TENTATIVE AGENDA OF 74TH MEETING OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL BOARD FOR WILD LIFE

Date: 29.08.2023
Time: 2:00 PM

Venue: Mahanadi Conference Hall,
INDIRA PARYAVARAN BHAWAN, JOR BAGH ROAD,
NEW DELHI - 110003

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE
INDIRA PARYAVARAN BHAWAN, JOR BAGH ROAD,
NEW DELHI - 110003

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AGENDA No. 1

74.1 Confirmation of the minutes of the 73rd Meeting of the Standing Committee of National Board for Wild Life held on 17th July, 2023

The 73rd Meeting of the Standing Committee of National Board for Wild Life was held on 17th July, 2023. The minutes of the meeting were circulated vide letter F. No. WL-6/106/2023-WL dated 7th August, 2023 amongst all the Members. Copy of the minutes is placed at **ANNEXURE-1.**

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

AGENDA No.2

74.2 ACTION TAKEN REPORT

S. No.	**Agenda Item**	**Action Taken**	**Category**
1.	Proposal for use of 12.98 ha of land from Seshachalam tiger corridor landscape between Nagarjunasagar Srisaiam Tiger Reserve (NSTR) and Sri Venkateshwara National Park for development of Samartha Sadguru Sri Kasnayana Ashramam at Jyothi Kshetram in SAKN Mandal of YSR Kadapa District, Andhra Pradesh. **FP/AP/Others/35298/2018**	The proposal is for use of 12.98 ha of land from Seshachalam tiger corridor landscape between Nagarjunasagar Srisaiam Tiger Reserve (NSTR) and Sri Venkateshwara National Park for development of Samartha Sadguru Sri Kasnayana Ashramam at Jyothi Kshetram in SAKN Mandal of YSR Kadapa District, Andhra Pradesh. The factsheet of the proposal is placed at **ANNEXURE - 2.** The proposal has been recommended by Chief Wild Life Warden, the State Board for Wild Life and the State Government. As per gazette notification, the area alienated for temple is only 0.5 acre (half an acre) and the right of way for reaching the temple into the forests is Cart track only. But the temple authorities have constructed Sathrams, Choultries, buildings etc. and BT road by	**Infrastructure**

		clearing and cutting of the existing tree growth without obtaining permissions in violation of Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 beginning from 1995 till 2013-14 when the Forest Department stopped the construction works and booked offence OR No. 130 / 2013-14 to 135 /2013-14 Dt. 22-02-2014 in Porumamilla Range of Proddatur (WL) Division. Charge sheets are also filed in the Hon'ble Courts. The cases are under trials. The proposal has been discussed in 73rd SCNBWL meeting wherein the Standing Committee decided that the State Government shall remove all the encroachments outside the area allowed for the User Agency as per the reserve forest gazette notification, take action under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 and submit the report by the next meeting. Report from the State Government is awaited. **The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the matter.**	
2.	**Tribunal On Its Own Motion Regarding Non-Compliance of EC Conditions by 2000 MW Lower Subansiri Hydel Project-O. A. 18 of 2022 in the National Green Tribunal, Eastern Zone**	The Diversion of Tale Sanctuary for Lower Subhansri Hydro Electric Project by NHPC approved by the Standing Committee in its meeting held on 6th May, 2003 with 11 conditions. After approval by the Standing Committee, the State Government filed aWrit Petition in the Hon'ble Supreme Court to review two conditions viz: i. Banning of upstream H.E. Projects on Subhansri River; and	**Court**

		ii. Declaration of whole catchment of Subhansri as Protected Area. Hon'ble Supreme Court referred the matter to the Standing Committee for reconsideration of the conditions. The Standing Committee in the 13th meeting held on 12th December, 2008 decided to recommend the proposal modifying the two conditions as follows: i. Any proposal in the upper stream of Subhansri river would be considered independently on its merit by the Standing Committee asand when submitted by the proponents. ii. State Government would declare 168 sq. kms immediately as Sanctuary and make serious efforts to bring additional 332 sq km reserved forests under the category of Conservation Reserve in consultation with MoEF. The recommendation was subject to the compliance of all other conditions, which have been made in the clearance by Supreme Court as well as in the environmental clearance given by the Ministry. National Green Tribunal, Eastern Zone Bench, Kolkata had taken suo-moto cognizance of the report published in a news article dated 4.2.2022 and has filed an O. A. 18 of 2022.	

