unauthorized. In the State of Maharashtra the Director (IT) of

		Directorate of Information Technology is State Nodal for CBuD. 14. According to Government of India letter dated 07/02/2023 underground water supply pipeline project 1.0 m width and 2.0 m depth. The State Wildlife Board has been empowered to grant approval to proposals which have room but the work does not include structural work. But as per the letter dated 07/02/2023 of the Government of India in the present proposal, apart from the underground water supply pipeline, the said proposal is required to be submitted for the decision of the National Board for Wildlife.
25	Comments of NTCA	NA
26	Comments of Ministry	The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.
27	Uploaded Document	null

65. Proposal No: WL/MH/Pipeline/458638/2024

1	Proposal Name	Proposal for use of 0.1594 forest land from Kalsubai Harishchandragad Wildlife Sanctuary for laying of underground pipeline for Rural Water Supply Scheme under Jal Jeevan Mission in Village Lavhali Otur Taluka-Akole District Ahmednagar in favour of Urban Development Department.
2	Name of the protected area involved	Kalsubai Harishchandragad Wildlife Sanctuary
3	Proposal Number	WL/MH/Pipeline/458638/2024
4	State Name	MAHARASHTRA
5	Whether the proposal is sub-judice	No
6	Area of the protected area(Ha)	18247.93
7	Area proposed for diversion / De-notification	0.1594
8	Total Diverted Area from Protected Area	0
9	Status of ESZ if any	ESZ finally notified on 28th April, 2017. The Eco-sensitive Zone shall be with a peripheral area of 300.72 sq. kms. with an extent varying from 1.6 km to 4.0 kms.
10	Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972	Minimal damage to the Wildlife habitat.
11	Whether linear/non-linear	Linear
12	Whether EC obtained	No
13	Name of the application Agency	Urban Development Department

14	Date of submission	13/01/2024
15	Total number of trees to be felled	0
16	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	Yes
17	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	Jal Jeevan Mission is envisioned to provide safe and adequate drinking water through individual household tap connections by 2024 to all households in rural India. The programme will also implement source sustainability measures as mandatory elements, such as recharge and reuse through grey water management, water conservation, rain water harvesting. The Jal Jeevan Mission will be based on a community approach to water and will include extensive Information, Education and communication as a key component of the mission. JJM looks to create a Jan Andolan for water, thereby making it everyone's priority. The main vision of Jal Jeevan Mission is rural household should have drinking water supply in adequate quantity of prescribed quality on regular and long-term basis at affordable service delivery charges leading to improvement in living standards of rural communities
18	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Kalsubai Harishchandragad Wildlife Sanctuary is home to Leopard , Giant Squirrel, Wild Boar , Wild Cat , Hyaena and Bonnet Macaque etc.
19	Violation (if any) done by the User Agency in the past?	No
20	Type of forest	Areas bearing Evergreen and Semi-Evergreen types of vegetation belonging to Western subtropical hill forest type (8A/C2) & West Coast Semi evergreen Forest types. (2A/C2). The areas occurring on very steep & precipitous slopes are almost blank with shrubby growth while vegetation is better on lower slopes. There are hardly any tree growth over vast strectches of exposed rocks i.e sada's or Laterite plateaus.
21	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Minimal damage to the Wildlife habitat.
22	Recommendation of	Proposal was recommended by the Standing Committee of the State

	the state board for wildlife	Board for Wild Life in the 1st meeting held on 23rd January, 2024.
23	Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden	Recommended
24	Conditions imposed by Chief Wild Life Warden	The Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal with the following con 1. Project proponent authority shall deposit 2% of the project cost falling in Kalsubai-Harishchandragad Wildlife Sanctuary area with in Deputy Conservator of Forest (Wildlife), Nashik for conservation and protection of wildlife sanctuary. 2. Modern technology should be used while construction activity to reduce sound pollution and to minimize disturbance to the wildlife habitat inside the Kalsubai-Harishchandragad Wildlife Sanctuary. 3. Construction material should be brought from outside of the sanctuary. 4. No work can be done on the area other than the demanded area as shown on map attached. 5. The user agency should restore the land after use / maintenance; 6. The user agency should take precaution to avoid any loss to forest / environment; 7. The user agency should take permission from the State Forest Department for carrying out any maintenance; 8. The diameter of drinking water pipeline shall commensurate with the width of the trench mentioned above. 9. The user agency will have to submit NOC from the agency the right to use the right of way; 10. The length of trench dug at a time does not exceed 500 m, filled up and compacted before digging next stretch of 500 m; 11. The time frame for completing the work of underground laying of drinking water pipeline, should be adhered to. 12. The user agency shall provide water supply points within the PAs if demanded by the in-charge of PA. 13. According to Government of India letter dated 27/10/2023, the project proponent should inform /use “Call Before u Dig” (CBuD) Mobile Application of the Government of India prior to undertaking any type of digging/excavation. Otherwise the digging/excavation will be

		turned unauthorized. In the State of Maharashtra the Director (IT) of Directorate of Information Technology is State Nodal for CBuD. 14. According to Government of India letter dated 07/02/2023 underground water supply pipeline project 1.0 m width and 2.0 m depth. The State Wildlife Board has been empowered to grant approval to proposals which have room but the work does not include structural work. But as per the letter dated 07/02/2023 of the Government of India in the present proposal, apart from the underground water supply pipeline, the said proposal is required to be submitted for the decision of the National Board for Wildlife.
25	Comments of NTCA	NA
26	Comments of Ministry	The details of the proposals recommended by the SCNBWL involving Kalsubai Harishchandragad Wildlife Sanctuary is attached. The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.
27	Uploaded Document	kalsubai harishchandra wls.pdf

PROPOSALS RECOMMENDED BY SC-NBWL INVOLVING KALSUBAI HARISHCHANDRAGAD WILDLIFE SANCTUARY, MAHARASHTRA.

S.No	Name of the proposal	Whether Inside or Outside PA	Date of Clearance	Area in Ha
1.	Proposal for use of 0.0624 ha forestland from Kalsubai Harishchandragad Wildlife Sanctuary for laying drinking water pipeline for Rural Water Supply Scheme under Jal Jeevan Mission in Village Ghatghar Taluka-Akole Dist. Ahmednagar in favour of Urban Development Department.- **WL/MH/Pipeline/458476/2024**	Inside	Recommended in 81st meeting of the SCNBWL held on 9th December, 2024	0.0624
2.	Propos al for use of 0.0496 ha forest land from Kalsubai Harishchandragad Wildlife Sanctuary for Rural Water Supply Scheme under Jal Jeevan Mission in Village Panjare Taluka-Akole Dist. Ahmednagar in favour of Urban Development Department. **WL/MH/Pipeline/458479/2024**	Inside	Recommended in 81st meeting of the SCNBWL held on 9th December, 2024	0.0496
3.	Proposal for use of 0.7574 ha forest land from Kalsubai Harishchandragad Wildlife Sanctuary for laying drinking water supply pipeline under Jal Jeevan Mission in village Ambit Taluka-Akole district Ahmednagar in favour of Urban Development Department. **WL/MH/Pipeline/458492/2024**	Inside	Recommended in 81st meeting of the SCNBWL held on 9th December, 2024	8.758

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66. Proposal No: WL/MH/Pipeline/494772/2024

1	Proposal Name	Proposal for use of 0.31 ha of forest land from the Great Indian Bustard Wildlife Sanctuary for laying of pipeline for drinking water supply in Rakshaswadi Budruk village, Karjat tehsil in Ahmednagar district under Jal Jeevan Mission in favour of Urban Development Department.
2	Name of the protected area involved	Great Indian Bustard Sanctuary
3	Proposal Number	WL/MH/Pipeline/494772/2024
4	State Name	MAHARASHTRA
5	Whether the proposal is sub-judice	No
6	Area of the protected area(Ha)	36672
7	Area proposed for diversion / De-notification	0.31
8	Total Diverted Area from Protected Area	0
9	Status of ESZ if any	ESZ finally notified on 11th February, 2020. The Eco-sensitive Zone shall be to an extent of 0 (zero) metre to 400 meters around the Great Indian Bustard Wildlife Sanctuary.
10	Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972	As this is a proposal for Water Supply scheme in Notified and ESZ area of GIB Sanctuary. Certain conditions including mitigation measures have been suggested which should be followed by the project agency so that there will be less disturbance to wildlife and on their habitat due to this proposed work.
11	Whether linear/non-linear	Linear
12	Whether EC obtained	No
13	Name of the application Agency	Urban Development Department
14	Date of submission	30/08/2024
15	Total number of trees to	0

	be felled	
16	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	Yes
17	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	Water Supply scheme the problem of drinking water will be solved in Rakshaswadi Bk village to provide clean & pollution free water and to fulfill future demand water.
18	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Not Applicable
19	Violation (if any) done by the User Agency in the past?	No
20	Type of forest	RF
21	Proposed Mitigation Measures	NA
22	Recommendation of the state board for wildlife	Proposal was recommended by State Board for Wild life in the 4th meeting held on 4th September, 2024.
23	Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden	Recommended
24	Conditions imposed by Chief Wild Life Warden	The Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal subject to the following conditions: 1. Project Agency should deposit 2% of the project cost falling in Great Indian Bustard Sanctuary and its Eco-sensitive Zone with Deputy Conservator of Forest (Wildlife), Pune for conservation and protection of wildlife sanctuary. 2. Modern technology should be used while construction activity to reduce sound pollution and to minimize disturbance to the wildlife habitat inside the Great Indian Bustard Sanctuary and Eco-Sensitive Area. 3. Construction material should be brought from outside of the sanctuary. 4. No work can be done on the area other than the demanded area

		as shown on map attached. 5. The size of the trench will not exceed more than 2.0 m depth and 1.0 m width. 6. The user agency should to make good the land after use / maintenance. 7. The user agency should to make good any loss to forest / environment. 8. The user agency should permission from the State Forest Department for carrying out any maintenance. 9. The diameter of drinking water pipeline shall commensurate with the width of the trench mentioned above. 10. The user agency will have to submit NOC from the agency the right to use the right of way. 11. The length of trench dug at a time does not exceed 500 m, filled up and compacted before digging next stretch of 500 m; 12. The time frame for completing the work of underground laying of drinking water pipeline, should be adhered to. 13. The user agency shall provide water supply points within the PAs if demanded by the in-charge of PA. 14. The project proponent should inform /use “Call Before u Dig” (CBuD) Mobile Application of the Government of India prior to undertaking any type of digging/excavation. Otherwise the digging/excavation will be turned unauthorized. In the State of Maharashtra the Director (IT) of Directorate of Information Technology is State Nodal for CBuD.
25	Comments of NTCA	NA
26	Comments of Ministry	The list of proposals involving Great Indian Bustard Sanctuary, Maharashtra recommended by the Standing Committee is attached. The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.
27	Uploaded Document	gib, maharashtra.pdf

PROPOSALS RECOMMENDED BY SC-NBWL INVOLVING GREAT INDIAN BUSTARD SANCTUARY, MAHARASHTRA.

S.No	Subject	Date of Clearance	Area in Ha
1.	Proposal for use of 3.3 ha of forest land from Great Indian Bustard Sanctuary for doubling of Ranjangaon-Sarola section of Daund-Manmad Broad Gauge Railway line from Chainage Km 324/900 to Km 325/700, Maharashtra- WL/MH/RAIL/452557/ 2023	Recommended in 76th SC NBWL meeting held on 30th January, 2024.	3.3
2.	Proposal for use of 0.2787 ha from Great Indian Bustard Sanctuary for laying gas pipeline by Bharat Gas Resources Ltd. on Limpangaon-Nagar Road in Shrigonda Ta. of Ahmednagar District, Maharashtra- FP/MH/ Pipeline/ 5557/ 2020	Recommended in 72nd SC NBWL meeting held on 25th April, 2023.	0.2787
3.	Proposal for expansion of pharmaceutical production in the existing land of Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation, Chincholi, Solapur	Recommended in 53rd SC NBWL meeting held on 25th Feb, 2019	-
4.	Proposal for expansion of pharmaceutical production of bulk drugs and their intermediates in the existing land of Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation, Chincholi, Solapur.	Recommended in 53rd SC NBWL meeting held on 25th Feb, 2019	-
5.	Proposal for rationalization of boundary of Maldhok Bird Sanctuary, Maharashtra.	Recommended in 36th SC NBWL meeting held on 4th November, 2015.	-
6.	Proposal for the use 151.82 ha area of Great Indian Bustard Sanctuary for Shirapur Lift Irrigation Project proposal Ta.North Solapur, Distt., Solapur, Maharashtra. The proposed site falls within GIB and within 10 kms from the sanctuary area.	Recommended in 33rd SC NBWL meeting held on 14th March, 2015	151.82
7.	Widening of existing 2 lane to 4/6 lanning of Sholapur-Bijapur Section of NH-13 BY NHAI in the State of Maharashtra. The proposed site is	Recommended in 31st SC NBWL meeting held on 12th &13th August, 2015	

	within 10 kms from Great Indian Bustard Sanctuary.		
8.	Rehabilitation and up-gradation of existing 2 lane to 4 lane of Solapur to Yedshi section of NH-211 from km 0.000 to km 100.000 and from Km 249.000 to km 255.000 of NH-9 in the state of Maharashtra under NHDP Phase IV B, Maharashtra. The proposed site is within 10 kms from the Great Indian Bustard Sanctuary.	Recommended in 31st SC NBWL meeting held on 12th &13th August, 2015	
9.	Proposal for laying of 220 K.V.D.C. Tuljapur-Solapur-Lamboti electricity transmission line passing through Great Indian Bustard (GIB) Sanctuary, Maharashtra.	Recommended in 27th SC NBWL meeting held on 12th December, 2012	
	Total		**155.3987**

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KALSUBAI WILDLIFE SANCTUARY

S.No	Subject	Status as WL
1.	Proposal for use of 0.0624 ha forestland from Kalsubai Harishchandragad Wildlife Sanctuary for laying drinking water pipeline for Rural Water Supply Scheme under Jal Jeevan Mission in Village Ghatghar Taluka-Akole Dist. Ahmednagar in favour of Urban Development Department. WL/MH/Pipeline/458476/2024	Recommended in 81st SC NBWL meeting held on 21st December, 2024.
2.	Proposal for use of 0.0496 ha forest land from Kalsubai Harishchandragad Wildlife Sanctuary for Rural Water Supply Scheme under Jal Jeevan Mission in Village Panjare Taluka-Akole Dist. Ahmednagar in favour of Urban Development Department. WL/MH/Pipeline/458479/2024	Recommended in 81st SC NBWL meeting held on 21st December, 2024.
3.	Proposal for use of 0.7574 ha forest land from Kalsubai Harishchandragad Wildlife Sanctuary for laying drinking water supply pipeline under Jal Jeevan Mission in village Ambit Taluka-Akole district Ahmednagar in favour of Urban Development Department. WL/MH/Pipeline/458492/2024	Recommended in 81st SC NBWL meeting held on 21st December, 2024.

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67. Proposal No: WL/MH/Pipeline/458483/2024

1	Proposal Name	Proposal for use of 0.1139 of forest land from Kalsubai Harishchandragad Wildlife Sanctuary for laying of underground pipeline for Rural Water Supply Scheme under Jal Jeevan Mission in Village Udadawane Taluka-Akole District Ahmednagar in favour of Urban Development Department.
2	Name of the protected area involved	Kalsubai Harishchandragad Wildlife Sanctuary
3	Proposal Number	WL/MH/Pipeline/458483/2024
4	State Name	MAHARASHTRA
5	Whether the proposal is sub-judice	No
6	Area of the protected area(Ha)	18247.93
7	Area proposed for diversion / De-notification	0.1139
8	Total Diverted Area from Protected Area	0
9	Status of ESZ if any	ESZ finally notified on 28th April, 2017. The Eco-sensitive Zone shall be with a peripheral area of 300.72 sq. kms with an extent varying from 1.6 km to 4.0 kms.
10	Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972	Minimal damage to the Wildlife habitat.
11	Whether linear/non-linear	Linear
12	Whether EC obtained	No
13	Name of the application Agency	Urban Development Department

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

	the state board for wildlife	Board for Wild Life in the 1st meeting held on 23rd January, 2024.
23	Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden	Recommended
24	Conditions imposed by Chief Wild Life Warden	The Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal subject to the following conditions: 1. Project proponent authority shall deposit 2% of the project cost falling in Kalsubai-Harishchandragad Wildlife Sanctuary area with in Deputy Conservator of Forest (Wildlife), Nashik for conservation and protection of wildlife sanctuary. 2. Modern technology should be used while construction activity to reduce sound pollution and to minimize disturbance to the wildlife habitat inside the Kalsubai-Harishchandragad Wildlife Sanctuary. 3. Construction material should be brought from outside of the sanctuary. 4. No work can be done on the area other than the demanded area as shown on map attached. 5. The user agency should restore the land after use / maintenance. 6. The user agency should take precaution to avoid any loss to forest / environment. 7. The user agency should take permission from the State Forest Department for carrying out any maintenance. 8. The diameter of drinking water pipeline shall commensurate with the width of the trench mentioned above. 9. The user agency will have to submit NOC from the agency the right to use the right of way. 10. The length of trench dug at a time does not exceed 500 m, filled up and compacted before digging next stretch of 500 m. 11. The time frame for completing the work of underground laying of drinking water pipeline, should be adhered to. 12. The user agency shall provide water supply points within the PAs if demanded by the in-charge of PA. 13. According to Government of India letter dated 27/10/2023, the project proponent should inform /use “Call Before u Dig” (CBuD) Mobile Application of the Government of India prior to undertaking any type of digging/excavation. Otherwise the digging/excavation will be

		turned unauthorized. In the State of Maharashtra the Director (IT) of Directorate of Information Technology is State Nodal for CBuD. 14. According to Government of India letter dated 07/02/2023 underground water supply pipeline project 1.0 m width and 2.0 m depth. The State Wildlife Board has been empowered to grant approval to proposals which have room but the work does not include structural work. But as per the letter dated 07/02/2023 of the Government of India in the present proposal, apart from the underground water supply pipeline, the said proposal is required to be submitted for the decision of the National Board for Wildlife.
25	Comments of NTCA	NA
26	Comments of Ministry	The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.
27	Uploaded Document	null

68. Proposal No: WL/MH/Pipeline/458482/2024

1	Proposal Name	Proposal for use of 0.3656 ha forest land from Kalsubai Harishchandragad Wildlife Sanctuary for laying underground pipeline for Rural Water Supply Scheme under Jal Jeevan Mission in Village Samrad Taluka-Akole Dist. Ahmednagar in favour of Urban Development Department.
2	Name of the protected area involved	Kalsubai Harishchandragad Wildlife Sanctuary
3	Proposal Number	WL/MH/Pipeline/458482/2024
4	State Name	MAHARASHTRA
5	Whether the proposal is sub-judice	No
6	Area of the protected area(Ha)	36171
7	Area proposed for diversion / De-notification	0.3656
8	Total Diverted Area from Protected Area	0
9	Status of ESZ if any	ESZ finally notified on 28th April, 2017. The Eco-sensitive Zone shall be with a peripheral area of 300.72 sq. kms. with an extent varying from 1.6 km to 4.0 kms.
10	Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972	Minimal damage to the Wildlife habitat.
11	Whether linear/non-linear	Linear
12	Whether EC obtained	No
13	Name of the	Urban Development Department

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

22	Recommendation of the state board for wildlife	Proposal was recommended by the Standing Committee of the State Board for Wild Life in the 1st meeting held on 24th January, 2024.
23	Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden	Recommended
24	Conditions imposed by Chief Wild Life Warden	The Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal subject to the following conditions: 1. Project proponent authority shall deposit 2% of the project cost falling in Kalsubai-Harishchandragad Wildlife Sanctuary area with in Deputy Conservator of Forest (Wildlife), Nashik for conservation and protection of wildlife sanctuary. 2. Modern technology should be used while construction activity to reduce sound pollution and to minimize disturbance to the wildlife habitat inside the Kalsubai-Harishchandragad Wildlife Sanctuary. 3. Construction material should be brought from outside of the sanctuary. 4. No work can be done on the area other than the demanded area as shown on map attached. 5. The user agency should restore the land after use / maintenance; 6. The user agency should take precaution to avoid any loss to forest / environment; 7. The user agency should take permission from the State Forest Department for carrying out any maintenance; 8. The diameter of drinking water pipeline shall commensurate with the width of the trench mentioned above. 9. The user agency will have to submit NOC from the agency the right to use the right of way; 10. The length of trench dug at a time does not exceed 500 m, filled up and compacted before digging next stretch of 500 m; 11. The time frame for completing the work of underground laying of drinking water pipeline, should be adhered to. 12. The user agency shall provide water supply points within the PAs if demanded by the in-charge of PA. 13. According to Government of India letter dated 27/10/2023, the project proponent should inform /use “Call Before u Dig” (CBuD) Mobile Application of the Government of India prior to undertaking any type

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

69. Proposal No: WL/RJ/Pipeline/478515/2024

1	Proposal Name	Proposal for use of 0.153 ha of forest land and 0.0220 ha non-forest land (Total 0.175 ha) from Nahargarh Wildlife Sanctuary for overground alteration laying 100 mm GI Pipe line from PHED Badrinath Pump House to Tech area Pump House Air Force Station, Amer Jaipur in favour of Public Health Engineering Department.
2	Name of the protected area involved	Nahargarh Wildlife Sanctuary
3	Proposal Number	WL/RJ/Pipeline/478515/2024
4	State Name	RAJASTHAN
5	Whether the proposal is sub-judice	No
6	Area of the protected area(Ha)	5240
7	Area proposed for diversion / De-notification	0.153
8	Total Diverted Area from Protected Area	68.4992
9	Status of ESZ if any	Final Notification on 8th March, 2019. The Eco-Sensitive Zone shall be to an extent of 0 (zero) to 13 kilometers around the boundary of Nahargarh Wildlife Sanctuary and the area of the Eco-Sensitive Zone is 79.356 square kilometres. Zero extent is towards the sides with heavy urbanization.
10	Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972	Minor disturbances to wildlife habitat will be caused during project implementation. Mitigative measures are being prescribed.
11	Whether linear/non-linear	Linear
12	Whether EC obtained	No
13	Name of the application Agency	Public Health Engineering Department
14	Date of submission	03/06/2024

15	Total number of trees to be felled	0
16	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	Yes
17	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	The pipeline was laid in the year 1973-74 and is currently in a dilapidated condition. Regular water supply is affected to Radar Station. Laying of a new 100 mm GI pipeline on the surface without digging is proposed.
18	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Nahargarh Wildlife Sanctuary is home toleopards, hyenas, wild boars, jackals, sambars and chitals etc.
19	Violation (if any) done by the User Agency in the past?	No
20	Type of forest	Tropical Dry Deciduous Forest
21	Proposed Mitigation Measures	As per Part IV
22	Recommendation of the state board for wildlife	Proposal was recommended by State Board for Wild Life through circulation.
23	Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden	Recommended
24	Conditions imposed by Chief Wild Life Warden	The Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal subject to the following conditions: 1. 2 % of the proportional project cost of the project falling within Protected Area should be deposited in RPACS by the user agency for management and protection of wildlife in the Protected Area. 2. No work shall be done before sunrise and after sunset in the project area. 3. No material of any kind should be extracted from the Protected Area and Eco Sensitive Zone. 4. There will be no felling of trees and burning of fuel wood inside the Protected Area and Eco Sensitive Zone. 5. The waste material generated should be disposed outside the Protected Area and Eco Sensitive Zone.