		State Government of Arunachal Pradesh has stated that the declaration of 332 sq. km. of area as Conservation Reserve as suggested by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change is not feasible. The matter was considered by the Standing Committee in the 71st meeting held on 29.12.2022 wherein it was decided that a committee shall be constituted comprising Dr. R. Sukumar, Member, NBWL, officials from Integrated Regional Office, Shillong and Wildlife Division, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, representative of Director, Wildlife Institute of India, Dehradun and Chief Wild Life Warden, Arunachal Pradesh to carry out site inspection, examine the proposal and submit report to the Ministry. A committee was constituted by the Ministry vide office memorandum no. 1-8/2022 WL dated 6th February, 2023. The committee carried out site inspection and hearing of stakeholders from 21.02.2023 to 25.02.2023. The Committee has submitted its report on 27.03.2023 and following recommendations in order to compensate for the remaining 332 sq. km. area which was supposed to be declared as conservation reserve: 1. The Government of Arunachal Pradesh should take steps to notify the Subansiri-Dulung elephant	

		corridor within the Panir Reserved Forest and Dulung Reserved Forest and prepare and implement a management plan with the funding support from the NHPC to ensure that elephants continue to move across this critical passage. 2. The water spread area upto the full reservoir level should be declared as conservation reserve and ecotourism activities may be actively promoted. 3. Along the banks of the water spread area of the Lower Subansiri reservoir, the State Government shall explore the possibility to declare community reserves in order to meet any further shortfall up to the target of 332 sq. km. 4. The water depth and e-flow required for the key aquatic wildlife species need to be maintained during the operational phase of the project. The impact of the water flow should be monitored on yearly basis. A committee comprising members from Integrated Regional Office of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Arunachal Pradesh and Assam Forest Departments, Scientific Institutions and local NGOs may be constituted for the purpose. 5. The NHPC should provide funds for consultation with local communities as well as	

		survey and demarcation of the areas proposed for declaration as community reserves/conservation reserves as per the conditions imposed by the SCNBWL. 6. The State Government should create awareness among the people about the constitution of conservation reserves or community reserves, their management through management committees and the representation of local people in these committees. 7. The State Government should take measures to build capacity of the forest department staff including the Divisional Forest Officers and submit proposals under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Development of Wildlife Habitats and involve the local communities more for protection and management of protected areas. 8. A study may be conducted by the Wildlife Institute of India and regional scientific institutes to determine the ecological impacts of peaking due to Subansiri Lower Hydroelectric Project and NHPC should compensate for mitigation of those impacts. **The report of the Committee is placed as ANNEXURE - 3.** Hon'ble National Green Tribunal heard the matter on 27th February,	

		2023and observed that Hon'ble Supreme Court of India vide order dated 21.08.2009 has mentioned in the operative part as follows: *12. It is stated that any proposal in the upper stream of Subansiri River would be considered independently on its own merit by the Standing Committee as and when submitted by the proponents and the State Government would declare 168 sq km of reserve forest as sanctuary and make serious efforts to bring an additional area of 332 sq km reserved forest under the category of conservation reserve in consultation with MoEF.* *13. This suggestion is acceptable to the State Government and NHPC and IAs are disposed of and Conditions (ii) and (vii) are substituted by the following: (i) Any proposal in the upper stream of Subansiri River would be considered independently on its merit by the Standing Committee as and when submitted by the proponents. (ii) The State Government would declare168sq km immediately as sanctuary and make serious efforts to bring additional 332 sq km reserved forests under the category of conservation reserve in consultation with MoEF."* Hon'ble National Green Tribunal with these observations disposed of the application stating that the matter is already covered by the orders of Hon'ble Supreme Court and 168 sq km has to be included as sanctuary. There is no	