		6. There will be no labor camp within 1 km from the boundary of Protected Area. 7. No blasting will be carried out within 1 km from the boundary of Protected Area during the work. 8. There shall be no high mast/ beam/ search lights & high sounds within 1 km from the Protected Area boundary. 9. The user agency and project personnel will comply with the provisions of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972. 10. Maintenance activity of any nature should be carried out only after seeking formal approval from competent authority of PA. 11. The user agency and project personnel will comply with the provisions of Standard SOP/Guidelines issued by WII, Dehradun for linear projects. 12. Any permission / clearance required under FCA-1980 or other acts may be taken as per rules. 13. It will be ensured that there is no damage to the forest and wild animals during the work. 14. User agency will seek necessary/mandatory permission from the other concerned departments as applicable and will not violate court orders if any.
25	Comments of NTCA	NA
26	Comments of Ministry	The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.
27	Uploaded Document	nahargarh wls.pdf

PROPOSALS RECOMMENDED BY SC-NBWL INVOLVING NAHARGARH WILDLIFE SANCTUARY, RAJASTHAN.

S.No	Subject	Date of Clearance	Area in Ha
1.	Proposal for use of 0.6536 ha of forest land from Nahargarh Wild Life Sanctuary for construction of approach pathway, parking area, facility area, waiting hall, ticket counter, electric service area, store room and bungee jumping area for Bungee Jumping at Nahargarh, Jaipur by M/s Meel Sports and Adventure Private Limited. WL/RJ/Others/439785/2023	Recommended in 77th SC NBWL meeting held on 30th January , 2024	0.6536
2.	Proposal for use of 22.5 ha of forest land from Nahargarh Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of tourist facilities inside Amer Fort Premises, Department of Archaeology and Museums, Rajasthan. FP/RJ/Others/6306/2022	Recommended in 70th SC NBWL meeting held on 13th October, 2022	22.5
3.	Proposal for use of 21.255 ha of forest land from Nahargarh Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of tourist facilities inside Nahargarh Fort, Department of Archaeology and Museums, Rajasthan. FP/RJ/Others/6305/2022	Recommended in 70th SC NBWL meeting held on 13th October, 2022	21.255
4.	Construction of passenger ropeway at Mandir Shree Garh Ganesh Jaipur FP/RJ/Others/2060/2018	Recommended in 64th SC NBWL meeting held on 7th August, 2021.	0.4506
5.	Proposal for construction of aerial ropeway from Kanak Vrindavan to Jaigarh Nahargarh Wildlife Sanctuary, Rajasthan.	Recommended in 21st SC NBWL meeting held on 24th January, 2011	1.51

6.	Diversion of forest land 0.33 ha from Nahargarh Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of road from Akeda Doongar to Sisyawas, Rajasthan.	Recommended in 12th SC NBWL meeting held on 18th August, 2008.	0.33
7.	Construction of an aerial ropeway from Kanak Vrindavan to Jaigarh Nahargarh involving diversion of 1.8 ha of forest land from Nahargarh Wildlife Sanctuary.	Recommended in 11th SC NBWL meeting held on 22nd May, 2008.	1.8
8.	Diversion of 20 ha of forest land from Nahargarh Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of Sloth Bear Rescue Centre.	Recommended in 11th SC NBWL meeting held on 22nd May, 2008.	20
	Total		**68.4992**

Fresh Proposals to be Discussed

Category Name - Power Transmission Line

S.No.	Name of the proposal
70.	Proposal for use of 0.88 ha of forestland from core zone of Guru Ghasidas Tamor Pingla Tiger Reserve for erection of 11 KV transmission line from village-Tamki to Kotwaripara, district Surajpur in favour of Chhattisgarh State Power Distribution Company Limited. WL/CG/VELEC/464711/2024
71.	Proposal for use of 0.35 ha of forestland from core zone of Guru Ghasidas Tamor Pingla Tiger Reserve for erection of 11 KV transmission line from village-Newaripara to village Khod, district Surajpur for a length of 2.05 km in favour of Chhattisgarh State Power Distribution Company Limited. WL/CG/VELEC/464972/2024
72.	Proposal for use of 1.343 ha (0.1 ha forest land and 1.123 ha non-forest land for erection of 33 KV line and 0.12 ha forest land) for construction of sub-station for electrification at Jarida village in Sipna WL Division through buffer zone of Melghat Tiger Reserve in Amravati District by Maharashtra State Electricity Distribution Company Limited. WL/MH/VELEC/462170/2024
73.	Proposal for use of 0.01 ha of Non-forestland from Desert National Park Wildlife Sanctuary for 11 KV power line connection to own Khatedari land in favour of Shri Kuchat Ram, District Barmer, Rajasthan. WL/RJ/Others/444844/2023
74.	Proposal for use of 0.1 ha of non-forestland from Desert National Park for 11 KV power line connection to own Khatedari Project in favour of Shri Sohabat Khan, in Ganga Village, Jaisalmer District, Rajasthan. WL/RJ/Others/479603/2024

70. Proposal No: WL/CG/VELEC/464711/2024

1	Proposal Name	Proposal for use of 0.88 ha of forestland from core zone of Guru Ghasidas Tamor Pingla Tiger Reserve for erection of 11 KV transmission line from village-Tamki to Kotwaripara, district Surajpur in favour of Chhattisgarh State Power Distribution Company Limited.
2	Name of the protected area involved	Guru Ghasidas Tamor Pingla Tiger Reserve
3	Proposal Number	WL/CG/VELEC/464711/2024
4	State Name	CHHATTISGARH
5	Whether the proposal is sub-judice	No
6	Area of the protected area(Ha)	282938.7
7	Area proposed for diversion / De-notification	0.88
8	Total Diverted Area from Protected Area	0
9	Status of ESZ if any	ESZ proposal not received from the State Government.
10	Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972	The applicant must compulsorily follow the Wildlife (protection) Act, 1972
11	Whether linear/non-linear	Non - Linear
12	Whether EC obtained	No
13	Name of the application Agency	CHHATTISGARH STATE POWER DISTRIBUTION COMPANY LIMITED
14	Date of submission	20/03/2024
15	Total number of trees to be felled	NA
16	Maps depicting the	Yes

	Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	
17	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	The aim of the project is to provide electricity to every household of all village in India (including forest & Sanctuary areas) by laying of electricity line & for implementation of above project in village Injani . The 11 KV line connected from village Tamki & pass through the forest area of game range Khond within Tamor Pingla wildlife sanctuary at different location.
18	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Guru Ghasidas Tamor Pingla Tiger Reserve is home totigers, leopards, sloth bears, wild dogs, sambar, and chital, elephant and gaur etc.
19	Violation (if any) done by the User Agency in the past?	No
20	Type of forest	Dry Mixed Deciduous Forest
21	Proposed Mitigation Measures	NA
22	Recommendation of the state board for wildlife	Proposal was recommended by State Board for Wild Life in meeting held on 19.12.2022.
23	Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden	Recommended
24	Conditions imposed by Chief Wild Life Warden	The Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal subject to the conditions that the applicant shall compulsorily follow the provisions under Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.
25	Comments of NTCA	NTCA vide letter no.7-17/2025-NTCA dated 4th March, 2025 has following observations: 1. The project site is located within the core of Guru Ghasidas Tamor Pingla Tiger Reserve in Chhattisgarh for the erection of an 11 KV line. 2. Guru Ghasidas Tamor Pingla Tiger Reserve is part of the Eastern Central Highlands landscape. The area surrounding the proposed project is designated as critical for tiger conservation, with tigers recorded in both the 2018 and 2022 cycles of the All India Tiger Estimation. This ecologically sensitive region is vital for maintaining

		wildlife corridors and ensuring the long-term survival of the species. 3. The area around Guru Ghasidas Tamor Pingla Tiger Reserve, where the proposed erection of an 11 KV line is located, supports a diverse ecosystem that includes tigers, leopards, sloth bears, wild dogs, sambar, and chital, elephant, gaur. Any developmental activity in this ecologically sensitive region can lead to habitat fragmentation, increased human disturbance, and disruption of wildlife movement, posing significant threats to long-term tiger conservation efforts. Given the core area status of the site within the tiger reserve, the project is likely to have serious ecological consequences. 4. The Critical Tiger Habitat (core area) is essential for the survival of species like the tiger, as it provides a secure breeding ground and ensures the long-term conservation of tigers and other wildlife. Any disturbance in this zone can severely impact the species' viability and the overall ecosystem balance. 5. As per NTCA guidelines, villages located within the Critical Tiger Habitat (core area) should be considered for voluntary relocation to ensure undisturbed wildlife habitats and better conservation outcomes. The implementation of the proposed project within the core zone would contradict these principles, further intensifying human-wildlife conflict and degrading crucial tiger habitat. 6. In light of these concerns and the project's location within the core of the tiger reserve, the proposal is not recommended for approval.
26	Comments of Ministry	No project proposal has been recommended so far in the Guru Ghasidas Tamor Pingla Tiger Reserve by the Standing Committee. The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.

71. Proposal No: WL/CG/VELEC/464972/2024

1	Proposal Name	Proposal for use of 0.35 ha of forestland from core zone of Guru Ghasidas Tamor Pingla Tiger Reserve for erection of 11 KV transmission line from village-Newaripara to village Khod, district Surajpur for a length of 2.05 km in favour of Chhattisgarh State Power Distribution Company Limited.
2	Name of the protected area involved	Guru Ghasidas Tamor Pingla Tiger Reserve
3	Proposal Number	WL/CG/VELEC/464972/2024
4	State Name	CHHATTISGARH
5	Whether the proposal is sub-judice	No
6	Area of the protected area(Ha)	282938.7
7	Area proposed for diversion / De-notification	0.35
8	Total Diverted Area from Protected Area	0
9	Status of ESZ if any	ESZ proposal not received from the State Government.
10	Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972	The Area falls in Wildlife Sanctuary where section 29 is applicable. User Agency shall strictly follow the provisions given in the Section 29 of Wildlife Protection Act, 1972.
11	Whether linear/non-linear	Non - Linear
12	Whether EC obtained	No
13	Name of the application Agency	CHHATTISGARH STATE POWER DISTRIBUTION COMPANY LIMITED
14	Date of submission	04/03/2024
15	Total number of trees to be felled	NA

16	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	Yes
17	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	The objective of the Proposed project is to provide electricity to every household of all village in Tamor Pingla Sanctuary, by laying of electricity line & for implementation of above project in village injani. The 11KV line connected from village Tamki & pass through the forest area of game range Khod within Tamor Pingla wild life sanctuary at different location.
18	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Guru Ghasidas Tamor Pingla Tiger Reserve is home totigers, leopards, sloth bears, wild dogs, sambar, and chital, elephant and gaur etc.
19	Violation (if any) done by the User Agency in the past?	No
20	Type of forest	58/C2 Northern dry mixed deciduous forest
21	Proposed Mitigation Measures	NA
22	Recommendation of the state board for wildlife	Proposal was recommended by State Board for Wild Life in the meeting dated 19.12.2022.
23	Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden	Recommended
24	Conditions imposed by Chief Wild Life Warden	The Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal subject to the condition that the applicant must compulsorily follow the provisions under Wild Life (protection) Act, 1972.
25	Comments of NTCA	NTCA vide letter no.7-17/2025-NTCA dated 4th March, 2025 has following observations: 1. The project site is located within the core of Guru Ghasidas Tamor Pingla Tiger Reserve in Chhattisgarh for the erection of an 11 KV line. 2. Guru Ghasidas Tamor Pingla Tiger Reserve is part of the Eastern Central Highlands landscape. The area surrounding the proposed project is designated as critical for tiger conservation, with tigers

		recorded in both the 2018 and 2022 cycles of the All India Tiger Estimation. This ecologically sensitive region is vital for maintaining wildlife corridors and ensuring the long-term survival of the species. 3. The area around Guru Ghasidas Tamor Pingla Tiger Reserve, where the proposed erection of an 11 KV line is located, supports a diverse ecosystem that includes tigers, leopards, sloth bears, wild dogs, sambar, and chital, elephant, gaur. Any developmental activity in this ecologically sensitive region can lead to habitat fragmentation, increased human disturbance, and disruption of wildlife movement, posing significant threats to long-term tiger conservation efforts. Given the core area status of the site within the tiger reserve, the project is likely to have serious ecological consequences. 4. The Critical Tiger Habitat (core area) is essential for the survival of species like the tiger, as it provides a secure breeding ground and ensures the long-term conservation of tigers and other wildlife. Any disturbance in this zone can severely impact the species' viability and the overall ecosystem balance. 5. As per NTCA guidelines, villages located within the Critical Tiger Habitat (core area) should be considered for voluntary relocation to ensure undisturbed wildlife habitats and better conservation outcomes. The implementation of the proposed project within the core zone would contradict these principles, further intensifying human-wildlife conflict and degrading crucial tiger habitat. 6. In light of these concerns and the project's location within the core of the tiger reserve, the proposal is not recommended for approval.
26	Comments of Ministry	No project proposal has been recommended so far in the Guru Ghasidas Tamor Pingla Tiger Reserve by the Standing Committee. The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.

72. Proposal No: WL/MH/VELEC/462170/2024

1	Proposal Name	Proposal for use of 1.343 ha (0.1 ha forest land and 1.123 ha non-forest land for erection of 33 KV line and 0.12 ha forest land) for construction of sub-station for electrification at Jarida village in Sipna WL Division through buffer zone of Melghat Tiger Reserve in Amravati District by Maharashtra State Electricity Distribution Company Limited.
2	Name of the protected area involved	Melghat Tiger Reserve
3	Proposal Number	WL/MH/VELEC/462170/2024
4	State Name	MAHARASHTRA
5	Whether the proposal is sub-judice	No
6	Area of the protected area(Ha)	276852
7	Area proposed for diversion / De-notification	1.343
8	Total Diverted Area from Protected Area	0
9	Status of ESZ if any	Final notification of Melghat Tiger Reserve on 27.12.2016. The ESZ extent from 2.2 kilometres to 14.85 kilometres
10	Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972	Not applicable as project is not passing through NP/WLS. Sec-38 O (1)(g) is being attracted as passing through Melghat Tiger Reserve Buffer & ESZ.
11	Whether linear/non-linear	Linear
12	Whether EC obtained	No
13	Name of the application Agency	MSEDCL
14	Date of submission	08/02/2024
15	Total number of	0

	trees to be felled	
16	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	Yes
17	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	As per government of Maharashtra policy, it was planned to erect Jarida to Bhandora Fata33 KV line for providing electricity to 50 villages under TSP electrification project. This project will provide electricity to around 4000 households of 50 villages in Chikhaldara block of Amravati district. This project will provide electricity need of tribal area of 50 villages.
18	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Melghat Tiger Reserve is home to Tigers, Leopard, Bison and Sloth Bear etc.
19	Violation (if any) done by the User Agency in the past?	No
20	Type of forest	RF
21	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Not applicable as project is not passing through NP/WLS. Sec-38 O (1)(g) is being attracted as passing through Melghat Tiger Reserve Buffer & ESZ.
22	Recommendation of the state board for wildlife	Proposal was recommended by the Standing Committee of the State Board for Wild Life in the 2nd meeting held on 27th June, 2024.
23	Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden	Recommended
24	Conditions imposed by Chief Wild Life Warden	The Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal subject to the following conditions: 1. The project proponent shall bear the cost of mitigation measures which are suggested by the experts & shall contribute for restoration including : a. Minimum ground clearance of more than 9 m. for safe passage of avifauna . b. Vertical distance of more than 8 m. between 2 conductors to avoid electrocution of large birds. c. Installation of bird deflectors. 2. Project personnel, engaged in the project work shall abide the provisions of all the existing legal provisions, especially the Environment (Protection)

		Act, 1986, Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 and rules made there under & also take all precautionary measures for conservation & protection of flora, fauna in the vicinity of the project. 3. Project proponent will make provision for barricading the work site to avoid any human or wildlife mishaps. 4. No dumping of debris on wet lands and forest area will be done by project proponent. Any violation will be dealt in strictly. 5. The laying of transmission line and its ancillary works should be carried out with utmost care so as to cause least impact on the wildlife in the notified protected area, & final ESZ . 6. All the other mandatory permissions from different statutory authorities should be obtained prior to commencement of work. 7. It shall be ensured that no damage or disturbance is caused to the wildlife and its habitat. 8. Project agency should deposit 1% of total cost (1.75 Lakh.) of project with Chief Conservator of Forest & Field Director, Melghat Tiger Reserve, Amaravati as a penalty for starting the work without permission. 9. 2% of the project cost for works within Buffer & ESZ should be deposited by the project agency with Chief Conservator of Forest & Field Director, Melghat Tiger Reserve, Amaravati Conservation Foundation of Maharashtra for improvement of wildlife and its habitat in Wildlife Sanctuaries and National Parks in Maharashtra.
25	Comments of NTCA	NTCA vide letter no.7-16/2025-NTCA dated 7th March, 2025 has recommended the proposal subject to the following mitigation measure: 1. Insulated cables should be used along the entire stretch of the proposed transmission line so as to avoid electrocution to avifauna and other arboreal species as well as avoid poaching using electricity. 2. The entire length of the proposed electric line should be marked with appropriate bird diverters spaced at regular intervals. The bird diverters shall be periodically checked and maintained by the power company. 3. Width of the right of the way for the 33 kV transmission line on forest land should not exceed the stipulated width. 4. The alignment of the electric line should be made such that minimum numbers of trees are felled. Vegetation clearance along forest stretches should be avoided or minimized to the larg-est extent

		possible by increasing height of towers structure to maintain safe vertical clearance. Any felling/pollarding/pruning of trees for allowing electrical clearance/ maintenance will be done with the permission of competent authority of Maharashtra Forest Department. Only those trees that are of sufficient height to compromise the requirements of minimal vertical and horizontal clearance from the conductor wires at maximum sag point should be lopped. 5. Periodic clearing of vegetation along the powerline may bring up invasive species. In-tegrated vegetation management with the plantation of native, palatable species should be actively pro-moted by the user agency in collaboration with Maharashtra Forest Department below the pow-erline. This will not only prevent growth of invasive unpalatable species like but also will provide excellent food for wild ungulates in form of its leaves and fruits. 6. No construction / maintenance work shall be permitted within forest and wildlife areas at night. Labor camps should be at least 1 km away from the tiger reserve and corridors. 7. No construction material (including soil, stones etc.) should be collected from the forest. Con-struction debris should not be dumped inside the forest or wetland areas and they should be transported by the user agency to suitable dumping sites outside the forests and wetlands. 8. Suitable safety provisions to be kept by the user agency to avoid accidents of animals should be kept during construction, execution as well as operational phase of the project. 9. CWLW, Maharashtra should develop appropriate mechanism to monitor the compliance of the conditions stipulated herein at various phases of project implementation.
26	Comments of Ministry	The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.
27	Uploaded Document	melgaht tiger reserve, maharashtra.pdf

Proposals recommended by SC-NBWL involving Melghat Tiger Reserve, Maharashtra

S.No	**Subject**	**Date of Clearance**	**Area in Ha**
1.	Proposal for use of 0.06426 ha of land from Melghat Tiger Reserve for construction of Ruipathar village water supply scheme Tq chikhaldara under Jal Jivan schemeFP/MH/WATER/6709/2022.	Recommended in 81st SC NBWL meeting held on 21st December, 2024	0.06426
2.	Proposal for use of 0.07 ha of land from Melghat Tiger Reserve for construction of Hatru village water supply scheme Tq chikhaldara under Jal Jivan scheme-FP/MH/WATER/6707/2022	Recommended in 81st SC NBWL meeting held on 21st December, 2024	0.07
3.	Proposal for use of 2.07 ha of non-forest land situated in the Pench TR to Melghat TR Corridor. or permission of Mining / Quarrying in Survey No. 178, Village Selgaon (Lawane,), Taluka Karanja, District-Wardha in the State of Maharashtra. WL/MH/MIN/QRY/464915/2024	Recommended in 81st SC NBWL meeting held on 21st December, 2024	2.07
4.	Proposal for use of 1.92 ha of non-forest land situated in the Pench Tiger Reserve to Melghat Tiger Reserve Corridor for permission of Mining/Quarrying in Survey No. 521, Village – Nara, Taluka – Karnaja, District – Wardha in the state of Maharashtra. WL/MH/MIN/QRY/466076/2024	Recommended in 81st SC NBWL meeting held on 21st December, 2024	1.92
5.	Proposal for use of 0.085 ha of forest land from the core zone of Melghat Tiger Reserve for reconstruction of minor bridge at Ch. 64/400 a/c Bhut Khora Nallah on Bhokarbardi-Dharni-Semadoh- Achalpur road, MSH-14, Tq. Chilkhaldara Dist. Amravati Maharashtra state FP/MH/ROAD/5561/2020 / WL/MH/ROAD/448039/2023	Recommended in 79th SC NBWL meeting held on 31st July, 2024	0.085
6.	Proposal for use of 0.02 ha of forest land from buffer area of Melghat Tiger Reserve for Installation of 4G Mobile Tower under 4G Saturation Project at Rohinkhidki (Kamod), in Buldhana District of Maharashtra WL/MH/CommPost/454248/2023	Recommended in 79th SC NBWL meeting held on 31st July, 2024	0.02
7.	Proposal for use of 1.621 ha (Forest area 0.753 ha & Non-Forest area	Recommended in 22nd SC NBWL	1.621

	0.868 ha) from buffer zone of Melghat Tiger Reserve for construction of three elevated storage reservoir and laying of underground water supply pipeline for regional rural water supply system in Gadga and 35 villages of Dharni Taluka (Distt.Amravati, Maharashtra) under Jal Jeevan Mission, Maharashtra.- WL/MH/DRKWATER/445999/2023.	meeting held on 22nd Feb, 2024	
8.	Proposal for use of 6.40 ha (0.14 ha of forest land and 6.26 ha Non-Forest land) from buffer zone of Melghat Tiger Reserve for laying of underground pipeline for Regional Rural Water Supply Scheme for Popatkhed 97 Villages Regional Rural Water Supply Scheme Tq-Akot & Telhara, Dist: - Akola, Maharashtra Under Jal Jeevan Mission, Maharashtra. WL/MH/Pipeline/446295/2023.	Recommended in 78th SC NBWL meeting held on 22nd Feb, 2024	6.40
9.	Proposal for use of 3.46 ha of land (0.28 ha of forest land and 3.18 ha of non-forest land) from buffer & ESZ of Melghat Tiger Reserve for laying of drinking pipeline on Telhara69 villages Regional Rural Water Supply Scheme Under JJM, Akola district. WL/MH/Pipeline/442397/2023	Recommended in 77th SC NBWL meeting held on 30th January, 2024.	3.46
10.	Proposal for use of 1.8461 ha of land (0.7983 ha of forestland and 1.0478 ha of non-forest land) from Buffer Zone of Melghat Tiger Reserve for laying of underground pipeline and construction of tank for Churni & 13 Villages Rural Regional Water Supply Scheme, Taluka Chikhaldara, Dist. Amravati, Maharashtra. WL/MH/DRKWATER /442224/2023	Recommended in 77th SC NBWL meeting held on 30th January, 2024	1.8461
11.	Proposal for use of 0.9586 ha of non-forest land from buffer area of Melghat Tiger Reserve for laying of drinking water pipeline and construction of water treatment plant for Jalgaon Jamod & 150 Villages Regional Rural Water Supply (Retrofitting) Scheme Tq. Jalgaon, Jamod & Sangrampur Dist.Buldhana, Maharashtra. WL/MH/Pipeline/442246/2023	Recommended in 77th SC NBWL meeting held on 30th January, 2024	0.9586

12.	Proposal for use of 0.5 ha (0.365 ha of forest land and 0.135 ha of non-forestland) from Buffer Zone of Melghat Tiger Reserve for laying of underground drinking water pipeline and construction of Water Treatment Plant and storage reservoir for Baglinga & 14 Villages Regional Rural Water SupplyScheme Tq. Chikhaldara District Amravati, Maharashtra. Page 120 of 165 77 th SCNBWL MoM held on 30th January, 2024 WL/MH/DRKWATER/442406/2023	Recommended in 77th SC NBWL meeting held on 30th January, 2024	0.5
13.	Proposal for use of 1.6464 ha of non-forest land from Buffer Zone of Melghat Tiger Reserve for laying of underground pipeline and construction of water treatment plan for regional rural water supply scheme in Balapur 69 villages under Jal Jeevan Abhiyan of Taluka - Balapur and Akola, District - Akola, Maharashtra. WL/MH/Pipeline/442493/2023	Recommended in 77th SC NBWL meeting held on 30th January, 2024	1.6464
14.	Proposal for use of 0.6345 ha of non- forest land for laying of underground drinking water supply pipeline and construction of water treatment plant from Buffer Zone of Melghat Tiger Reserve for 30 villages (retrofitting of 38villages) regional rural water supply scheme Taluka-Shegoan, Dist. Buldhana, Maharashtra under Jal Jeevan Mission. WL/MH/Pipeline/442610/2023	Recommended in 77th SC NBWL meeting held on 30th January, 2024	0.6345
15	Proposal for use of 1.68 (0.422 ha of forest land and 1.258 ha of nonforest land) from Buffer Zone of Melghat Tiger Reserve for laying of pipeline on Shahapur & 3 Villages regional water supply scheme under Jal Jeevan Mission Tq. Chikhaldara, Dist. Amravati WL/MH/DRKWATER/442592/2023	Recommended in 77th SC NBWL meeting held on 30th January, 2024	1.68
16	Proposal for use of 14.0718 ha of forest land from Pench-Bor-Melghat Tiger corridor for up-gradation of Nagpur Katol National Highway NH-353 J from existing KM 13+000 (Outer ring road, Nagpur) to 62+900 (Katol Bypass) two/ four lane with paved shoulder in state of	Recommended in 74th SC NBWL meeting held on 29th August, 2023.	14.0718

	Maharashtra in favour of National Highway Authority of India. FP/MH/ROAD/37601/2018		
	Proposal for use of 14.655 ha of land from core and buffer area of Melghat Tiger Reserve for upgradation of existing road from Makhala to Madizadap under Mukhyamantri Gram Sadak Yojana, Maharashtra. FP/MH/ROAD/41446/2019	Recommended in 74th SC NBWL meeting held on 29th August, 2023.	14.655
17	Proposal for use of 6.39 ha land from Buffer Zone of Melghat Tiger Reserve for upgradation of existing road from Jarida to Khandukheda under Mukhya Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna, Maharashtra. FP/MH/ROAD/41436/2019	Recommended in 74th SC NBWL meeting held on 29th August, 2023.	6.39
18	Proposal for use of 3.87 ha land from Buffer Zone of Melghat Tiger Reserve for upgradation of existing road from Hatru To Marita road under Mukhya Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna, Maharashtra. FP/MH/ROAD/41447/2019	Recommended in 74th SC NBWL meeting held on 29th August, 2023.	3.87
19	Proposal for use of 3.504 ha land from core and buffer zones Melghat Tiger Reserve for upgradation of existing road from Chilati Kuhi Road at Ch. 0/00 to 5/840 T. Chikhaldara under Mukhya Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna, Maharashtra. FP/MH/ROAD/41448/2019	Recommended in 74th SC NBWL meeting held on 29th August, 2023.	3.504
20	Proposal for use of 0.9286 ha of forest land from Melghat Tiger Reserve (buffer Zone of Melghat Tiger Reserve which is also final ESZ area) for construction of Rope Suspension Bridge (Skywalk) connecting Hurricane Point and Goreghat Point at Chikhaldara Hill Station, District Amravati, Maharashtra. FP/MH/Others/35309/2018	Recommended in 72nd SC NBWL meeting held on 25th April, 2023.	0.9286
21	Proposal for renovation of Chaurakund – Khopan – Kholmar road passing through Melghat Tiger Reserve, Maharashtra State	Recommended in 54th SC NBWL meeting held on 18th July, 2019	-
22	Proposal for renovation of Karanjhkeda – Hatru - Raipur – Semadoh Road (Part 3) at ch.km 26/0 to 42/0 km Chikhaldara District, Amarati length 16.0 km passing through Melghat Tiger Reserve, Maharashtra State	Recommended in 50th SC NBWL meeting held on 7th September, 2018.	-

23	Proposal for renovation of Karanjkheda Hatru Raipur Semdoh (Part II) road passing through Melghat Tiger Reserve, Maharashtra State	Recommended in 50th SC NBWL meeting held on 7th September, 2018.	-
24	Proposal for the construction of Nagpur – Mumbai Super Expressway Package-II, District Washim (Amravati Revenue Division) border by MSRDC	Recommended in 50th SC NBWL meeting held on 7th September, 2018.	-
25	Proposal for the construction of Nagpur – Mumbai Super Expressway Package-II, District Wardha / Amravati border by MSRDC	Recommended in 50th SC NBWL meeting held on 7th September, 2018.	-
26	Proposal for diversion of 160.94 ha of forest land from Wan Sanctuary for Akola-Khandawa (176 km) Gauge conversion works between Railway km.645.0 to km 983.0 between Akot & Amlakhurd Railway Station passing through Wan Sanctuary of Melghat Tiger Reserve, Maharashtra of South Central Railway.	Recommended in 40th SC NBWL meeting held on 3rd January, 2017	160.94 ha
27	Proposal for Alewadi Larger Minor Irrigation project (L.M.I.P) over 273.02 ha private land in Ta. SangrampurDistt. Buldhana, Maharashtra. The project area is located within the proposed ESZ of Melghat Tiger Reserve.	Recommended in 32nd SC NBWL meeting held on 21st January, 2015	273.02 ha
28	Proposal to the Patiya Minor Irrigation Project having forest area of 9.33 ha belonging to West Melghat Division, Paratwada near Patiya village of Ta. Dharni Distt. Amravati, Maharashtra. (Outside Melghat Tiger Reserve)	Recommended in 32nd SC NBWL meeting held on 21st January, 2015	9.33 ha

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73. Proposal No: WL/RJ/Others/444844/2023

1	Proposal Name	Proposal for use of 0.01 ha of Non-forestland from Desert National Park Wildlife Sanctuary for 11 KV power line connection to own Khatedari land in favour of Shri Kuchat Ram, District Barmer, Rajasthan.
2	Name of the protected area involved	Desert National Park Wildlife sanctuary
3	Proposal Number	WL/RJ/Others/444844/2023
4	State Name	RAJASTHAN
5	Whether the proposal is sub-judice	No
6	Area of the protected area(Ha)	316200
7	Area proposed for diversion / De-notification	0
8	Total Diverted Area from Protected Area	87.43
9	Status of ESZ if any	Information is awaited from the State Government.
10	Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972	The proposal seeks permission for power connection to the tube well in an individual’s farm land, which is not likely to have any adverse impact on wildlife or its habitat in Desert National Park, if power line is laid underground.
11	Whether linear/non-linear	Linear
12	Whether EC obtained	No
13	Name of the application Agency	KUCHAT RAM
14	Date of submission	16/12/2023
15	Total number of trees to be felled	NA
16	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal	Yes

	included or not	
17	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	The proposal is for wildlife clearance for 0.1 ha. of non-forest land within Desert National Park for 11 KV power line connection up to the tube well in an individual farm land.
18	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Desert National Park is home to Great Indian Bustard, Chinkara, Antelope, Blackbucks, jackals and different species of foxes etc.
19	Violation (if any) done by the User Agency in the past?	No
20	Type of forest	NA
21	Proposed Mitigation Measures	As per S.No. 24.
22	Recommendation of the state board for wildlife	Proposal was recommended by State Board for Wild Life through circulation.
23	Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden	Recommended
24	Conditions imposed by Chief Wild Life Warden	The Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal subject to the following conditions: 1. In compliance of decision taking in the meeting of Standing Committee of NBWL dated 07.08.2021, 2 % of the proportional project cost of the project falling within the ESZ and Protected Area should be deposited in RPACS by the user agency for management and protection of wildlife in the Protected Area. 2. No work shall be done before sunrise and after sunset in the project area. 3. No material of any kind should be extracted from the Protected Area 4. There will be no felling of trees and burning of fuel wood inside the Protected Area 5. The waste material generated should be disposed outside the Protected Area. 6. There will be no labor camp within 1 km from the boundary of Protected Area. 7. No blasting will be carried out within 1 km from the boundary of

		Protected Area during the work. 8. There shall be no high mast/ beam/ search lights & high sounds within 1 km from the Protected Area boundary. 9. The user agency and project personnel will comply with the provisions of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972. 10. Maintenance activity of any nature should be carried out only after seeking formal approval from competent authority of tiger reserve/PA. 11. The user agency and project personnel will comply with the provisions of Standard SOP/Guidelines issued by WII, Dehradun for linear projects. 12. Any permission / clearance required under FCA-1980 or other acts may be taken as per rules. 13. Power Transmission line shall be laid underground in view of the Hon'ble Supreme Court order dated 19.04.2021 in case no 838/2019.
25	Comments of NTCA	NA
26	Comments of Ministry	The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.
27	Uploaded Document	desert national park wildlife sanctuary.pdf

PROPOSALS RECOMMENDED BY SC-NBWL INVOLVING DESERT NATIONAL PARK /WILDLIFE SANCTUARY, RAJASTHAN

S.No.	Name of the Proposal	Status	Area (in Ha)
1.	Proposal for use of 0.1 ha of non-forest land from Desert National Park Sanctuary for laying 11 kV transmission line for power connection to own Khatedari land in Barmer district, Rajasthan in favour of Shri Sakur Khan. FP/RJ/IRRIG/3954/2019	Recommended in 81st SC NBWL meeting held on 21.12.2024	-
2.	Proposal for use of 0.1 ha of forest land from Desert National Park for power connection to own Khatedari land in Barmer district, Rajasthan in favour of Shri Chaga Ram. (FP/RJ/Others/5762/2021)	Recommended in 81st SC NBWL meeting held on 21.12.2024	-
3.	Proposal for use of 0.1 ha of forest land from Desert National Park for power connection to own Khatedari land in Barmer district, Rajasthan in favour of Shri Kala Khan. (FP/RJ/Others/5758/2021)	Recommended in 81st SC NBWL meeting held on 21.12.2024	-
4.	Proposal for use of 0.1 ha of forest land from Desert National Park for power connection to own Khatedari land in Barmer district, Rajasthan in favour of Shri Dhana Ram. (FP/RJ/Others/5757/2021)	Recommended in 81st SC NBWL meeting held on 21.12.2024	-
5.	Proposal for use of 0.0222 ha of non- forest land from Desert National Park for Installation of Mobile Tower under 4G Saturation Project in District Jaisalmer- Village- Kesr Singh Ka Tala- (86153) in Tehsil Jaisalmer, Rajasthan in favour of BSNL - **WL/RJ/Others/448602/2023**	Recommended in 80th Meeting of SC-NBWL held on 09.10.2024	-
6.	Proposal for use of 0.0186 ha of non- forest land from Desert National Park for Mobile Tower Installation under 4G Saturation Project in District Barmer- Village- Karnani Ka Par- (646836)"in tehsil Gadra Road in favour of BSNL. **WL/RJ/Others/451186/2023**	Recommended in 80th Meeting of SC-NBWL held on 09.10.2024	-

7.	Proposal for use of 0.0222 ha of non-forest land from Desert National Park for Mobile Tower Installation under 4G Saturation Project in District Barmer- Village-Kundal@Godha-(86666)"in tehsil Gadra Road in favour of BSNL. **WL/RJ/Others/451233/2023**	Recommended in 80th Meeting of SC-NBWL held on 09.10.2024	-
8.	Proposal for use of 0.0184 ha of non-forest land from Desert National Park for Mobile Tower Installation under 4G Saturation Project in District Jaisalmer- Village-Chauhani- (86138) in Tehsil Jaisalmer, Rajasthan in favour of BSNL. **WL/RJ/Others/447371/2023**	Recommended in 80th Meeting of SC-NBWL held on 09.10.2024	-
9.	Proposal for use of 0.0223 ha of non- forest land from Desert National Park for Mobile Tower Installation under 4G Saturation Project in Village- Nohdiyala- (86609) in Tehsil GADRAROAD, District Barmer. **WL/RJ/Others/437546/2023**	Recommended in 80th Meeting of SC-NBWL held on 09.10.2024	-
10.	Proposal for use of 0.0188 ha of non-forest land from Desert National Park for Mobile Tower installation by Bharti Hexacom Limited in Private Land Patta No.15, revenue Village-Bida, Tehsil & District-Jaisalmer, Rajasthan. **FP/RJ/Others/6359/2022**	Recommended in 80th Meeting of SC-NBWL held on 09.10.2024	-
11.	Proposal for use of 0.0334 ha of non-forest land from Desert National Park for Mobile Tower installation by Indus Towers Limited in in revenue Village-Chanangarh, Tehsil & District, Jaisalmer, Rajasthan. **FP/RJ/Others/6624/2022**	Recommended in 80th Meeting of SC-NBWL held on 09.10.2024	-
12.	Proposal for use of 166.43 ha of land from Desert National Park Sanctuary for widening and Strengthening of Myajlar-Jaisalmer section of NH-11 between km 0+855 to km 63+615, Rajasthan. **FP/RJ/ROAD/2439/2018**	Recommended in 80th Meeting of SC-NBWL held on 09.10.2024	166.43
13.	Proposal for use of 0.0223 ha of Non-Forest land from Desert National Park for Mobile Tower Installation under 4G Saturation Project in Village- Beejawal District Barmer, Rajasthan in favour of BSNL. **WL/RJ/Others/436903/2023**	Recommended in 79th Meeting of SC-NBWL held on 31.07.2024	-
14.	Proposal for use of 0.0186 ha of Non-forest land from Desert National Park for construction of 4 G saturation project in village Chetrori- (86681) in Tehsil Gadraroad, District Barmer, Rajasthan in	Recommended in 79th Meeting of SC-NBWL held on 31.07.2024	-

	favour of BSNL. **WL/RJ/Others/437801/2023**		
15.	Proposal for use of 0.0223 ha of non- forest land from Desert National Park Sanctuary for BSNL Rajasthan- Village- Kelnali- (646857) in Tehsil Gadra road, District Barmer, Rajasthan for Mobile Tower installation under 4G Saturation Project of Govt. of India. **WL/RJ/Others/437818/2023**	Recommended in 79th Meeting of SC-NBWL held on 31.07.2024	-
16.	Proposal for use of 0.0223 ha of Non-forest land from Desert National Park for installation of 4G saturation project in Village- Matharani Meghwal- (86656) in Tehsil Gadraroad, Barmer District, Rajasthan in favour of BSNL. **WL/RJ/Others/437819/2023**	Recommended in 79th Meeting of SC-NBWL held on 31.07.2024	-
17.	Proposal for use of 0.0223 ha of non- forest land from Desert National Park sanctuary for Mobile Tower Installation by BSNL Rajasthan- in - Village- Paniya-(646843), Tehsil Gadra road, District Barmer, Rajasthan. **WL/RJ/Others/437820/2023**	Recommended in 79th Meeting of SC-NBWL held on 31.07.2024	-
18.	Proposal for use of 0.0223 ha of Non-Forest land from Desert National Park for 4G saturation project in village- Khabdala- (86660) in Tehsil Gadra road, Barmer District, Rajasthan in favour of BSNL. **WL/RJ/Others/437825/2023**	Recommended in 79th Meeting of SC-NBWL held on 31.07.2024	-
19.	Proposal for use of 0.0186 ha of Non-forest land from Desert National Park for construction of 4G saturation project in Village- Lambara- (86688) in Tehsil Gadra road, District - Barmer, Rajasthan in favour of **BSNL. WL/RJ/Others/437915/2023**	Recommended in 79th Meeting of SC-NBWL held on 31.07.2024	-
20.	Proposal for use of 0.0223 ha of non- forest land from Desert National Park sanctuary for Mobile Tower Installation for BSNL Village-Punjraj Ka Par- (86662) in Tehsil Gadraroad, District Barmer, Rajasthan. **WL/RJ/Others/437944/2023**	Recommended in 79th Meeting of SC-NBWL held on 31.07.2024	-
21.	Proposal for use of 0.0185 ha of Non-forest land from Desert National Park for construction of 4 G saturation project in Village-Moderdi-(86606) in Tehsil Gadra road in favour of BSNL. **WL/RJ/Others/437949/2023**	Recommended in 79th Meeting of SC-NBWL held on 31.07.2024	-