		discretion to reduce the same for any perceived difficulty so long as order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court is operative. Any pending proceedings may be finalized in the light of orders of Hon'ble Supreme Court noted above. The proposal was considered in the 72nd meeting of the Standing Committee wherein it was decided that a study would be conducted by WII to prepare a plan for ensuring that elephants continue to move across Panir Reserved Forest and Dulung Reserved Forest. Accordingly, the proposal was deferred. The proposal was again considered in 73rd meeting of the Standing Committee. After discussions, the Standing Committee decided to defer the proposal noting that the funds have not been provided by the NHPC for the study, and the Ministry shall request the NHPC to provide necessary funds to the WII at the earliest for conducting the study. The Ministry has written to the NHPC for providing necessary funds as requested by the WII. Report from the WII on the above mentioned study is awaited. **The Standing Committee may like to take a view in the matter.**	
3	Construction of an Affordable Group Housing in village Dhorka, Sector-95, Gurugram, Haryana of Signature Infra build Pvt Ltd. The project site is located in the revenue estate of Village-Dhorka, Sector-95, Gurugram, Haryana on a land	The proposal was considered by the Standing Committee in its 67th and 68th meeting. In the 68th meeting held on 30th May, 2022 wherein it was decided that the State Government officials shall provide all the details regarding the project proposal to the	**Group Housing**

	measuring 5.1125 acres - regarding. **FP/HR/Others/4493/ 2019.**	DGF&SS in person and therefore decided to defer the proposal for the next meeting. The factsheet of the proposal is placed as **ANNEXURE – 4.** The Chief Wild Life Warden, Haryana informed that he had met DGF & SS in person on 29.07.2022 and based on his directions sought certain details from the Member Secretary, Haryana State Pollution Control Board as follows: a. The Status of compliance of measures for disposal of solid waste generated by the project in terms of the provision for Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016. b. The compliance of ToR contained in the MoU signed between the agency authorized by the State Pollution Control Board and the Project Proponent. c. As whether the measures suggested in the above MoU are sufficient enough to manage the solid waste. d. As whether the agency authorized by the Haryana State Pollution Control Board is competent enough technically to handle the disposal of solid waste to be generated under the project. The Haryana State Pollution Control Board in their report forwarded by the Chief Wild Life Warden has informed that there is no concept like authorized agency for solid waste management on part of HSPCB. They have further informed that the project is under construction and there is no solid waste generated within the premises and only excavation work	

		was observed during inspection. Excavated top soil was within the premises of said construction project. The HSPCB had not received the agreement made by the unit for the disposal of the solid waste. The proposal was again considered in the 72nd meeting of the Standing Committee wherein it was decided to defer the proposal till compliance of the directions given by Standing Committee. The proposal has been discussed in 73rd meeting of the Standing Committee wherein it was noted that the proposal is under consideration of the Standing Committee since its 67th meeting but requisite compliance report from State Government is awaited. The State Government shall identify the reasons for the delay in submission of compliance report in timely manner for consideration of the Standing Committee and take action for the delay. The State Government shall take action against the User Agency if the projects have already been commenced on the site. It shall be the responsibility of the District Magistrate, Gurugram to ensure action against the violators and that no construction activities shall be carried out in violation in future. The State Government shall also submit report regarding the stoppage of further construction activities. With these directions, the Standing Committee decided to defer the proposals.	

		Report from the State Government is awaited. **The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the matter.**	
4.	Affordable Group Housing Colony Project at Revenue Estate of Village-Dhorka, Sector-95, Gurugram, Haryana by M/s Sternal Buildcon Private Limited. The total area of project site is 2.96 ha. - regarding. **FP/HR/Others/5208/2020.**	The proposal was considered by the Standing Committee in its 67th and 68th meeting. In the 68th meeting held on 30th May, 2022, the Standing Committee decided that the State Government officials shall provide all the details regarding the project proposal to the DGF&SS in person and therefore decided to defer the proposal for the next meeting. The factsheet of the proposal is placed as **ANNEXURE – 5.** The Chief Wild Life Warden, Haryana informed that he had met DGF & SS in person on 29.07.2022 and based on his directions sought certain details from the Member Secretary, Haryana State Pollution Control Board as follows: a. The Status of compliance of measures for disposal of solid waste generated by the project in terms of the provision for Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016. b. The compliance of ToR contained in the MoU signed between the agency authorized by the State Pollution Control Board and the Project Proponent. c. As whether the measures suggested in the above MoU are sufficient enough to manage the solid waste. d. As whether the agency authorized by the Haryana	**Group Housing**

		State Pollution Control Board is competent enough technically to handle the disposal of solid waste to be generated under the project. The Haryana State Pollution Control Board in their report forwarded by the Chief Wild Life Warden has informed that there is no concept like authorized agency for solid waste management on part of HSPCB. They have further informed that the project is under construction and there is no solid waste generated within the premises and only excavation work was observed during inspection. Excavated top soil was within the premises of said construction project. The HSPCB had not received the agreement made by the unit for the disposal of the solid waste. The proposal was again considered in the 72nd meeting of the Standing Committee wherein it was decided to defer the proposal till compliance of the directions given by Standing Committee. The proposal was discussed in the 73rd meeting of the Standing Committee wherein it was noted that the proposals are under consideration of the Standing Committee since its 67th meeting but requisite compliance report from State Government is awaited. The State Government shall identify the reasons for the delay in submission of compliance report in timely manner for consideration of the Standing Committee and take action for the delay. The State Government shall take action	

		against the User Agency if the projects have already been commenced on the site. It shall be the responsibility of the District Magistrate, Gurugram to ensure action against the violators and that no construction activities shall be carried out in violation in future. The State Government shall also submit report regarding the stoppage of further construction activities. With these directions, the Standing Committee decided to defer the proposals. Report from the State Government is awaited. **The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the matter.**	
5.	Proposal for use of 1.59 ha of forest land from Shikari Devi Wildlife Sanctuary for up-gradation/widening of existing jeepable road from Janjehli-Raigarh-Shikari Mata temple (Portion KM 10/400 to 16/1400 & 17/330 to 18/100) in Himachal Pradesh. **FP/HP/ROAD/5742/2021**	The proposal is for use of 1.59 ha of forest land from Shikari Devi Wildlife Sanctuary for up-gradation/widening of existing jeepable road from Janjehli-Raigarh-Shikari Mata. The proposal has been recommended by the Chief Wild Life Warden, the State Board for Wild Life and the State Government. The proposal was discussed by the Standing Committee in the 69th meeting held on 29th July, 2022 wherein the Standing Committee recommended that the proposal may be examined by the WII, Dehradun for suggesting mitigation measures. WII submitted its report vide letter dated 22nd May 2023 wherein it has been observed that the road proposal is already completed excepting blacktopping within the sanctuary area. The necessary widening through rock cutting has	**Road**

		already been done by PWD. A total of 12.826 Crores out of the total project cost of 14.50 Crores, have already been spent in constructing this road by the Himachal Pradesh PWD. In addition to the proposed 3 no's of muck dumping sites evidences of muck, rocks and boulders cut for road expansion have been dumped in the slopes all along the road and especially near the drainage structures. The calculation of the total area to be diverted from the sanctuary (1.59 ha) is wrongly calculated by the project proponent. The total diversion of area will be around 5.10 ha and not 1.59 ha as mentioned in the proposal. The proposal has been discussed in the 73rd meeting of the Standing Committee wherein it was decided to return the proposal for resubmission as there is huge variation in actual requirement and the area as per the proposal. The State Government shall take action against the violation and an action taken report with regard to the reported violations shall be submitted before the next meeting. Report from the State Government is awaited. **The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the matter.**	
7.	**Re-notifying the boundaries of Shettihalli Wildlife Sanctuary without reducing the area and extent from 700 sq km to 395.608 sq.km. Karnataka**	The proposal for re-notification / rationalization of Shettihalli Wildlife Sanctuary with an area of 395.608 sq.km excluding ~300 sq.km from the inadvertent area of 695.608 sq.km	**Alteration of Boundaries**

		was considered by Standing Committee in its 50th meeting held on 7th September, 2018. The justification provided for rationalization of the wildlife sanctuary boundaries mentioned that an area of more than 300 Sq Km comprising of townships, villages and agricultural lands was included inadvertently in the notification of the sanctuary in 1974. After discussions in the 50th meeting held on 7th September, 2018, the Standing Committee decided to recommend the proposal in principle subject to the conditions that the State Government will submit the draft notification to the MoEF&CC clearly specifying the revised boundaries prepared by the committee constituted by the State Government for the alteration of boundaries giving the justification for addition or deletion of the area. The State Government of Karnataka has submitted the draft notification vide letter dated 19.08.2022 along with the report of the boundary revision committee constituted by the State Government of Karnataka. The justifications and the recommendations provided by the committee and forwarded by the State Government include: a. The earlier boundary description is not rational and prepared without adequate ground trothing. b. The polygon area calculated as per the boundary	

		description of the original notification of 1974 is about 695.608 sq. km which is much more than the notified area of 395.608 sq. km. c. Inadvertently, agricultural lands, dwelling places, villages, township, revenue lands, lands released for rehabilitation of the people of dam submerged area have got incorporated in the sanctuary boundary owing to the original boundary descriptions. d. Most of the non forest area is situated in the fringes of the original boundary of the sanctuary. e. Inclusion of non forest areas into the sanctuary area has caused undue inconvenience to the people which results in constant confrontation with the public. f. Some of the small isolated patches of forests like sec-4 areas etc. that are located towards the fringes are not suitable to be incorporated into the proposed sanctuary boundary, owing to their small size, being isolated and the status of the settlement rights is yet to be finalized which is a prerequisite for declaration of a sanctuary. g. The realigned boundary has been proposed keeping the effective administration and management of the sanctuary in view.	