22.	Proposal for use of 0.0223 ha of Non-forest land from Desert National Park for installation of 4G saturation project in District Barmer- Village- Shadad Ka Par Khurd-(86605), Tehsil Gadraroad, District Barmer, Rajasthan in favour of BSNL- **WL/RJ/Others/438041/2023**	Recommended in 79th Meeting of SC-NBWL held on 31.07.2024	-
23.	Proposal for use of 0.0223 ha of Non-forest land from Desert National Park for installation of 4G saturation project in village Samand Kapar- (86612) in Tehsil Gadraroad, Barmer District, Rajasthan in favour of BSNL. **WL/RJ/Others/438052/2023**	Recommended in 79th Meeting of SC-NBWL held on 31.07.2024	-
24.	Proposal for use of 0.0186 ha of Non-forest land from Desert National Park for installation of 4 G saturation project in Village-Ganga-(86068) in Tehsil Jaisalmer, Rajasthan in favour of BSNL. **WL/RJ/Others/439373/2023**	Recommend in 79th Meeting of SC-NBWL held on 31.07.2024	-
25.	Proposal for use of 0.0223 ha of non-forest land from Desert National Park Sanctuary for 4G tower installation for this uncovered Village Phangali, Tehsil -Gadra Road, District, Barmer in favour of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited, Barmer (Raj.) WL/RJ/Others/437823/2023	Recommended in 76th Meeting of SC-NBWL held on 05.01.2024	-
26.	Proposal for use of 0.0223 ha of non-forest land from Desert National Park Sanctuary for Mobile Tower installation in revenue Village, Ratreri Kalan, Tehsil–Gadra Road, District, Barmer in favour of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited-WL/RJ/Others/437992/ 2023	Recommended in 76th Meeting of SC-NBWL held on 05.01.2024	-
27.	Proposal for use of 0.0223 ha of non-forest land from Desert National Park Sanctuary for Mobile Tower Installation under 4G Saturation -District Barmer-Village-Kalsinghkidhani in Tehsil Gadra Road in favour of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited - WL/RJ/Others/437889/2023	Recommended in 76th Meeting of SC-NBWL held on 05.01.2024	-
28.	Proposal for use of 0.0223 ha of non-forest land from Desert National Park Sanctuary for 4G tower installation through BSNL for this uncovered Village Khareen, Tehsil-Gadra Road, District–Barmer. User Agency Name: Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited, Barmer--WL/RJ/Others/437909/ 2023	Recommended in 76th Meeting of SC-NBWL held on 05.01.2024	-

29.	Proposal for use of 0.0223 ha of non-forest land from Desert National Park Sanctuary for 4G tower installation through BSNL for this uncovered Village Dhagari, Tehsil-Gadra Road, DistrictBarmer in favour of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited, Barmer - WL/RJ/Others/437793/2023	Recommended in 76th Meeting of SC-NBWL held on 05.01.2024	-
30.	Proposal for use of 0.0223 ha of non-forest land from Desert National Park Sanctuary for 4G tower installation for this uncovered Village BIKOOSI, Tehsil-Gadra Road, District–Barmer in favour of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited, Barmer- WL/RJ/Others/437782/2023	Recommended in 76th Meeting of SC-NBWL held on 05.01.2024	-
31.	Proposal for use of 0.0223 ha of non-forest land from Desert National Park Sanctuary for Mobile Tower+OFC Installation under 4G Saturation Project District Barmer-Village-Kambhirkibasti in Tehsil Gadra Road in favour of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited - WL/RJ/Others/437817/2023	Recommended in 76th Meeting of SC-NBWL held on 05.01.2024	-
32.	Proposal for use of 0.0223 ha of non-forest land from Desert National Park Sanctuary for Mobile Tower Installation under 4G Saturation Project District Barmer-Village-Dhabhar in Tehsil Gadra Road in favour of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited - WL/RJ/Others/437691/2023	Recommended in 76th Meeting of SC-NBWL held on 05.01.2024	-
33.	Proposal for use of 0.0223 ha of non-forest land from Desert National Park Sanctuary for Mobile Tower+OFC Installation under 4G Saturation Project District Barmer-Village-Raslani in Tehsil Gadra road in favour of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited - WL/RJ/Others/437957/2023	Recommended in 76th Meeting of SC-NBWL held on 05.01.2024	-
34.	Proposal for use of 0.0223 ha of non-forest land from Desert National Park Sanctuary for Mobile Tower installation in revenue Village, Dhanuaani, Tehsil-Gadra Road, District–Barmer in favour of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited-WL/RJ/Others/437805/2023	Recommended in 76th Meeting of SC-NBWL held on 05.01.2024	-
35.	Proposal for use of 0.02 ha of non-forest land from Desert National Park Sanctuary for Mobile Tower installation in revenue Village, Chauthiyali, TehsilGadra Road, District- Barmer in favour of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited - WL/RJ/Others/426297/2023	Recommended in 76th Meeting of SC-NBWL held on 05.01.2024	-

36.	Proposal for use of 0.1 ha from Desert National Park for electricity connection to own Khatedari land in Barmer district, Rajasthan in favour of Shri Ajij S/o Shri Mohammad Rahim. FP/RJ/Others/5587/2021	Recommended in 71st SC NBWL meeting held on 29.12.2022	0.1
37.	Proposal for use of 0.1 ha from Desert National Park for electricity connection to own Khatedari land in Barmer district, Rajasthan in favour of Shri Hukum Singh S/o Shri Pahad Singh. FP/RJ/Others/5563/2020	Recommended in 71st SC NBWL meeting held on 29.12.2022	0.1
38.	Proposals for use of 0.1 ha each for electricity connection to own Khatedari lands involving Desert National Park of Shrimati Nura W/O Ahmad Khan(FP/RJ/IRRIG/3955/2019), Shri Sagata Ram (FP/RJ/Others/5673/2021), Shri Prem Singh(FP/RJ/Others/ 5672/2021), Shri Babu Lal Paharu Ram FP/RJ/Others/5663/2021), Shri Sagata Ram (FP/RJ/Others/5647/2021), Shrimati Ugam Kanwar (FP/RJ/Others/5645/2021), Shrimati Har Kanwar (FP/RJ/Others/5622/2021), Shrimati Ger Kanvar (FP/RJ/Others/5621/2021), Shri Bija Ram (FP/RJ/Others/5604/2021), Shri Gopal Singh (FP/RJ/Others/5588/2021), Shri Anavar (FP/RJ/Others/5577/2020), Shri Ran Singh (FP/RJ/Others/5572/2020), Shri Sajan Singh (FP/RJ/Others/5564/2020), Shri Padam (FP/RJ/Others/5555/2020), Shri Rawata Ram Suthar (FP/RJ/Others/5554/2020), Shri Biharilal Maheshwari (FP/RJ/Others/5550/ 2020), Shri Chanan Ram (FP/RJ/Others/5549/2020), Shri Arjun Ram (FP/RJ/Others/5548/2020), Shri Vinod Kumar (FP/RJ/Others/5546/2020), Shri Sataram (FP/RJ/Others/5523/2020), Shri Reshma Ram (FP/RJ/Others/5522/2020), Shri Aatam Ram (FP/RJ/Others/5521/2020), Shri Uka Ram (FP/RJ/Others/5482/2020), Shri Surta Ram (FP/RJ/Others/5472/2020), Shri Bhagwana Ram (FP/RJ/Others/5471/2020), Shri Arjun Ram Anda Ram (FP/RJ/Others/5662/2021) and Shri Jogendra Singh (FP/RJ/Others/5590/2021)	27 proposals recommended in 71st SC NBWL meeting held on 29.12.2022	2.7

	from Desert National Park Sanctuary in Barmer district, Rajasthan.		
39.	Diversion of 22.0763 ha of non-forest land from Desert National Park for construction of Narmada canal Based water supply project for 205 villages of Ramasar & Sheo Tehsils of District Barmer (Rajasthan) (FP/RJ/WATER/4147/2019)	Recommended in 66th SC NBWL meeting held on 31.12.2021	
	Total		**169.33**

74. Proposal No: WL/RJ/Others/479603/2024

1	Proposal Name	Proposal for use of 0.1 ha of non-forestland from Desert National Park for 11 KV power line connection to own Khatedari Project in favour of Shri Sohabat Khan, in Ganga Village, Jaisalmer District, Rajasthan.
2	Name of the protected area involved	Desert National Park Wildlife Santuary
3	Proposal Number	WL/RJ/Others/479603/2024
4	State Name	RAJASTHAN
5	Whether the proposal is sub-judice	No
6	Area of the protected area(Ha)	316200
7	Area proposed for diversion / De-notification	0.1
8	Total Diverted Area from Protected Area	87.43
9	Status of ESZ if any	Information is awaited from the State Government.
10	Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972	The proposal seeks permission for power connection to the tube well in an individual’s farm land, which is not likely to have any adverse impact on wildlife or its habitat in Desert National Park, if power line is laid underground.
11	Whether linear/non-linear	Linear
12	Whether EC obtained	No
13	Name of the application Agency	SOHABAT KHAN
14	Date of submission	07/06/2024
15	Total number of trees to be felled	0
16	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	Yes

17	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	The proposal is for wildlife clearance for 0.1 ha. of non-forest land within Desert National Park for 11 KV overhead power line connection up to the tube well in an individual farm land.
18	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Desert National Park is home to Great Indian Bustard, Chinkara, Antelope, Blackbucks, jackals and different species of foxes etc.
19	Violation (if any) done by the User Agency in the past?	No
20	Type of forest	Non-forest
21	Proposed Mitigation Measures	As per Part IV
22	Recommendation of the state board for wildlife	Proposal was recommended by State Board for Wild life through circulation.
23	Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden	Recommended
24	Conditions imposed by Chief Wild Life Warden	The Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal subject to the following conditions: 1. In compliance of decision taking in the meeting of Standing Committee of NBWL dated 07.08.2021, 2 % of the proportional project cost of the project falling within the ESZ and Protected Area should be deposited in RPACS by the user agency for management and protection of wildlife in the Protected Area. 2. No work shall be done before sunrise and after sunset in the project area. 3. No material of any kind should be extracted from the Protected Area. 4. There will be no felling of trees and burning of fuel wood inside the Protected Area 5. The waste material generated should be disposed outside the Protected Area. 6. There will be no labor camp within 1 km from the boundary of Protected Area. 7. No blasting will be carried out within 1 km from the boundary of Protected Area during the work. 8. There shall be no high mast/ beam/ search lights & high sounds

		within 1 km from the Protected Area boundary. 9. The user agency and project personnel will comply with the provisions of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972. 10. Maintenance activity of any nature should be carried out only after seeking formal approval from competent authority of tiger reserve/PA. 11. The user agency and project personnel will comply with the provisions of Standard SOP/Guidelines issued by WII, Dehradun for linear projects. 12. Any permission / clearance required under FCA-1980 or other acts may be taken as per rules 13. Power Transmission line shall be laid underground in view of the Hon'ble Supreme Court order dated 19.04.2021 in case no 838/2019.
25	Comments of NTCA	NA
26	Comments of Ministry	The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.
27	Uploaded Document	desert national park wildlife sanctuary.pdf

PROPOSALS RECOMMENDED BY SC-NBWL INVOLVING DESERT NATIONAL PARK /WILDLIFE SANCTUARY, RAJASTHAN

S.No.	Name of the Proposal	Status	Area (in Ha)
1.	Proposal for use of 0.1 ha of non-forest land from Desert National Park Sanctuary for laying 11 kV transmission line for power connection to own Khatedari land in Barmer district, Rajasthan in favour of Shri Sakur Khan. FP/RJ/IRRIG/3954/2019	Recommended in 81st SC NBWL meeting held on 21.12.2024	-
2.	Proposal for use of 0.1 ha of forest land from Desert National Park for power connection to own Khatedari land in Barmer district, Rajasthan in favour of Shri Chaga Ram. (FP/RJ/Others/5762/2021)	Recommended in 81st SC NBWL meeting held on 21.12.2024	-
3.	Proposal for use of 0.1 ha of forest land from Desert National Park for power connection to own Khatedari land in Barmer district, Rajasthan in favour of Shri Kala Khan. (FP/RJ/Others/5758/2021)	Recommended in 81st SC NBWL meeting held on 21.12.2024	-
4.	Proposal for use of 0.1 ha of forest land from Desert National Park for power connection to own Khatedari land in Barmer district, Rajasthan in favour of Shri Dhana Ram. (FP/RJ/Others/5757/2021)	Recommended in 81st SC NBWL meeting held on 21.12.2024	-
5.	Proposal for use of 0.0222 ha of non- forest land from Desert National Park for Installation of Mobile Tower under 4G Saturation Project in District Jaisalmer- Village- Kesr Singh Ka Tala- (86153) in Tehsil Jaisalmer, Rajasthan in favour of BSNL - **WL/RJ/Others/448602/2023**	Recommended in 80th Meeting of SC-NBWL held on 09.10.2024	-
6.	Proposal for use of 0.0186 ha of non- forest land from Desert National Park for Mobile Tower Installation under 4G Saturation Project in District Barmer- Village- Karnani Ka Par- (646836)"in tehsil Gadra Road in favour of BSNL. **WL/RJ/Others/451186/2023**	Recommended in 80th Meeting of SC-NBWL held on 09.10.2024	-

7.	Proposal for use of 0.0222 ha of non-forest land from Desert National Park for Mobile Tower Installation under 4G Saturation Project in District Barmer- Village-Kundal@Godha-(86666)"in tehsil Gadra Road in favour of BSNL. **WL/RJ/Others/451233/2023**	Recommended in 80th Meeting of SC-NBWL held on 09.10.2024	-
8.	Proposal for use of 0.0184 ha of non-forest land from Desert National Park for Mobile Tower Installation under 4G Saturation Project in District Jaisalmer- Village-Chauhani- (86138) in Tehsil Jaisalmer, Rajasthan in favour of BSNL. **WL/RJ/Others/447371/2023**	Recommended in 80th Meeting of SC-NBWL held on 09.10.2024	-
9.	Proposal for use of 0.0223 ha of non- forest land from Desert National Park for Mobile Tower Installation under 4G Saturation Project in Village- Nohdiyala- (86609) in Tehsil GADRAROAD, District Barmer. **WL/RJ/Others/437546/2023**	Recommended in 80th Meeting of SC-NBWL held on 09.10.2024	-
10.	Proposal for use of 0.0188 ha of non-forest land from Desert National Park for Mobile Tower installation by Bharti Hexacom Limited in Private Land Patta No.15, revenue Village-Bida, Tehsil & District-Jaisalmer, Rajasthan. **FP/RJ/Others/6359/2022**	Recommended in 80th Meeting of SC-NBWL held on 09.10.2024	-
11.	Proposal for use of 0.0334 ha of non-forest land from Desert National Park for Mobile Tower installation by Indus Towers Limited in in revenue Village-Chanangarh, Tehsil & District, Jaisalmer, Rajasthan. **FP/RJ/Others/6624/2022**	Recommended in 80th Meeting of SC-NBWL held on 09.10.2024	-
12.	Proposal for use of 166.43 ha of land from Desert National Park Sanctuary for widening and Strengthening of Myajlar-Jaisalmer section of NH-11 between km 0+855 to km 63+615, Rajasthan. **FP/RJ/ROAD/2439/2018**	Recommended in 80th Meeting of SC-NBWL held on 09.10.2024	166.43
13.	Proposal for use of 0.0223 ha of Non-Forest land from Desert National Park for Mobile Tower Installation under 4G Saturation Project in Village- Beejawal District Barmer, Rajasthan in favour of BSNL. **WL/RJ/Others/436903/2023**	Recommended in 79th Meeting of SC-NBWL held on 31.07.2024	-
14.	Proposal for use of 0.0186 ha of Non-forest land from Desert National Park for construction of 4 G saturation project in village Chetrori- (86681) in Tehsil Gadraroad, District Barmer, Rajasthan in	Recommended in 79th Meeting of SC-NBWL held on 31.07.2024	-

	favour of BSNL. **WL/RJ/Others/437801/2023**		
15.	Proposal for use of 0.0223 ha of non- forest land from Desert National Park Sanctuary for BSNL Rajasthan- Village- Kelnali- (646857) in Tehsil Gadra road, District Barmer, Rajasthan for Mobile Tower installation under 4G Saturation Project of Govt. of India. **WL/RJ/Others/437818/2023**	Recommended in 79th Meeting of SC-NBWL held on 31.07.2024	-
16.	Proposal for use of 0.0223 ha of Non-forest land from Desert National Park for installation of 4G saturation project in Village- Matharani Meghwal- (86656) in Tehsil Gadraroad, Barmer District, Rajasthan in favour of BSNL. **WL/RJ/Others/437819/2023**	Recommended in 79th Meeting of SC-NBWL held on 31.07.2024	-
17.	Proposal for use of 0.0223 ha of non- forest land from Desert National Park sanctuary for Mobile Tower Installation by BSNL Rajasthan- in - Village- Paniya-(646843), Tehsil Gadra road, District Barmer, Rajasthan. **WL/RJ/Others/437820/2023**	Recommended in 79th Meeting of SC-NBWL held on 31.07.2024	-
18.	Proposal for use of 0.0223 ha of Non-Forest land from Desert National Park for 4G saturation project in village- Khabdala- (86660) in Tehsil Gadra road, Barmer District, Rajasthan in favour of BSNL. **WL/RJ/Others/437825/2023**	Recommended in 79th Meeting of SC-NBWL held on 31.07.2024	-
19.	Proposal for use of 0.0186 ha of Non-forest land from Desert National Park for construction of 4G saturation project in Village- Lambara- (86688) in Tehsil Gadra road, District - Barmer, Rajasthan in favour of **BSNL. WL/RJ/Others/437915/2023**	Recommended in 79th Meeting of SC-NBWL held on 31.07.2024	-
20.	Proposal for use of 0.0223 ha of non- forest land from Desert National Park sanctuary for Mobile Tower Installation for BSNL Village-Punjraj Ka Par- (86662) in Tehsil Gadraroad, District Barmer, Rajasthan. **WL/RJ/Others/437944/2023**	Recommended in 79th Meeting of SC-NBWL held on 31.07.2024	-
21.	Proposal for use of 0.0185 ha of Non-forest land from Desert National Park for construction of 4 G saturation project in Village-Moderdi-(86606) in Tehsil Gadra road in favour of BSNL. **WL/RJ/Others/437949/2023**	Recommended in 79th Meeting of SC-NBWL held on 31.07.2024	-