		The proposal was discussed in the 72nd meeting of the Standing Committee held on 25.04.2023 wherein the Standing Committee decided that meeting may be held with the Chief Wild Warden, officials of the Ministry, State Government officials and expert members to examine the new proposed boundaries of Shettihalli Wildlife Sanctuary. A meeting was conducted as directed by the Standing Committee on 30.05.2023 wherein the participants decided that Dr. R. Sukumar, Member, NBWL along with representative of NTCA would have discussion in the office of the Chief Wild Life Warden, Karnataka. Accordingly, a meeting was organized in the office of Chief Wild Life Warden, Karnataka on 02.06.2023 wherein Dr. Sukumar, Assistant Inspector General of Forests, Regional Officer, South Zone, NTCA, Chief Wild Life Warden, Karnataka, Additional Principal Chief Conservator of Forests (Wildlife), Chief Conservator of Forests, Shivamogga Circle, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Wildlife, Shivamogga participated. As the proposed option takes care of the connectivity issue, Dr. Sukumar and NTCA representative agreed to the proposition of bringing the said areas under the buffer zone of Bhadra Tiger Reserve recommended the proposal of re-notification of the boundary of Shettihalli Wildlife Sanctuary as proposed with a condition that excluding the habitations and revenue lands,	

		Chordenahalli SF and Kaitotlu MF shall be notified as part of buffer area of Bhadra Tiger Reserve. The proposal was again discussed in the 73rd meeting of the Standing Committee wherein it was decided that the State Government shall take immediate steps to settle rights and claims in the forest areas near the Shettihalli Sanctuary, and submit report before the next meeting. Accordingly, the proposal was deferred. Report from the State Government is awaited. **The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the matter.**	
8.	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 Maharashtra in favour of National Highway Authority of India. **FP/MH/ROAD/37601/2018**	The proposal is for use of 14.0718 ha of forest land from Pench-Bor-Melghat Tiger corridor for upgradation 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 Maharashtra in favour of National Highway Authority of India. The factsheet of the proposal is placed as **ANNEXURE - 6.** The proposal was discussed in the 72nd meeting of the Standing Committee wherein The proposal was recommended in principle. However, it was decided that a virtual meeting would be held with WII, the expert members of SCNBWL and NTCA for re-examination of the animal passage plan. Final approval will be given after the members are satisfied	**Road**

		with the proposed animal passage plan. The Ministry requested the Director, WII and the State Forest Department to carry out site inspection and submit report. The site visit committee comprising of Conservator of Forests, Nagpur, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Nagpur, General Manager (T) and Project Director, NHAI, Representative of WII and Representative of NTCA carried out the site inspection on 22.07.2023. The Chief Wild Life Warden, Maharashtra forwarded the site inspection report to the Ministry vide his letter dated 25.07.2023. The recommendations of the Site Inspection Committee are as under: i. In two structures, the height recommended was 4m/4.5m. In line with all the other structures the height of these structures shall also be kept as 5m to have uniformity. ii. At chainage 40+460, minor bridge height is recommended as 4.5 m which needs to be changed to 5m. iii. In case of SI. No. 22, Ch. 42.700, minor bridge the recommended length is 24m and height is 5m. Looking to the site condition, it is felt that the length of the minor bridge be increased by Sm by increasing one span. iv. Re-alignment of NH-353J between chainage	