22.	Proposal for use of 0.0223 ha of Non-forest land from Desert National Park for installation of 4G saturation project in District Barmer- Village- Shadad Ka Par Khurd-(86605), Tehsil Gadraroad, District Barmer, Rajasthan in favour of BSNL- **WL/RJ/Others/438041/2023**	Recommended in 79th Meeting of SC-NBWL held on 31.07.2024	-
23.	Proposal for use of 0.0223 ha of Non-forest land from Desert National Park for installation of 4G saturation project in village Samand Kapar- (86612) in Tehsil Gadraroad, Barmer District, Rajasthan in favour of BSNL. **WL/RJ/Others/438052/2023**	Recommended in 79th Meeting of SC-NBWL held on 31.07.2024	-
24.	Proposal for use of 0.0186 ha of Non-forest land from Desert National Park for installation of 4 G saturation project in Village-Ganga-(86068) in Tehsil Jaisalmer, Rajasthan in favour of BSNL. **WL/RJ/Others/439373/2023**	Recommend in 79th Meeting of SC-NBWL held on 31.07.2024	-
25.	Proposal for use of 0.0223 ha of non-forest land from Desert National Park Sanctuary for 4G tower installation for this uncovered Village Phangali, Tehsil -Gadra Road, District, Barmer in favour of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited, Barmer (Raj.) WL/RJ/Others/437823/2023	Recommended in 76th Meeting of SC-NBWL held on 05.01.2024	-
26.	Proposal for use of 0.0223 ha of non-forest land from Desert National Park Sanctuary for Mobile Tower installation in revenue Village, Ratreri Kalan, Tehsil–Gadra Road, District, Barmer in favour of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited- WL/RJ/Others/437992/ 2023	Recommended in 76th Meeting of SC-NBWL held on 05.01.2024	-
27.	Proposal for use of 0.0223 ha of non-forest land from Desert National Park Sanctuary for Mobile Tower Installation under 4G Saturation -District Barmer-Village-Kalsinghkidhani in Tehsil Gadra Road in favour of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited - WL/RJ/Others/437889/2023	Recommended in 76th Meeting of SC-NBWL held on 05.01.2024	-
28.	Proposal for use of 0.0223 ha of non-forest land from Desert National Park Sanctuary for 4G tower installation through BSNL for this uncovered Village Khareen, Tehsil-Gadra Road, District–Barmer. User Agency Name: Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited, Barmer--WL/RJ/Others/437909/ 2023	Recommended in 76th Meeting of SC-NBWL held on 05.01.2024	-

29.	Proposal for use of 0.0223 ha of non-forest land from Desert National Park Sanctuary for 4G tower installation through BSNL for this uncovered Village Dhagari, Tehsil-Gadra Road, DistrictBarmer in favour of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited, Barmer - WL/RJ/Others/437793/2023	Recommended in 76th Meeting of SC-NBWL held on 05.01.2024	-
30.	Proposal for use of 0.0223 ha of non-forest land from Desert National Park Sanctuary for 4G tower installation for this uncovered Village BIKOOSI, Tehsil-Gadra Road, District–Barmer in favour of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited, Barmer- WL/RJ/Others/437782/2023	Recommended in 76th Meeting of SC-NBWL held on 05.01.2024	-
31.	Proposal for use of 0.0223 ha of non-forest land from Desert National Park Sanctuary for Mobile Tower+OFC Installation under 4G Saturation Project District Barmer-Village-Kambhirkibasti in Tehsil Gadra Road in favour of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited - WL/RJ/Others/437817/2023	Recommended in 76th Meeting of SC-NBWL held on 05.01.2024	-
32.	Proposal for use of 0.0223 ha of non-forest land from Desert National Park Sanctuary for Mobile Tower Installation under 4G Saturation Project District Barmer-Village-Dhabhar in Tehsil Gadra Road in favour of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited - WL/RJ/Others/437691/2023	Recommended in 76th Meeting of SC-NBWL held on 05.01.2024	-
33.	Proposal for use of 0.0223 ha of non-forest land from Desert National Park Sanctuary for Mobile Tower+OFC Installation under 4G Saturation Project District Barmer-Village-Raslani in Tehsil Gadra road in favour of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited - WL/RJ/Others/437957/2023	Recommended in 76th Meeting of SC-NBWL held on 05.01.2024	-
34.	Proposal for use of 0.0223 ha of non-forest land from Desert National Park Sanctuary for Mobile Tower installation in revenue Village, Dhanuaani, Tehsil-Gadra Road, District–Barmer in favour of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited-WL/RJ/Others/437805/2023	Recommended in 76th Meeting of SC-NBWL held on 05.01.2024	-
35.	Proposal for use of 0.02 ha of non-forest land from Desert National Park Sanctuary for Mobile Tower installation in revenue Village, Chauthiyali, TehsilGadra Road, District- Barmer in favour of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited - WL/RJ/Others/426297/2023	Recommended in 76th Meeting of SC-NBWL held on 05.01.2024	-

36.	Proposal for use of 0.1 ha from Desert National Park for electricity connection to own Khatedari land in Barmer district, Rajasthan in favour of Shri Ajij S/o Shri Mohammad Rahim. FP/RJ/Others/5587/2021	Recommended in 71st SC NBWL meeting held on 29.12.2022	0.1
37.	Proposal for use of 0.1 ha from Desert National Park for electricity connection to own Khatedari land in Barmer district, Rajasthan in favour of Shri Hukum Singh S/o Shri Pahad Singh. FP/RJ/Others/5563/2020	Recommended in 71st SC NBWL meeting held on 29.12.2022	0.1
38.	Proposals for use of 0.1 ha each for electricity connection to own Khatedari lands involving Desert National Park of Shrimati Nura W/O Ahmad Khan(FP/RJ/IRRIG/3955/2019), Shri Sagata Ram (FP/RJ/Others/5673/2021), Shri Prem Singh(FP/RJ/Others/ 5672/2021), Shri Babu Lal Paharu Ram FP/RJ/Others/5663/2021), Shri Sagata Ram (FP/RJ/Others/5647/2021), Shrimati Ugam Kanwar (FP/RJ/Others/5645/2021), Shrimati Har Kanwar (FP/RJ/Others/5622/2021), Shrimati Ger Kanvar (FP/RJ/Others/5621/2021), Shri Bija Ram (FP/RJ/Others/5604/2021), Shri Gopal Singh (FP/RJ/Others/5588/2021), Shri Anavar (FP/RJ/Others/5577/2020), Shri Ran Singh (FP/RJ/Others/5572/2020), Shri Sajan Singh (FP/RJ/Others/5564/2020), Shri Padam (FP/RJ/Others/5555/2020), Shri Rawata Ram Suthar (FP/RJ/Others/5554/2020), Shri Biharilal Maheshwari (FP/RJ/Others/5550/ 2020), Shri Chanan Ram (FP/RJ/Others/5549/2020), Shri Arjun Ram (FP/RJ/Others/5548/2020), Shri Vinod Kumar (FP/RJ/Others/5546/2020), Shri Sataram (FP/RJ/Others/5523/2020), Shri Reshma Ram (FP/RJ/Others/5522/2020), Shri Aatam Ram (FP/RJ/Others/5521/2020), Shri Uka Ram (FP/RJ/Others/5482/2020), Shri Surta Ram (FP/RJ/Others/5472/2020), Shri Bhagwana Ram (FP/RJ/Others/5471/2020), Shri Arjun Ram Anda Ram (FP/RJ/Others/5662/2021) and Shri Jogendra Singh (FP/RJ/Others/5590/2021)	27 proposals recommended in 71st SC NBWL meeting held on 29.12.2022	2.7

	from Desert National Park Sanctuary in Barmer district, Rajasthan.		
39.	Diversion of 22.0763 ha of non-forest land from Desert National Park for construction of Narmada canal Based water supply project for 205 villages of Ramasar & Sheo Tehsils of District Barmer (Rajasthan) (FP/RJ/WATER/4147/2019)	Recommended in 66th SC NBWL meeting held on 31.12.2021	
	Total		**169.33**

Fresh Proposals to be Discussed

Category Name - Railway

S.No.	Name of the proposal
75.	Proposal for use of 54 ha (49.6 ha forest land and 4.4 ha non-forest land) from tiger corridor connecting Melghat Tiger Reserve with Yaval Wildlife Sanctuary for gauge conversion from meter gauge to broad gauge in Buldhana District between Akola and Khandwa in favour of South Central Railway. WL/MH/RAIL/490993/2024

75. Proposal No: WL/MH/RAIL/490993/2024

1	Proposal Name	Proposal for use of 54 ha (49.6 ha forest land and 4.4 ha non-forest land) from tiger corridor connecting Melghat Tiger Reserve with Yaval Wildlife Sanctuary for gauge conversion from meter gauge to broad gauge in Buldhana District between Akola and Khandwa in favour of South Central Railway.
2	Name of the protected area involved	Melghat Tiger Reserve
3	Proposal Number	WL/MH/RAIL/490993/2024
4	State Name	MAHARASHTRA
5	Whether the proposal is sub-judice	No
6	Area of the protected area(Ha)	276852
7	Area proposed for diversion / De-notification	54
8	Total Diverted Area from Protected Area	0
9	Status of ESZ if any	Final notified on 27.12.2016. The ESZ extent from 2.2 kilometres to 14.85 kilometres.
10	Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972	Not Applicable. As the said area is outside the boundary of NP/WLS.
11	Whether linear/non-linear	Linear
12	Whether EC obtained	No
13	Name of the application Agency	SOUTH CENTRAL RAILWAY.
14	Date of submission	02/08/2024

15	Total number of trees to be felled	6991
16	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	Yes
17	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	The Main aim of the project is Gauge conversion from MG to BG as a UNIGAUGE POLICY the proposed gauge conversion project will provide shortest rail link between Khandwa and Akola Stations. Also this rail link will provide better rail connectivity between insustrial centers in the south and western India part with all weather system of mass transport of goods and encourage insustrialization Accelerating the regional development with passenger traffic of south and western region as well as encourages the tourist activity
18	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Melghat Tiger Reserve is home to Tiger, Panther, Wild Dog, Jungle, Hyena, Gaur, Sambar, Barking deer, Spotted Deer, Wild Pig, Sloth Bear, Wild Boar and Haresetc
19	Violation (if any) done by the User Agency in the past?	No
20	Type of forest	RF
21	Proposed Mitigation Measures	NA
22	Recommendation of the state board for wildlife	Proposal was recommended by the Standing Committee of the State Board for Wild Life in the5thmeeting held on 30thSeptember, 2024.
23	Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden	Recommended
24	Conditions imposed by Chief Wild Life Warden	The Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal subject to the following conditions: 1. User agency shall deposit 2 % of amount of project cost falling in Melghat Tiger Reserve to Yaval Wildlife Sanctuary, Tiger Corridor for conservation and management activities of the State with Conservator of Forests & Field Director, Melghat Tiger Foundation,

		Amravati 2. The Wildlife Mitigation Plan will be prepared and implemented by the Wildlife Institute of India, Dehradan. The User Agency will bear the entire cost in that regard. 3. 3. Explosive activities should be limited and of low intensity in tiger corridors. 4. 4. No violation of Indian Forest Act, Wildlife Protection Act, Forest Conservation Act and other applicable laws and regulations should be done by the project agency. 5. 5. According to Government of India letter dated 27/10/2023, the project proponent should inform /use "Call Before u Dig" (CBuD) Mobile Application of Government of India, prior to undertaking any type of digging/excavation. Otherwise the digging/excavation will be turned unauthorized. In the State of Maharashtra the Director (IT) of Directorate of Information Technology is State Nodal for CBuD.
25	Comments of NTCA	NTCA vide letter no.7-9/2025-NTCA dated 7th March, 2025 has following observations and recommendations: 1. The proposed railway line falls near Melghat Tiger Reserve. 2. The site had presence of tigers as per 2018 and 2022 cycles of All India tiger estimation in the vicinity. 3. As per 2022 cycle of all India tiger estimation, the project site also had presence of many endangered large mammals such as leopard, dhole, chital and sambar in its vicinity. 4. Melghat Tiger Reserve is situated in the south-western Satpura mountain ranges and spreads across Amravati and Buldana districts of Maharashtra. In the northeastern side, Melghat is connected to Satpura Tiger Reserve through Narmadapuram, Betul and east Nimar forest division of Madhya Pradesh, and towards east to Pench Tiger Reserve of Maharashtra. During the last cycle of All India Tiger Estimation, tiger population in Melghat shows an increasing trend owing to the substantial amount of incentivized voluntary relocation. Satpura and Melghat together form a single population block and the connectivity between these two reserves and the adjoining tiger bearing blocks need to be maintained to retain the genetic flow of tigers in this block.

		5. In addition to tigers, Melghat tiger reserve also harbours diverse fauna, includ-ing leopards, Indian gaur, sloth bears, sambar deer, barking deer, and wild dogs, alongside a variety of bird species such as the crested serpent eagle and Malabar pied hornbill. Ecologically, Melghat plays a vital role in maintaining the health of the Central Indian forests, serving as a significant water catchment area and a carbon sink. Its intact forest corridors facilitate wildlife movement, promoting genetic diversity and long-term species survival. 6. Therefore, it is recommended that NBWL may constitute a committee to con-duct a comprehensive site appraisal. The committee could perform the ecologi-cal evaluation of the landscape and provide recommendations for addressing any adverse impacts on the local wildlife and ecosystem. Any decision to the proposal may be undertaken based on the report submitted by the committee.
26	Comments of Ministry	The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.
27	Uploaded Document	akola khandwa app and recommended list_compressed.pdf

ANIMAL PASSAGE PLAN

Akola–Khandwa section–Gauge Conversion of track from MG to BG between Akot–Amlakurdh section (Phase – III)

Prepared by :- M/S SAVE GREEN
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ANIMAL PASSAGE PLAN

FOR

AKOLA – KHANDWA NEW RAIL GAUGE CONVERSION

PROJECT:	AKOLA – KHANDWA NEW RAIL GAUGE CONVERSION
PROPOSAL NO.	WL/MH/RAIL/421075/2023
PROJECT PROPONENT	SOUTH CENTRAL RAILWAY
DETAILS OF PA INVOLVED.	NO PA AREA FALL BUT IN THE TUNEEL AND SOME PART OF OPEN RAILLINE FALLS UNDER TELEPATHY TIGER CORIDOR AND ESZ OF WAN WILDLIFE SANCTUARY (EXTENDED OF MALGHAT TIGER WILDLIFE SANCTUARY)

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3. GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT AREA

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5. OBJECTIVES OF ANIMAL PASSAGE PLAN STUDY

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7. DESIGN GUIDELINES

INTRODUCTION:-

Indian Railway has been converting erstwhile meter gauge sections into uniform broad-gauge sections. Accordingly, as a part of 'uni-gauge' concept, gauge conversion project was

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sanctioned between Akola (in Maharastra) – Khandwa (in Madhya Pradesh) section for 175 km in 2008-09. The Akola– Khandwa Gauge Conversion project has been taken up by South Central Railway (SCR) as part of the Ratlam – Mhow – Khandwa – Akola gauge Conversion project in 2008. The execution of the project is taken up in 3 phases i.e. • Akola-Akot (43.369 kms) • Akot-Amlakhurd (75.60 kms) • Amlakhurd-Khandwa (54.50 kms) From this the first section between Akola - Akot for a distance of 44 km has been completed in all aspects and formal authorisation has been given for running the trains. The Amlakhurd - Khandwa for a distance of- 54.50 km is also completed in Feb-2024. For the remaining section the Introsoft Solutions has been appointed as consultant for the final location survey for gauge conversion from MG to BG for Akot – Amlakurd section – 75.60 Km and execute survey, design and geotechnical investigation for proposed tunnel (6.70 Km) between Ursani and Jamod.

SCOPE OF THE PROJECT:-

The existing MG line between Akola - Khandwa stations was laid during 1959 –1961. The survey report for this section was updated during June 2007 and sent to Western Railway. As per the Uni-Gauge policy of Ministry of Railways, Gauge Conversion work between Ratlam–Mhow- Khandwa–Akola GC (472.64 Kms) was sanctioned by Railway Board in 2008-2009. As the track between Akot and Amlakhurd (75.60 Kms) passing through the Melghat Tiger Reserve (38.20 Kms) and the clearance for Wildlife and Reserve Forest was not received, it was decided to execute this work in 3 phases: 1. Phase-I (Akola-Akot) - 43.369km - Completed and commissioned in 2020. 2. Phase-II (Amlakhurd-Khandwa) - 54.50 kms - Completed and commissioned in Feb-2024. 3. Phase-III (Akot-Amlakhurd) - 75.60 km – Not Yet Started due to forest and wildlife issues. Railway board has given Approval for considering alternate alignment avoiding Melghat tiger reserve vide lt. 93/W-I/GC/W/12/RTM-Part3/Akot-Amlakhurd (FTS3265456) dt. 01.06.2022 and 2014/W-

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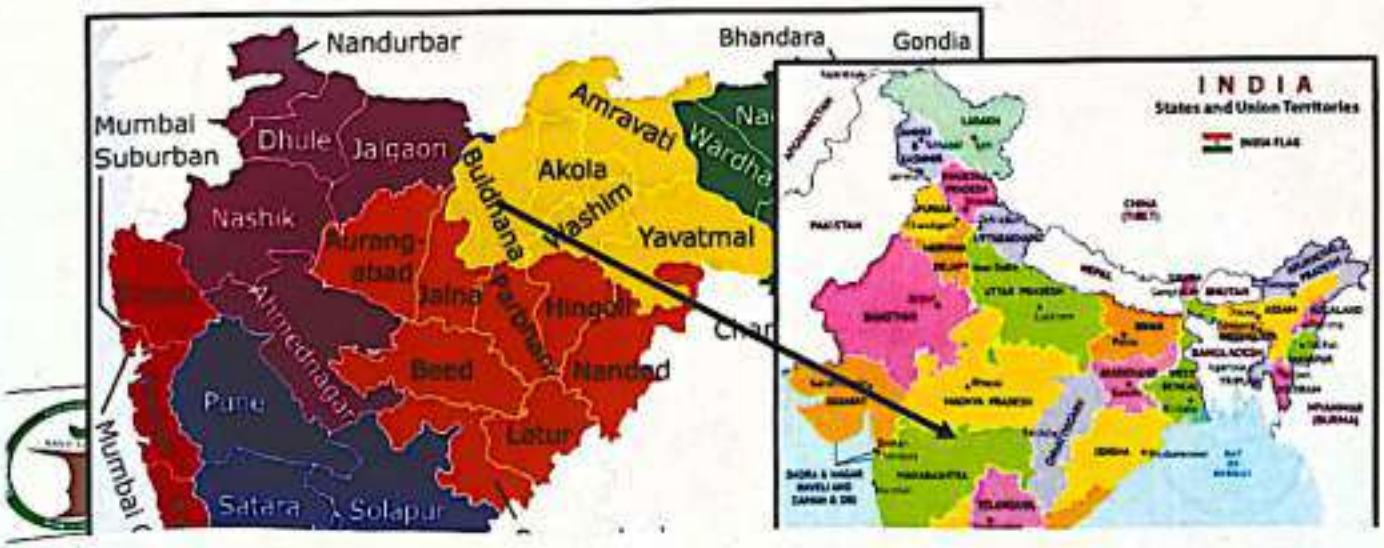
2/SCR/NL/03(FTS-3104986) dt.29.09.2022. This project involves development of alternate alignment using topographical survey, geotechnical investigation, geophysical investigation and design of tunnel. In this assignment, design of the best feasible alignment option between two points Akot and Amlakhurd is to be developed. The design of alignment is to be based on inputs drawn from site observations, survey and the geological mapping of the area.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT AREA :-

The existing MG alignment distance between AMX-AOT is 75.60 kms. The new proposed alignment is 107.035 kms. 26.24 kms of Existing MG Alignment is being converted to BG and 80.795 kms are proposed for Diversion of Tiger Reserve. Detouring of Alignment is necessary because the section between km 652000 to 677500 that about 25.50 km length is coming in reserved forest of M.P. and Maharashtra, out of which 6.04 km is coming in tiger zone (Wild life sanctuary) in Maharashtra.. The diverted railway line has been planned to take off after 3km of Tukaithad station and terminate at the Adgaon-Buzurg station. A tunnel of length 6.700 km is proposed between Usarani and Jamod station which includes 650 m of cut and cover tunnel due to continuous low ground cover and drains at P-2 portal.