		54+075 & 55+800 has been proposed by WIl & agency also has agreed upon, Animal underpass will be constructed and on the animal underpass while sound & height barriers will be constructed along with many others box culverts. The barriers should be preferably painted in camouflage colour. All other recommendations of the WII are found suitable to the ground scenario in order and may be accepted. NHAI has consented to the suggestions made as above. As decided by the Standing Committee, a meeting of the expert members of the Standing Committee, representatives of WII and NTCA was held on 2nd August, 2023 wherein all the members expressed their satisfaction with the animal passage plan and the recommendations made by the Site Inspection Committee. The summary record of discussions in the meeting held on 2nd August, 2023 is placed as **ANNEXURE – 7. The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the matter**	
9.	Proposal for diversion of 82.54 ha of land [i.e. for construction of Golf Course (42.14 ha) and Resort (40.40 ha)] falling within the Eco-Sensitive Zone of Keibul Lamjao National Park and Khongjaingamba Ching Sanctuary for the proposed Loktak Lake Eco-Tourism	The proposal for diversion of 82.54 ha of land [i.e. for construction of Golf Course (42.14 ha) and Resort (40.40 ha)] falling within the Eco-Sensitive Zone of Keibul Lamjao National Park and Khongjaingamba Ching Sanctuary for the proposed Loktak Lake Eco-Tourism Project of Tourism Department, Manipur was	**Tourism infrastructure**

	Project of Tourism Department, Manipur **FP/MN/Others/5539/2020**	considered by the Standing Committee its 67th and 68th meetings. The factsheet of the proposal is placed as **ANNEXURE – 8.** The Standing Committee its 68th meeting held on 30th May 2022 had decided that the State Government of Manipur shall organise a two-day joint meeting of Wildlife Division and Wetlands Division of the Ministry, IIT Roorkee, State Forest Department, Manipur and State Pollution Control Board, Manipur in the month of July to discuss the wise use plan of Loktak Wetland. State Government of Manipur organized an online meeting on "Wise Use Plan of Loktak Wetland, Manipur and construction of Golf Course & Resort" held on 6th October 2022 under the Chairmanship of the Addl.Chief Secretary (Forest, Environment &CC), Manipur. The following actions were decided in the said meeting: a. Loktak Development Authority (LDA) may pursue the matter with MoEF&CC for obtaining approval to the draft Wise Use Plan/Integrated Management Plan of Loktak Lake. b. The MoEFF&CC shall examine the draft wise use plan of the Loktak Wetland submitted by LDA for according approval at an early date. c. A copy of the record of discussion shall be provided to the Wildlife Division, MoEF&CC, Govt. of India for further necessary action.	

		d. Tourism Department to inform about the status of the proposed Eco-Tourism Project/Eco-restoration activities. The proposal was considered in the 72nd meeting of the Standing Committee wherein it was decided that a meeting may be convened in Manipur to discuss the proposal with officials of the State Forest Department, Loktak Development Authority and other stakeholders. The proposal was again considered in the 73rd meeting wherein it was decided to defer the proposal till the meeting is convened in Manipur to discuss the proposal with officials of the State Forest Department, Loktak Development Authority and other stakeholders. The meeting could not be conducted in Manipur due to unforeseen circumstances. **The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the matter.**	
10.	Proposed Silica Sand mining project ML.No.09/2003 (Area 4.2682 Ha) in village-Manoharpura, Tehsil, district-Karauli of M/s Rama Minerals. **FP/RJ/MIN/4863/2020**	The proposal is for use of 4.2682 ha Silica Sand mining project ML.No.09/2003 (Area 4.2682 Ha) in village Manoharpura, Tehsil, district-Karauli of M/s Rama Minerals. Proposed site is 5.1 Km away from the Kaila Devi Wildlife Sanctuary (WLS) which is a part of Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve. The factsheet of the proposal is placed as **ANNEXURE - 9.** The proposal was considered in the 70th meeting held on 13th October, 2022 wherein the Standing Committee decided to defer the proposal till the submission of proposal for declaration ESZ around	**Mining**

		Ranthambore Tiger Reserve. The Standing Committee also directed that a cumulative impact study be carried out by Wildlife Institute of India in order to determine areas where mining can be allowed around Ranthambore Tiger Reserve. The Wildlife Institute of India submitted the report with the following recommendations: a. Mining leases not falling within ESZ or wildlife corridors may only be extended/ permitted after commissioning detailed site-specific and cumulative (wherever relevant) environment and biodiversity impact studies. b. All mining leases-either currently operational or pending statutory appraisal-located within the legally valid ESZ and in wildlife corridors may be rejected; it is also important that the ESZs of RTR, RVTR and NCSP, Rajasthan are finalised as early as possible following existing guidelines on the matter and as per relevant orders of higher courts of judicature in this regard. c. Similarly, all mining leases-either currently operational or pending appraisal-located within the occurrence/ suitable habitat zones of globally threatened and Sch. I species of prime conservation concern such as tiger, leopard, caracal, wolf, dhole, sloth bear,	