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ANIMAL PASSAGE PLAN

BACKGROUND:-

The Indian Railways network is the fourth largest railway in the world and an important component of the transportation infrastructure of the country. With 19000 trains per day, of which 12000 ferry over 23 million passengers across 8000 railway stations across the country. The network is also important for transportation of goods, with about 7000 trains carrying 3 million tonnes of freight every day. Since these figures are expected to increase in the future, modernization plans are in the pipeline, with aims for complete gauge conversion from meter gauge to broad gauge and complete electrification by 2023-24.

Gauge-conversion of the Akola-Khandwa Gauge Conversion new railline, falling under the purview of the South Central Railway (SCR), has been approved in 2019. The alignment of the proposed track is nearly the same as that of the existing narrow gauge. Ministry of Railway has been entrusted to take up the work of gauge conversion.

Ministry of Railway started functioning since July 2018 with the Objective as,

(i) To provide a boost to Rail Infrastructure Projects in the State of Maharashtra by providing critical connectivity and capacity enhancement.

(ii) Address long pending demands for construction of new Railway lines in the State of Maharashtra.

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(iii) Identify traffic potential of different regions within the State of Maharashtra including Rail connectivity to neighboring States.

(iv) Evaluate economically viable projects and implement with fast track construction and commissioning.

The proposed track Passing through telepathy tiger corridor and the Eco-Sensitive Zone of the Wan and Ambabrwa sanctuaries. it is an extension of the Melghat Tiger Reserve biogeographic and provides an important corridor between Akola, Amravati and Buldhana districts. As per telepathy survey tiger corridor by WII, Dehradun, the area of tiger corridor falls in the tunnel 5+043 KM portion and 997.331 Mtr in open Railway line. A part of this about 1+439 KM part of railway line fall in ESZ of the most important tiger reserve of the central Indian landscape – The Melghat, nestling in the Satpuda hill ranges of Forsyth's and Dunbar's Central India's vast tracts of inviolate natural forests, consisting of unique and representative ecosystems with rich biodiversity and varied habitats offered by deep valleys (locally known as khoras) and high hills (locally known as Ballas), daunted with rivers and nallahs having water all the year round in the 'doh', was the natural choice for the community of foresters in Maharashtra, when it came to choose an area for preserving it for posterity and for ensuring that the 'Tiger' the most magnificent and flagship of the Indian wild species, could sustain a viable population and survive for the eternity. The fascinating landscape, its enchanting beauty and richness leave everlasting imprints on people visiting the area.

In such a situation, it becomes imperative to integrate landscape connectivity requirements and measures to reduce wildlife mortality on railway tracks into infrastructure development and upgradation plans for long-term viable conservation in this important landscape.

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ANIMAL PASSAGE PLAN

OBJECTIVES OF ANIMAL PASSAGE PLAN STUDY:-

The objectives of animal passage plan are:

- To incorporate the needs of wildlife into transportation projects.
- To maintain the habitat connectivity
- To aid in the reduction of human wildlife conflict, improving awareness, safety and reducing collisions.

Achieving these goals will include restoring connections where they have been removed and ensuring that existing connections remain as the project road expands.

PASSAGE PLAN:-

Necessity Animals move between habitats in order to survive by finding food, mates and areas of refuge. As rural areas continue to expand and road network and traffic increase there is a threat to animals while crossing the roads. All proposals for roads, railway tracks, canals and power lines will now have to include a plan to provide for safe movement of wildlife and allocate budget for animal passages as per NBWL proceedings dated 25 January 2018.

Adverse effect associated with Linear Project vis-à-vis present project

The linear projects passing through wildlife protected areas are associated with:

- Loss of habitat resulting reduced carrying capacity.
- Fragmentation of habitat into spatially isolated parts.
- Injury/mortality to animals.
- Presence of construction camps.
- Deprive animals from using their entire habitat.
- Increased human wildlife conflict.
- Pollution due to liquid or solid waste.

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ANIMAL PASSAGE PLAN

Project Corridor

The present project under discussion, through a linear project has very negligible or null ill effect to the project. On critical analysis/ observation of this project is seen that:

- The project length in Maharashtra portion is about 6.040 Km (5.043 km Tunnel and 997.331 mtr in opne railway line) passing through telepathy tiger corridor and the length of 1400 Mtr. is passing through ESZ of Wan Wildlife Sanctuary (It is an extension of Malghat tiger Sanctuary).
- The land required for this project is 1439 mtr length in ESZ area.
- The problem of wildlife movement, depriving free flow of habitats will be avoided by the provision of under passages in the form of RCC Culverts.

In this corridor the railway passing through about 6.040 Km (5.043 km Tunnel and 997.331 mtr in opne railway line). Passage to the wildlife habitats will be provided in the form of under passages by means of RCC Culverts already proposed in the DPR. 6 No. RCC culverts i.e. 5.5 M x 3M are proposed under the railway line. The locations of animal passage are not sure in particular area but we will provide Six Box culverts as per alignment elevation.

The land use of the project area and the adjacent lands will play a large role in determining the type and extent of mitigation required. As the area surrounding the project is slated for Agriculture and forest area, facilitating wildlife movement through this area is likely not feasible or desired. As per observation made in the site visits and during different survey proceedings, no wildlife crossings were found in the project stretch. Common land uses in the project road include the following:

- Agricultural
- Natural Area

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- Drainage Channels
- It is important to not only consider present development, but also consider future development. The land use pattern is mostly open. Farming is found in many stretches. Few stretches come under the forest region.
- **Identify Potential Mannals**

The detail of mammals present in Wildlife Sanctuary is as under:

S. No.	Scientific Name	Common Name	Family
1	Panthera Tigris	Tiger	Felidae
2	Conis Aureus	Jackal, Indian	Canidae
3	Felis Chaus	Cat, Jungle	Felidae
4	Funambulus Pennant	Squirrel, five-striped	Sciuridae
5	Hystrix edwardsii	Indian grey mangoose	Herpestidae
6	Hystrix indica	Porcupine, Indian	Hystricidae
7	Macaca Mulatta	Macaque, Rhesus	Cercopithecidae
8	Muntiacus muntjak	Barking Deer	Cervidae
9	Panthera pardus	Leopard, Indian	Felidae
10	Paradoxurus hermphroditus	Asian palm civet	Viverridae
11	Rousettus leschenaultia	Bat, Fulvous fruit	Pteropodidae

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12	Sus Scrofa	Wild boar	Suidae
13	Viverricula Indica	Civet, small Indian	Viverridae

Identify conflicts with wildlife

During the planning stages of the project, it is important to identify the surroundings and/or conflicting regional and local land uses.

Conflict with Habitats

Generally, there may be conflicts between local wildlife and the transportation projects if Wetland and wetland habitat is bisected. If wetlands are located on either side of the proposed rail, there will likely be impacts to the historical hydrology and wildlife movement. But as per observations and information collected from the forest department, no passage of land animals are seen to cross the project rail as the project corridor is full with patches of agriculture and human interference. The project has no traffic volume. Different species will be less affected. But as mentioned above, there is no crossing across the project railway line.

Conflict with rail characteristics

Traffic volume and speed play an important role in determining whether a rail will impact wildlife movement. Because rail behaves as a filter to movement rather than an absolute barrier, the number of species both attempting and successfully crossing the rail will be reduced at greater traffic volume and speeds. The majority of wildlife-vehicle collisions occur on the rail track with immediate traffic volume, while providing Tunnel and Under passes for animals have essentially no incidents.

Conflicts with Existing Infrastructure

Many existing natural drainages is in the project area so railways are designed for wildlife. In order to avoid hindrance for wildlife, the followings are need to be kept in mind:

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- Removal of physical barriers
- Structures that incorporate both pedestrian and wildlife into the same structures
- No perched culverts
- Structures with insufficient water depth for aquatic passage
- Structures with excessive water velocities

DESIGN GUIDELINES

The design of the rail track can help to reduce the effects of transportation infrastructure on wildlife. Some simple principles that should be considered in the rail track design include:

- Consider the slope of the rail side
- Consider potential/known areas of higher wildlife activity
- Consider impact of drainage ditches
- Consider the implications of the rail track design for emergency response access and maintenance access.

Identify Ecological Design Group

The vast biodiversity in nature provides a challenge when attempting to maintain connectivity and reduce genetic isolation. Each species within an area will have slightly different habitat requirements and behavior making it difficult to design a corridor that will satisfy the requirements of all the species. In addition, there is insufficient data for many species which provides a challenge when attempting to understand their life history strategy and to design a corridor that will satisfy the requirements. The category of species which special attention are as follows:

- Species that require dispersal for survival
- Species that are integral to ecological processes

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- Species that are dominant but could become less important if connectivity is lost
- Species that need connectivity to prevent genetic divergence
- Species experiencing high vehicle associated mortality in or near the study area
- Rare, endangered or vulnerable species.

- **Identify Mitigation**

Mitigation for the purpose of this passage plan, is intended to be site specific and practical.

The details of the crossings provided are as under:

Specifications of 5.50 m Span RCC Culvert

- Length= 20.0m Approx
- Width= 5.50m
- Height= 3.00m

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MITIGATION PLAN

Akola–Khandwa section–Gauge Conversion of track from MG to BG between Akot–Amlakurdh section (Phase – III)

Mitigation Measures for the AKOLA -KHANDWA GAUGE CONVERSION Project passing through Telepathy tiger corridor and Eco-Sensitive Zone of Wan Sanctuary.

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MITIGATION PLAN

Background

The Indian Railways network is the fourth largest railway in the world and an important component of the transportation infrastructure of the country. With 19000 trains per day, of which 12000 ferry over 23 million passengers across 8000 railway stations across the country. The network is also important for transportation of goods, with about 7000 trains carrying 3 million tonnes of freight every day. Since these figures are expected to increase in the future, modernization plans are in the pipeline, with aims for complete gauge conversion from narrow to broad gauge and complete electrification by 2023-24.

Gauge-conversion works of the Akola-Khandwa Gauge Conversion rail line, falling under the purview of the South-Central Railway (SCR). Akola to Khandwa GC Works have been sanctioned in 3 parts

- Phase I (Akola – Akot) -43.369 Km sanctioned in May-2010, completed and commissioned in Oct-2020 and presently regular passenger train services are running from Akola to Akot section.
- Phase II (Amlakhurd – Khandwa) -54.50 Km sanctioned in February-2018. Guage conversion works completed and commissioned in Feb-2024
- Phase III (Akot – Amlakhurd) – 75.60 Km sanctioned in Feb-2019.

- The section between Akot – Amlakhurd (75.60Km) passes through the Melghat Tiger Reserve. Detailed Estimate for this section sanctioned in Feb-2019 on the existing alignment, but as the Wildlife Clearances for Melghat Tiger Reserve not given by the Govt. of Maharashtra, works could not be taken up. Railway Board vide Letter dated 01.06.2022 communicated "In Principle Approval" for alternate alignment (80.562Km) bypassing the Melghat Tiger Reserve. Proposals for land acquisition have been submitted to Govt of MP and MH and proposals for diversion of Forest land uploaded on Parivesh portal for both MP and MH states.

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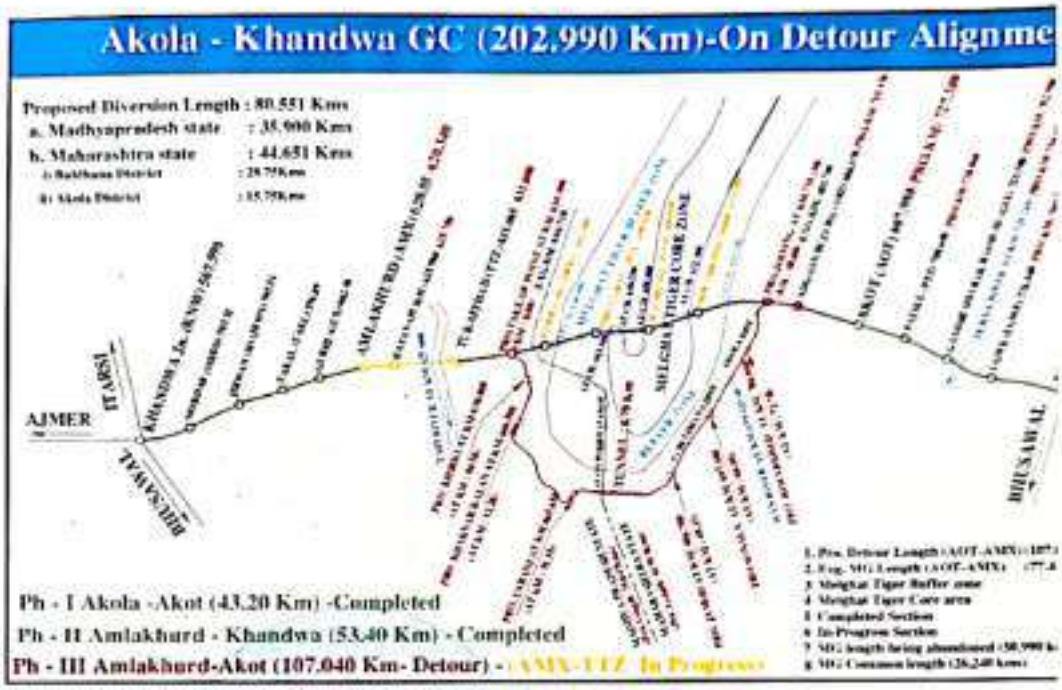

Total Forest Land requirement accessed for Realignment portion in Mahasatra and Madhya Pradesh state as follows.

State	Forest. Land (Approx. in Ha)	Type of Approval	Remarks
Maharastra	49.6 Ha	Forest diversion	Proposal submitted on 21.02.2023. Presently proposal with REC,Nagpur.
		Wildlife approval	Proposal submitted on 06.03.2023 and Further Fresh proposal is submitted on 02.08.2024.
Madhya Pradesh	153 Ha	Forest diversion	Stage-I approval granted.

"Ministry of Railways" sanctioned project with the Objective as;-

(i) To provide a boost to Rail Infrastructure Projects in the State of Maharashtra by providing critical connectivity and capacity enhancement.

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(ii) Address long pending demands for construction of new Railway lines in the State of Maharashtra.

(iii) Identify traffic potential of different regions within the State of Maharashtra including Rail connectivity to neighbouring States.

(iv) Evaluate economically viable projects and implement them with fast track construction and commissioning.

The proposed rail track passing through tlelpathy tiger corridor and the Eco-Sensitive Zone of the Wan and Ambabrwa sanctuaries. It is an extension of the Melghat Tiger Reserve biogeographic and provides an important corridor between Akola, Amravati and Buldhana districts. The length of 5043.08 mtr (In tunnel) + 997.331 mtr. (Open Railway line) of alignment fall in Tiger corridor and about 1439 mtr. Falls in ESZ of the most important tiger reserve of the central Indian landscape – The Melghat, nestling in the Satpura hill ranges of Forsyth's and Dunbar's Central India's vast tracts of inviolate natural forests, consisting of unique and representative ecosystems with rich biodiversity and varied habitats offered by deep valleys (locally known as khoras) and high hills (locally known as Ballas), daunted with rivers and nallahs having water all the year round in the 'doh', was the natural choice for the community of foresters in Maharashtra, when it came to choose an area for preserving it for posterity and for ensuring that the 'Tiger' the most magnificent and flagship of the Indian wild species, could sustain a viable population and survive for the eternity. The fascinating landscape, its enchanting beauty and richness leave everlasting imprints on people visiting the area. Melghat Tiger Reserve is one of the earliest 9 Tiger Reserves established by the Government of India and is the First Tiger Reserve to be declared in the State of Maharashtra. It came into being on 22nd February, 1974..

Wan Sanctuary is mainly an extension of the Melghat Tiger Reserve. This sanctuary also comes under the Amravati District in the state of Maharashtra and is well-known for its dense and dry deciduous forests. The Wan Sanctuary is inhabited by different species of animals, including leopards, tigers, sambar, barking deer and wild dogs. This wildlife sanctuary is situated approximately 325 km from the Nagpur Airport and around 80 km from Akola

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Railway Station. The sanctuary is the only place in Maharashtra, where coffee is grown.

The Chikhaldara Wildlife Sanctuary is full of waterfalls and lakes, which lend an enchanting look to the place.

The area is also home to other carnivores such as Tiger (Panthera tigris), leopard (Pantherapardus), wild dog (Cuonalpinus), jackal (Canisaureus), wild ungulates and important prey species such as spotted deer or chital (Axis axis), sambar (Rusa unicolor), gaur (Bosgaurus), wild pig (Sus scrofa). In addition to the threat of compromised connectivity , the presence of linear infrastructure like railway lines are responsible for the mortality of wild animals attempting to cross these structures by collision with vehicles and trains.

In such a situation, it becomes imperative to integrate landscape connectivity requirements and measures to reduce wildlife mortality on railway tracks into infrastructure development and upgradation plans for long-term viable conservation in this important landscape.

Wild life Warden involvement

The Railway board has given Approval for considering alternate alignment avoiding Melghat tiger

reserve vide lt. 93/W-1/GC/W/12/RTM-Part3/Akot-Amlakhurd (FTS3265456) dt. 01.06.2022 and 2014/W-2/SCR/NL/03(FTS-3104986) dt. 29.09.2022. So, Railway board has decided the proposed alignment will be outside the wildlife zone. In this connection, South Central Railway requested CCF/Amravathi to conduct a study to suggest mitigation measures for the proposed

broad gauge. CCF/Amravathi visited the site on 16/01/2023. The proposed Railway Track passing through reserve forest and telepathy tiger corridor with 5.700 km tunnel and 993 mtr

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MITIGATION PLAN

Open Railway Track. A part of this open Railway track alignment is 1400 mtr. passing through the Eco-Sensitive zone. CCF/Amravathi has suggested in open line where tiger corridor provide **three number of box culvert** for crossing wild animals. Although we have provided **six box culvert** for passing animals.

Field survey

Subsequently, a team from Wild life warden and South central railway officials undertook a survey of the proposed alignment. The entire Proposed alignment of the Railway track was surveyed and sensitive locations of animal presence and movement were identified using structural maps of the landscape. In this alignment three patches, first two patches falls in forest area with tiger corridor, one part is 5.043 Km Tunnel and second part 997.331 mtr. Open line that is not of ESZ, and the Third part open Railway Track of 1439 mtr falls in ESZ. Subsequently, 1439.0 mtr segment of the proposed railway alignment was identified as not important from the mitigation point-of-view because this is agriculture land and owned by Revenue Department.

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Fig 1: Proposed BG line in Red colour and Existing rail in white colour.

These were identified based on proposed Railway Track alignment locations by field staff of wild life department, in addition to the viability of movement for connectivity in the landscape. The details of these segments are given on Table 1.

Table 1: Details of segments of the proposed Akola – Khandwa new railline falling within important Telepathy Tiger Corridor and eco-sensitive zones.

Segment ID	Chainage(KM)	Length (M)	Remark
Tunnel	670+150 to 675+193.08	5043.08	In reserve forest and Telepathy tiger corridor
Open railway ine	676+502.669 to 677+500	997.331	
Open Line	701+100 to 702+539	1439	In Eco Sensitive zone

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Fig 2: The Two segments (In Red) along the proposed Akola-Khandwa broad gauge railway line

Each segment i.e. Tunnel and Open line of the proposed alignment was categorized according to the formation height of the railway track at that point. The survey was focused on railway track segments falling within areas important with respect to animal presence and movement. Site-based mitigation measures were then decided based on height of the proposed railway track formation, proposed structures and functional animal movement. Given below are details of these segments with respect to site characteristics and proposed mitigation measures.

Segment I: Tunnel Layout and Open Railine

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Tunnel Chainage :- 670+150 to 675+193 KM

This section describes the proposed tunnel on the alignment. Explanations of design criteria and relevant decisions affecting this specific tunnel layout are given in the following sections of this report. Direction°The tunnel starts at CH: 669750 in Madhya Pradesh state and goes straight in N 155° where it crosses the state boundary at around CH: 670150 and enters into Maharashtra state. The exit portal of tunnel is proposed at CH:675800 and cut & cover box is proposed up till CH:676500. The maximum ground cover in the tunnel is around 400 m and after exit portal the ground cover from 15 to 30 m. Due to this low ground cover and drainage channels at the top. cut & cover box is proposed from CH: 675800 to CH: 676500 i.e. for 650m of length. The tunnel is proposed in falling gradient of 1 in 350.

Fig.3:- Tunnel segment 671800 to 677593 Km

This segment of the proposed railway line fall in reserve forest and Telepathy Tiger Corridor but not falling under ESZ. Land use along this segment is mostly Reserve forest and South Central Railway will provide tunnel in this segment. This Tunnel is underground, hence if

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MITIGATION PLAN

any animal passes, they feel like forest. Further, we do not disturb natural habitat in this segment.

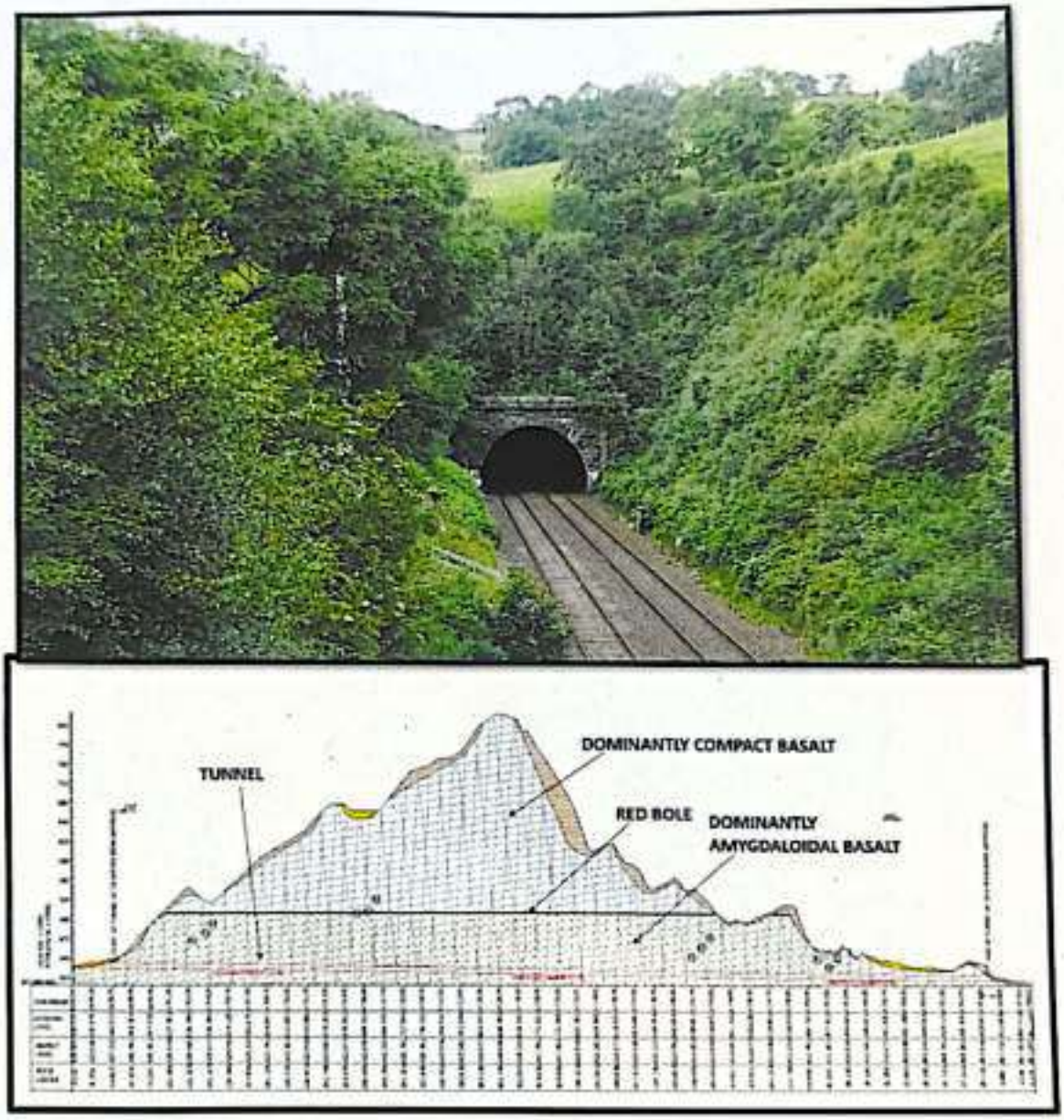

Fig 4&5 :- Proposed Tunnel look like above picture and elevation profile

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Open Rail Truck

Chainage 676+502.669 to 677+500 Km.

This segment also falls within Telepathy Tiger corridor. Land use along this segment is mostly forests of the wan sanctuary, and agricultural fields and human settlements to the west, east, south direction. Hence no wildlife sought in this port six culvert for animal movement.

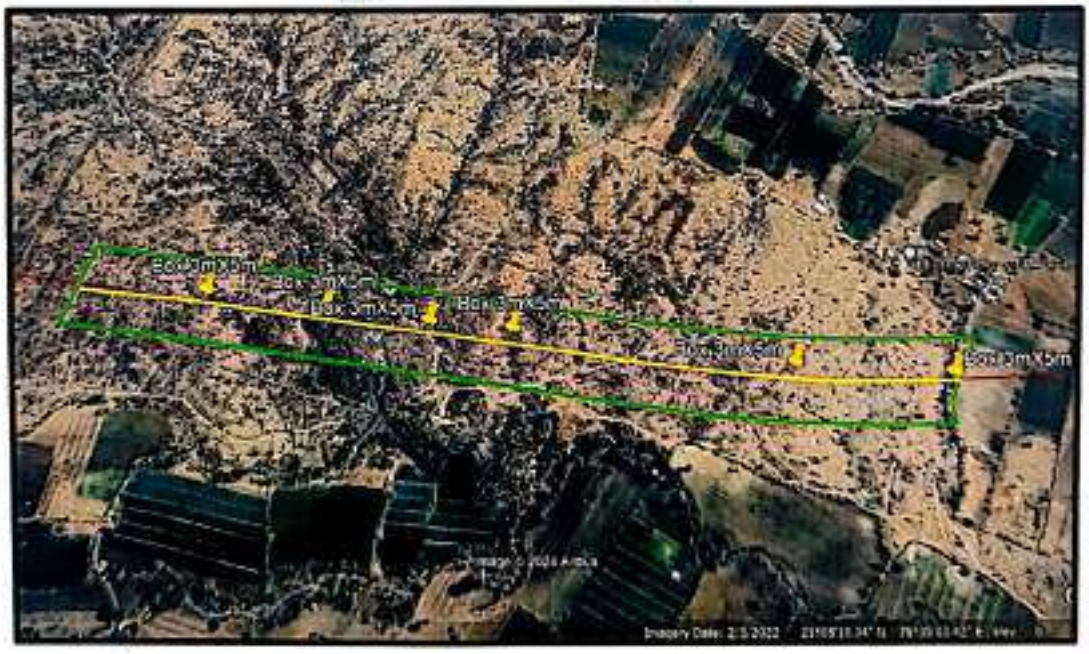

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Fig 6&7: Open Railine Segment and its Elevation Profile

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Fig.8:- Box Culverts look like above picture which is proposed as a mitigation measure

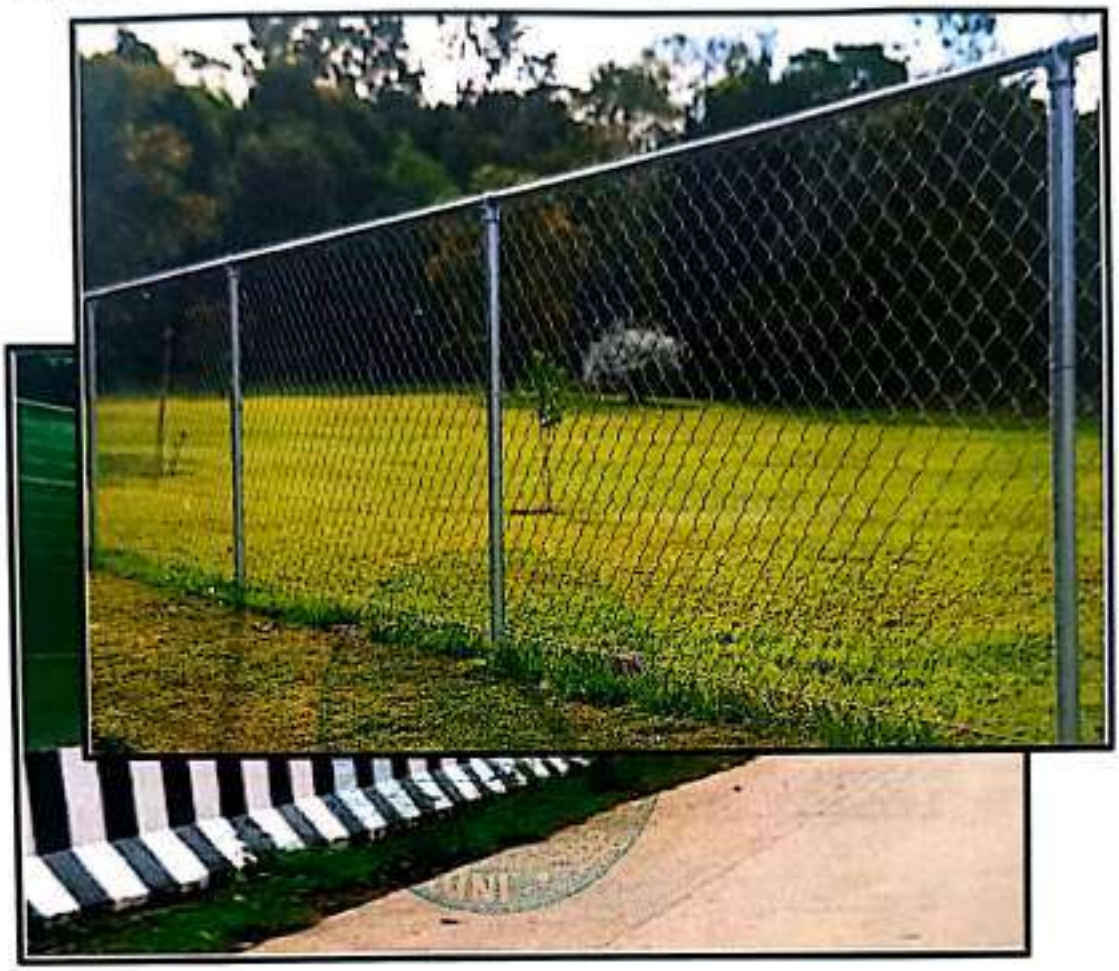

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Fig.9&10 :- Tar Fancing and Noise Barrier

Open Railway Track segment 993 mtr, which falls in tiger corridor. Hence there is wildlife movement, in which we have proposed six structures (box culverts) for cross movement of Wild animals. The height of the structures ranging from 3.00 to 5.0 m is as per the height of the proposed railway track, and adequate for animal movement. No realignment or change in height is required to meet the height requirement of the mitigation measures.

The total segment length is 997.331 mtr. Minimum length required for opening is worked out.

a Proposed structures and Level crossing openings:

i) Structure No 3x5.5 RCC Box

ii) Underpass structure No 3x5.5 RCC Box

iii) Underpass structure No 3x5.5 RCC Box

iv) Natural drain structure No 3x5.5 RCC Box

v) Structure No 3x5.5 RCC Box

vi) Structure No 3x5.5 RCC Box

The opening of RCC Boxes of span 5.50mx3.0m should be fitted for LWR (Long Welded Rail) Track which is the requirement of the Railway Track as per Permanent Way Manual.

Segment II: Open Railway ine

Chainage 701+100 to 702+539 Km.

This segment also falls within Eco Sensitive Zone. Land use along this segment is mostly agricultural fields and human settlements to the west, east, south direction. Hence no wildlife sought in this part. No mitigation will be taken expect tar fencing and noise barrier in this portion.

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Fig 11:- Open line falls in ESZ

b. Fencing

Fences are generally provided along linear infrastructure such as railway lines to prevent animal mortality by passing vehicles or trains. Fences are best used in combination with properly located wildlife crossing structures to allow animal movement, and cattle guards to prevent instances of animals getting trapped between parallel fences.

(i) Fencing is not proposed to be provided at that location where a high formation/ embankment up to 7m height with side slope of 2:1 is available, which is difficult for the animal to access and existing openings like bridges and RUBs in this area.

(ii) Since the region also has high human density with agricultural land on both sides of the track, the concept of fencing the entire stretch does not appear feasible.

c. Modification of culverts in identified wildlife areas:

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MITIGATION PLAN

The height of all box culverts in the three priority mitigation zones are increased to the full extent possible i.e., additional surcharge is accommodated in the height.

Ledges:

Additional features on crossing structures such as walkways or planks/ledges/shelves are installed on the interior walls of underpasses/crossing and/or drainage structures, to encourage

mammals to use culverts built on natural drainage sites (WII, 2016). These structures help animals use the structures in seasons when the culverts may be inundated with water.

Ledges/shelves along the inner walls of all crossing and drainage structures will be constructed for use by small mammals. These structures extend up to the exit of the structures and are brought to ground level.

The long openings for animal crossings are already proposed. In small openings like drain and culverts meant for surface runoff/floods cannot be provided with ledges since they can obstruct the water flow and flowing trees/debris /planks etc., during flood and can be entangled within the culverts/drains which is dangerous to the Railway structure and thus potential cause for breaches.

d. No construction debris will be dumped in streams, natural drainages and water holes. Water from these natural sources will not be used for construction purposes. This will be followed.

e. The divisions between a set of two or more box culverts and underpasses are pillar type instead of wall-type. Pillar-type divisions design for culverts (Source: WII, 2016).

f. On-site construction activities should include provisions of noise-reduction measures such as noise attenuation barriers and noise-reduction devices to reduce noise from machinery,

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especially in the zones identified as priority zones for faunal presence. This will be ensured. The noise barrier pic in figure 7.

Methodology Adopted for the Proposed Mitigation Measures

1. Mitigation measures mentioned above are proposed based on the Draft Report submitted by WLW/Buldhana as "Mitigation Measures for the Akola-Khandwa railway Guage Conversion Project passing through Telepathy Tiger Corridor and Eco-Sensitive Zone of Wan Wildlife Sanctuary, It is an extension of the Melghat Tiger Reserve."

2. The minimum openings of 3.00x5.50 mtr of segment length is proposed for opening for animal crossings including the existing drain and road crossings which will be the integral part of the structures for Mitigation measure.

3. The structures for Mitigation measures are proposed to be located such a way that the adequate height for animal movement is made available. The opening is in the form of a continuous long stretch so the animal can easily visualize the crossing path from long distance.

4. The proposed segments of wildlife and eco-sensitive zones falls on the open Railway Track portion.

5. The Opening for Animal crossings is proposed keeping in mind the rules/guidelines for laying the Railway track and Indian Railway Bridge Manual for Construction of Bridges.

6. The Noise barrier proposal for high bank is more than 7m height with side slope of 2:1 may not be required, since it is difficult for the animals to access Track due to its height. However at the required location the noise barrier will be provided.

7. The Concrete structure instead of steel structure as proposed for tiger crossings are adopted to reduce the noise pollution in the area thereby causing disturbance to the animals. (More

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noise is generated through steel structure during movement of train). Further, the RCC Boxes is having RDSO approved drawing, easy to construct and handle, reducing the time of construction and economical in comparison to the steel structure.

9. The openings for animal crossings are already proposed. The small openings like drain and bridges meant for surface runoff/floods cannot be provided with ledges since they reduce the waterway and they can obstruct the water flow and flowing trees/debris /planks etc., during flood and can be entangled within the bridge which is dangerous to the Railway structure and thus potential cause for breaches.

Abstract of Compliance of wildlife Warden/Buldhana on Akola-Khandwa GC Project

1. Structure for mitigation measures i.e. Opening for Animal Crossings.

Segment	Chainage	Segment Length in mtr.	Wild life staff Recommendation	Proposed by SCR
Tunnel	670+150 to 675+193.08	5043.08	No recommendation	Protection with noise barrier/Tar Facing
Open Line	676+502.669 to 677+500	997.331	3 Structures (Box Culverts) proposed	6 Structures (Box Culverts) proposed
Open Line	701+100 to 702+539	1439	No recommendation	Protection with noise barrier/Tar Facing

S.N.	Wildlife department Recommendation	Compliance by South Central Railway

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MITIGATION PLAN

1	Fencing/Noise barrier of Area entire area which is passing through ESZ.	The Noise barrier proposal for high bank is more than 7m height with side slope of 2:1 may not be required, since it is difficult for the animals to access Track due to its height. However at the required location the noise barrier will be provided. Since the region also has high human density with agriculture land on both side of the track, the concept of fencing the entire stretch does not appear feasible
2	Modification of culverts in identified wildlife areas: Increase in Dimensions-The height of all box culverts in the three priority mitigation zones are increased to the full extent possible i.e., additional surcharge is accommodated in the height.	Noted
3	Ledges to provide at drainage and culverts	The openings for animals are already proposed. In small openings like drain and culverts meant for surface runoff/floods cannot be provided with ledges since they can obstruct the water flow and flowing trees/debris/planks etc., during flood and can be entangled within the culverts which is dangerous to the Railway structures, thus, potential cause for breaches.
4	No construction debris will be dumped in streams, natural drainages and waterholes. Water from these natural sources will not be used for construction purposes. This will be followed.	Noted
5	The divisions between a set of two or more box culverts and underpasses are pillar-type instead of wall-type. This is for Roads which is noted.	Noted, this is for Roads.

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MITIGATION PLAN

6	On-site construction activities should include provisions of noise-reduction measures such as noise attenuation barriers and noise-reduction devices to reduce noise from machinery, especially in the zones identified as priority zones for faunal presence. This will be ensured.	Noted

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Proposals recommended by SC-NBWL involving Melghat Tiger Reserve, Maharashtra

S.No	**Subject**	**Date of Clearance**	**Area in Ha**
1.	Proposal for use of 0.06426 ha of land from Melghat Tiger Reserve for construction of Ruipathar village water supply scheme Tq chikhaldara under Jal Jivan schemeFP/MH/WATER/6709/2022.	Recommended in 81st SC NBWL meeting held on 21st December, 2024	0.06426
2.	Proposal for use of 0.07 ha of land from Melghat Tiger Reserve for construction of Hatru village water supply scheme Tq chikhaldara under Jal Jivan scheme-FP/MH/WATER/6707/2022	Recommended in 81st SC NBWL meeting held on 21st December, 2024	0.07
3.	Proposal for use of 2.07 ha of non-forest land situated in the Pench TR to Melghat TR Corridor. or permission of Mining / Quarrying in Survey No. 178, Village Selgaon (Lawane,), Taluka Karanja, District-Wardha in the State of Maharashtra. WL/MH/MIN/QRY/464915/2024	Recommended in 81st SC NBWL meeting held on 21st December, 2024	2.07
4.	Proposal for use of 1.92 ha of non-forest land situated in the Pench Tiger Reserve to Melghat Tiger Reserve Corridor for permission of Mining/Quarrying in Survey No. 521, Village – Nara, Taluka – Karnaja, District – Wardha in the state of Maharashtra. WL/MH/MIN/QRY/466076/2024	Recommended in 81st SC NBWL meeting held on 21st December, 2024	1.92
5.	Proposal for use of 0.085 ha of forest land from the core zone of Melghat Tiger Reserve for reconstruction of minor bridge at Ch. 64/400 a/c Bhut Khora Nallah on Bhokarbardi-Dharni-Semadoh- Achalpur road, MSH-14, Tq. Chilkhaldara Dist. Amravati Maharashtra state FP/MH/ROAD/5561/2020 / WL/MH/ROAD/448039/2023	Recommended in 79th SC NBWL meeting held on 31st July, 2024	0.085
6.	Proposal for use of 0.02 ha of forest land from buffer area of Melghat Tiger Reserve for Installation of 4G Mobile Tower under 4G Saturation Project at Rohinkhidki (Kamod), in Buldhana District of Maharashtra WL/MH/CommPost/454248/2023	Recommended in 79th SC NBWL meeting held on 31st July, 2024	0.02
7.	Proposal for use of 1.621 ha (Forest area 0.753 ha & Non-Forest area	Recommended in 22nd SC NBWL	1.621

	0.868 ha) from buffer zone of Melghat Tiger Reserve for construction of three elevated storage reservoir and laying of underground water supply pipeline for regional rural water supply system in Gadga and 35 villages of Dharni Taluka (Distt.Amravati, Maharashtra) under Jal Jeevan Mission, Maharashtra.- WL/MH/DRKWATER/445999/2023.	meeting held on 22nd Feb, 2024	
8.	Proposal for use of 6.40 ha (0.14 ha of forest land and 6.26 ha Non-Forest land) from buffer zone of Melghat Tiger Reserve for laying of underground pipeline for Regional Rural Water Supply Scheme for Popatkhed 97 Villages Regional Rural Water Supply Scheme Tq-Akot & Telhara, Dist: - Akola, Maharashtra Under Jal Jeevan Mission, Maharashtra. WL/MH/Pipeline/446295/2023.	Recommended in 78th SC NBWL meeting held on 22nd Feb, 2024	6.40
9.	Proposal for use of 3.46 ha of land (0.28 ha of forest land and 3.18 ha of non-forest land) from buffer & ESZ of Melghat Tiger Reserve for laying of drinking pipeline on Telhara69 villages Regional Rural Water Supply Scheme Under JJM, Akola district. WL/MH/Pipeline/442397/2023	Recommended in 77th SC NBWL meeting held on 30th January, 2024.	3.46
10.	Proposal for use of 1.8461 ha of land (0.7983 ha of forestland and 1.0478 ha of non-forest land) from Buffer Zone of Melghat Tiger Reserve for laying of underground pipeline and construction of tank for Churni & 13 Villages Rural Regional Water Supply Scheme, Taluka Chikhaldara, Dist. Amravati, Maharashtra. WL/MH/DRKWATER /442224/2023	Recommended in 77th SC NBWL meeting held on 30th January, 2024	1.8461
11.	Proposal for use of 0.9586 ha of non-forest land from buffer area of Melghat Tiger Reserve for laying of drinking water pipeline and construction of water treatment plant for Jalgaon Jamod & 150 Villages Regional Rural Water Supply (Retrofitting) Scheme Tq. Jalgaon, Jamod & Sangrampur Dist.Buldhana, Maharashtra. WL/MH/Pipeline/442246/2023	Recommended in 77th SC NBWL meeting held on 30th January, 2024	0.9586

12.	Proposal for use of 0.5 ha (0.365 ha of forest land and 0.135 ha of non-forestland) from Buffer Zone of Melghat Tiger Reserve for laying of underground drinking water pipeline and construction of Water Treatment Plant and storage reservoir for Baglinga & 14 Villages Regional Rural Water SupplyScheme Tq. Chikhaldara District Amravati, Maharashtra. Page 120 of 165 77 th SCNBWL MoM held on 30th January, 2024 WL/MH/DRKWATER/442406/2023	Recommended in 77th SC NBWL meeting held on 30th January, 2024	0.5
13.	Proposal for use of 1.6464 ha of non-forest land from Buffer Zone of Melghat Tiger Reserve for laying of underground pipeline and construction of water treatment plan for regional rural water supply scheme in Balapur 69 villages under Jal Jeevan Abhiyan of Taluka - Balapur and Akola, District - Akola, Maharashtra. WL/MH/Pipeline/442493/2023	Recommended in 77th SC NBWL meeting held on 30th January, 2024	1.6464
14.	Proposal for use of 0.6345 ha of non- forest land for laying of underground drinking water supply pipeline and construction of water treatment plant from Buffer Zone of Melghat Tiger Reserve for 30 villages (retrofitting of 38villages) regional rural water supply scheme Taluka-Shegoan, Dist. Buldhana, Maharashtra under Jal Jeevan Mission. WL/MH/Pipeline/442610/2023	Recommended in 77th SC NBWL meeting held on 30th January, 2024	0.6345
15	Proposal for use of 1.68 (0.422 ha of forest land and 1.258 ha of nonforest land) from Buffer Zone of Melghat Tiger Reserve for laying of pipeline on Shahapur & 3 Villages regional water supply scheme under Jal Jeevan Mission Tq. Chikhaldara, Dist. Amravati WL/MH/DRKWATER/442592/2023	Recommended in 77th SC NBWL meeting held on 30th January, 2024	1.68
16	Proposal for use of 14.0718 ha of forest land from Pench-Bor-Melghat Tiger corridor for up-gradation of Nagpur Katol National Highway NH-353 J from existing KM 13+000 (Outer ring road, Nagpur) to 62+900 (Katol Bypass) two/ four lane with paved shoulder in state of	Recommended in 74th SC NBWL meeting held on 29th August, 2023.	14.0718

	Maharashtra in favour of National Highway Authority of India. FP/MH/ROAD/37601/2018		
	Proposal for use of 14.655 ha of land from core and buffer area of Melghat Tiger Reserve for upgradation of existing road from Makhala to Madizadap under Mukhyamantri Gram Sadak Yojana, Maharashtra. FP/MH/ROAD/41446/2019	Recommended in 74th SC NBWL meeting held on 29th August, 2023.	14.655
17	Proposal for use of 6.39 ha land from Buffer Zone of Melghat Tiger Reserve for upgradation of existing road from Jarida to Khandukheda under Mukhya Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna, Maharashtra. FP/MH/ROAD/41436/2019	Recommended in 74th SC NBWL meeting held on 29th August, 2023.	6.39
18	Proposal for use of 3.87 ha land from Buffer Zone of Melghat Tiger Reserve for upgradation of existing road from Hatru To Marita road under Mukhya Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna, Maharashtra. FP/MH/ROAD/41447/2019	Recommended in 74th SC NBWL meeting held on 29th August, 2023.	3.87
19	Proposal for use of 3.504 ha land from core and buffer zones Melghat Tiger Reserve for upgradation of existing road from Chilati Kuhi Road at Ch. 0/00 to 5/840 T. Chikhaldara under Mukhya Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna, Maharashtra. FP/MH/ROAD/41448/2019	Recommended in 74th SC NBWL meeting held on 29th August, 2023.	3.504
20	Proposal for use of 0.9286 ha of forest land from Melghat Tiger Reserve (buffer Zone of Melghat Tiger Reserve which is also final ESZ area) for construction of Rope Suspension Bridge (Skywalk) connecting Hurricane Point and Goreghat Point at Chikhaldara Hill Station, District Amravati, Maharashtra. FP/MH/Others/35309/2018	Recommended in 72nd SC NBWL meeting held on 25th April, 2023.	0.9286
21	Proposal for renovation of Chaurakund – Khopan – Kholmar road passing through Melghat Tiger Reserve, Maharashtra State	Recommended in 54th SC NBWL meeting held on 18th July, 2019	-
22	Proposal for renovation of Karanjhkeda – Hatru - Raipur – Semadoh Road (Part 3) at ch.km 26/0 to 42/0 km Chikhaldara District, Amarati length 16.0 km passing through Melghat Tiger Reserve, Maharashtra State	Recommended in 50th SC NBWL meeting held on 7th September, 2018.	-

23	Proposal for renovation of Karanjkheda Hatru Raipur Semdoh (Part II) road passing through Melghat Tiger Reserve, Maharashtra State	Recommended in 50th SC NBWL meeting held on 7th September, 2018.	-
24	Proposal for the construction of Nagpur – Mumbai Super Expressway Package-II, District Washim (Amravati Revenue Division) border by MSRDC	Recommended in 50th SC NBWL meeting held on 7th September, 2018.	-
25	Proposal for the construction of Nagpur – Mumbai Super Expressway Package-II, District Wardha / Amravati border by MSRDC	Recommended in 50th SC NBWL meeting held on 7th September, 2018.	-
26	Proposal for diversion of 160.94 ha of forest land from Wan Sanctuary for Akola-Khandawa (176 km) Gauge conversion works between Railway km.645.0 to km 983.0 between Akot & Amlakhurd Railway Station passing through Wan Sanctuary of Melghat Tiger Reserve, Maharashtra of South Central Railway.	Recommended in 40th SC NBWL meeting held on 3rd January, 2017	160.94 ha
27	Proposal for Alewadi Larger Minor Irrigation project (L.M.I.P) over 273.02 ha private land in Ta. SangrampurDistt. Buldhana, Maharashtra. The project area is located within the proposed ESZ of Melghat Tiger Reserve.	Recommended in 32nd SC NBWL meeting held on 21st January, 2015	273.02 ha
28	Proposal to the Patiya Minor Irrigation Project having forest area of 9.33 ha belonging to West Melghat Division, Paratwada near Patiya village of Ta. Dharni Distt. Amravati, Maharashtra. (Outside Melghat Tiger Reserve)	Recommended in 32nd SC NBWL meeting held on 21st January, 2015	9.33 ha

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Fresh Proposals to be Discussed

Category Name - Skill Up-gradation / Vocational Training Center

S.No.	Name of the proposal
76.	Proposal for use of 0.2623 ha of forest land from Umred-Paoni-Karhandla Wildlife Sanctuary (UPKWLS) for construction of Community Center in Mouja Dongarmouda, Grampanchayat Dongarmoudaon (Samajik Kendra) at Village Dongarmouda, Taluka Kuhi in District Nagpur. WL/MH/VocTraining/479219/2024

76. Proposal No: WL/MH/VocTraining/479219/2024

1	Proposal Name	Proposal for use of 0.2623 ha of forest land from Umred-Paoni-Karhandla Wildlife Sanctuary (UPKWLS) for construction of Community Center in Mouja Dongarmouda, Grampanchayat Dongarmoudaon (Samajik Kendra) at Village Dongarmouda, Taluka Kuhi in District Nagpur.
2	Name of the protected area involved	Umred-Paoni-Karhandla Wildlife Sanctuary (UPKWLS)
3	Proposal Number	WL/MH/VocTraining/479219/2024
4	State Name	MAHARASHTRA
5	Whether the proposal is sub-judice	No
6	Area of the protected area(Ha)	18929
7	Area proposed for diversion / De-notification	0.2623
8	Total Diverted Area from Protected Area	NA
9	Status of ESZ if any	Umred Karhandla Wildlife Sanctuary – Finally notified on 16th March, 2017. ESZ extends from 130 meters to 2.5 kilometres around the sanctuary. pench Tiger Reserve. Final ESZ notification on 13.9.2017. The Eco-sensitive Zone is spread over an area of 419.40 square kilometres with an extent varying from 0.12 to 9.5 kilometres from the boundary of the Pench National Park. Navegaon-Nagzira Tiger Reserve-Final notification on 20.09.2023. The Eco-sensitive Zone shall cover an area of 2337.112 square kilometres with an extent varying from 2 kilometres to 15.3 kilometres from the boundary of the Sanctuaries and the Park.
10	Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972	No adverse impact on wildlife from this project foreseen.

11	Whether linear/non-linear	Non - Linear
12	Whether EC obtained	No
13	Name of the application Agency	vijay yashwant bante
14	Date of submission	05/06/2024
15	Total number of trees to be felled	0
16	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not	Yes
17	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	As the proposed works are in public interest and the villages mentioned in the proposal are rare areas, there is no objection to approve the proposal in the interest of diversion of 0.2623 hectares of forest land. The said proposal is necessary from the point of view of public welfare to use the said social center for the people of the village to take collective cultural programs through public participation and to provide employment opportunities to the people.
18	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Umred Paoni Karandhla WLS is home to jungle cats, sambar, barking deer, chital, Chausingha and honey badger etc. Nawegaon-Nagzira Tiger Reserve is home to tiger, Leopard, Sloth bear, wild dog, gaur, Chousinga, Spotted deer, Sambar, Porcupine, Mongoose and Grey Langur etc.
19	Violation (if any) done by the User Agency in the past?	No
20	Type of forest	PF
21	Proposed Mitigation Measures	As in S.No. 24.
22	Recommendation of the state board for wildlife	Proposal was recommended by the Standing Committee of the State Board for Wild Life in the 5th meeting held on 30th September, 2024.
23	Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden	Recommended

24	Conditions imposed by Chief Wild Life Warden	The Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal subject to the following conditions: 1. The User agency should deposit 2% of amount of project cost falling in Umred-Pouni-Karandla wildlife sanctuary for wildlife conservation and management activities of the State with Conservator of Forests & Field Director, Pench Tiger Foundation, Nagpur. 2. All steps should be taken to ensure minimum damage to the environment/wildlife habitat of the Umred-Pouni-Karandla wildlife sanctuary 3. During and after construction the user agency must ensure minimum disturbance to the wildlife in the area. 4. The user agency must comply with all conditions imposed by the Divisional Forest Officer in his report. 5. Project personnel engaged in the project work shall observe the provisions of all the existing legal provisions, especially the Environment Protection Act, 1986, Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 and rules made there under & also take all precautionary measures for conservation & protection of flora, fauna in the vicinity of the project; 6. No dumping of debris on wet lands/mud flat and forest area will be done by project proponent; 7. All the other mandatory permission from different statutory Authorities should be obtained prior to commencement of work. The work must be carried out during day time only. 8. Provision of barricading the work site during execution phase to avoid any human or wildlife mishaps. 9. Norms of Noise, Air and Water pollution to be strictly followed. 10. There shall be no blasting within Eco-sensitive zone boundaries of the National Park / Wildlife Sanctuary. 11. The project agency should construct a minimum 2.00 meters height chain link fencing along the boundary of the plot as a security measure to reduce human-wildlife conflict. 12. The project agency shall undertake eco-friendly sludge or solid waste disposal system and recycling of effluents within the said property. 13. No focusing of lights or any light beams which could disturb or alter the movement or behavior of the wildlife in the areas of Umred-Pouni-Karandla Wildlife Sanctuary landscape.

		14. It will be mandatory to plant trees in single rows at a distance of 2X2 meters on all four sides of the project site. 15. . According to Government of India letter dated 27/10/2023, the project proponent should inform/use "Call Before u Dig"(CBuD) Mobile application of Government of India, prior to undertaking any type of digging/execution. Otherwise the digging/excavation will be turned unauthorized. In the state of Maharashtra the Director (IT) of Directorate of Information Technology is state Nodal for CBuD.
25	Comments of NTCA	NTCA vide letter no.7-2/2025-NTCA dated 13th January, 2025 has recommended the proposal subject to the following mitigation measures: 1. Construction work should be permitted during daytime. No labour camps should be established inside the protected area. 2. Construction materials should be procured from outside the protected area. Construction debris should be disposed away from the protected area by the User Agency. 3. No trees should be felled for the construction of the project 4. Suitable safety provisions to be kept by the user agency to avoid accidents of animals should be kept during construction. 5. CWLW, Maharashtra should monitor the compliance of the conditions stipulated in this report at various phases of the project implementation.
26	Comments of Ministry	The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.
27	Uploaded Document	umred-paoni-karhanda wildlife sanctuary.pdf

PROPOSALS RECOMMENDED BY SC-NBWL INVOLVING UMRED-PAONI-KARHANDA WILDLIFE SANCTUARY, MAHARASHTRA.

S.No	Subject	Date of clearance	Area in Ha
1.	Proposal for use of 0.02 ha of forest land for installation of mobile tower within the core area of Umred-Paoni-Karhanda Wildlife Sanctuary in village Kavadsi, District-Bhandara, Maharashtra-WL/MH/Others/458418/ 2024	Recommended in 79th SC NBWL meeting held on 31st July, 2024	0.02
2.	Proposal for use of 82.7387 ha (3.2156 ha forest land and 79.5231 ha non- forest land) for underground laying of 18" dia Nagpur- Jharsuguda Natural Gas Pipeline along with OFC Cable across Tiger Corridor connecting Pench Tiger Reserve, Umred Paoni Karandla Sanctuary and Navegaon Nagazira Tiger Reserve and Tiger Corridors of Eastern Vidharbha Landscape in Gondiya, Maharashtra-WL/MH/Pipeline/434672/ 2023	Recommended in 78th SC NBWL meeting held on 22nd Feb, 2024	3.2156
3.	Proposal for use of 225.21 ha of land from for conversion of existing Railway Narrow Gauge line into broad gauge line from Nagbhid station to Itwari Station in the jurisdiction of Nagpur Division of South East Central Railway passing through Umred Paoni Karandhla WLS (UPK WLS) and its Eco-sensitive zone and corridors connecting Tadoba-Andhari Tiger Reserve-Pench Tiger Reserve-Navegaon-Nagazira Tiger Reserve-FP/MH/RAIL/ 6722/2022	Recommended in 77th SC NBWL meeting held on 30th January, 2024	3.091
	Total		**6.3266**

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Fresh Proposals to be Discussed

Category Name - Thermal Power

S.No.	Name of the proposal
77.	Proposal for use of 10.86 ha non-forest land in three patches from the notified ESZ of Chakrashila Wildlife Sanctuary for National Bongaigaon Thermal Power Project in Kokrajhar District, Assam The proposed site is 7 Km away from Chakrashila Wildlife Sanctuary. WL/AS/THE/448000/2023

77. Proposal No: WL/AS/THE/448000/2023 (FP/AS/THE/499/2015)

1	Proposal Name	Proposal for use of 10.86 ha non-forest land in three patches from the notified ESZ of Chakrashila Wildlife Sanctuary for National Bongaigaon Thermal Power Project in Kokrajhar District, Assam The proposed site is 7 Km away from Chakrashila Wildlife Sanctuary.
2	Name of the protected area involved	Chakrashila Wildlife Sanctuary
3	Proposal Number	WL/AS/THE/448000/2023
4	State Name	ASSAM
5	Whether the proposal is sub-judice	No
6	Area of the protected area(Ha)	NA
7	Area proposed for diversion / De-notification	NA
8	Total Diverted Area from Protected Area	0
9	Status of ESZ if any	Nil
10	Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972	Final ESZ notification on 8th April, 2021. The Eco-sensitive Zone shall be to an extent of 76.3 meter to 8.79 kilometre around the boundary of Chakrashila Wildlife Sanctuary and the area of the Eco-sensitive Zone is 251.03 square kilometres.
11	Whether linear/non-linear	NA
12	Whether EC obtained	Yes
13	Name of the application Agency	Utpal Chakrabarti
14	Date of submission	06/10/2023
15	Total number of trees to be felled	NA
16	Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the	Yes

	diversion proposal included or not	
17	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency	NA
18	Rare and endangered species found in the area	Chakrashila Wildlife Sanctuary is home to golden langur, barking deer, small Indian mongoose, leopard cat, jungle cat, leopard, common palm civet, black or Malayan giant squirrel and lesser short-nosed fruit bat etc.
19	Violation (if any) done by the User Agency in the past?	No
20	Type of forest	hghgfhgfhgfhg
21	Proposed Mitigation Measures	NA
22	Recommendation of the state board for wildlife	NA
23	Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden	The Chief Wildlife Warden has recommended the proposal subject to the condition that the user agency shall provide reasonable fund to the Wildlife Wing of Assam Forest Department for cost of impact mitigation and wildlife conservation as per the guidelines from National Board for Wildlife (NBWL).
24	Conditions imposed by Chief Wild Life Warden	NA
25	Comments of NTCA	NTCA vide letter no.7-121/2024-NTCA dated 13th January, 2025 has recommended that NBWL may constitute a committee to conduct a comprehensive site appraisal. The committee could perform the ecological evaluation of the landscape and provide recommendations for addressing any adverse impacts on the local wildlife and ecosystem. Any decision to the proposal may be undertaken based on the report submitted by the committee.
26	Comments of Ministry	New industries and expansion of existing polluting industries in the Eco-sensitive Zone shall not be permitted: Provided that non-polluting industries shall be allowed within Eco-sensitive Zone as per classification. of Industries in the guidelines issued by the Central Pollution Control Board in

		February, 2016, as amended from time to time, unless otherwise specified in this notification and in addition the non-polluting cottage industries shall be promoted.

Agenda Item No. - 6

Any Other Item with the Permission of the Chair

List of Invitees :

S.No.	Name	Designation	Mail ID
1	MS NTCA	ADGF (PT) and M.S. NTCA	*****-mef@nic.in
2	Prof. R. Sukumar	NBWL member	*****55@rediffmail.com
3	Dr. H. S. Singh	NBWL member	*****fs@gmail.com
4	NBWL member	NBWL member	*****_efst@ap.gov.in
5	Scientist E	SC E	*****mefcc@gov.in
6	Secreatary MoEFCC	Secreatary MoEFCC	*****moef@nic.in
7	IG(FC)	IG(FC)	*****mef@nic.in
8	DGF&SS	DGF&SS	*****dia@nic.in

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