		Indian pangolin etc. may not be positively appraised to allow for wildlife use of these areas. d. Mining leases not falling within ESZ or wildlife corridors may only be extended/permitted after commissioning detailed site-specific and cumulative (wherever relevant) environment and biodiversity impact studies. The report received from the Wildlife Institute of India is placed as **ANNEXURE – 10.** The proposal was considered in the 72nd meeting and in 73rd meeting of the Standing Committee wherein the Standing Committee decided to defer the proposal as the essential details regarding the declaration of the ESZ around Ranthambore Tiger Reserve were awaited from the State Government. The revised proposal for the declaration of the ESZ around Ranthambore Tiger Reserve has been received from the State Government and the same has been concurred by NTCA vide their letter dated 31.07.2023. As the boundary is overlapping National Gavial Sanctuary (Chambal) in Karauli District which also overlaps with the border of Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh, the State Government has been requested to provide the details of the consultations made with the State Government of	

		Madhya Pradesh in accordance with the guidelines of the Ministry regarding declaration of the ESZ dated 9.2.2011. **The Standing Committee may like to take a view in the matter.**	
11.	Proposed Richhoti silica sand and masonry stone mine M.L.No.06/1982 M/s Kumar Herbals & Silica, Rajasthan. **FP/RJ/MIN/5863/2021**	The proposal is for use of 23.1726 ha Richhoti silica sand and masonry stone mine M.L.No.06/1982 M/s Kumar Herbals & Silica, Rajasthan. Proposed site is 8.2 Km away from the Kaila Devi Wildlife Sanctuary which is part of Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve (RTR). The factsheet of the proposal is placed as **ANNEXURE – 11.** The proposal was considered in the 70th meeting held on 13th October, 2022 wherein the Standing Committee decided to defer the proposal till the submission of proposal for declaration ESZ around Ranthambore Tiger Reserve. The Standing Committee also directed that a cumulative impact study be carried out by Wildlife Institute of India in order to determine areas where mining can be allowed around Ranthambore Tiger Reserve. The Wildlife Institute of India submitted the report with the following recommendations: a. Mining leases not falling within ESZ or wildlife corridors may only be extended/ permitted after commissioning detailed site-specific and cumulative (wherever relevant)	**Mining**

		environment and biodiversity impact studies. b. All mining leases-either currently operational or pending statutory appraisal-located within the legally valid ESZ and in wildlife corridors may be rejected; it is also important that the ESZs of RTR, RVTR and NCSP, Rajasthan are finalised as early as possible following existing guidelines on the matter and as per relevant orders of higher courts of judicature in this regard. c. Similarly, all mining leases-either currently operational or pending appraisal-located within the occurrence/ suitable habitat zones of globally threatened and Sch. I species of prime conservation concern such as tiger, leopard, caracal, wolf, dhole, sloth bear, Indian pangolin etc. may not be positively appraised to allow for wildlife use of these areas. d. Mining leases not falling within ESZ or wildlife corridors may only be extended/permitted after commissioning detailed site-specific and cumulative (wherever relevant) environment and biodiversity impact studies. The report received from the Wildlife Institute of India is placed as **ANNEXURE – 10.**	

		The proposal was considered in the 72nd meeting and in 73rd meeting of the Standing Committee wherein the Standing Committee decided to defer the proposal as the essential details regarding the declaration of the ESZ around Ranthambore Tiger Reserve were awaited from the State Government. The revised proposal for the declaration of the ESZ around Ranthambore Tiger Reserve has been received from the State Government and the same has been concurred by NTCA vide their letter dated 31.07.2023. As the boundary is overlapping National Gavial Sanctuary (Chambal) in Karauli District which also overlaps with the border of Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh, the State Government has been requested to provide the details of the consultations made with the State Government of Madhya Pradesh in accordance with the guidelines of the Ministry regarding declaration of the ESZ dated 9.2.2011. **The Standing Committee may like to take a view in the matter.**	
12.	Proposal for use of 4.239 ha land from National Chambal Ghariyal Sanctuary for construction of Kaliteer Lift Scheme to provide drinking water to 483 villages of 4 tehsils of Dholpur District, (Basedi, Sarmathura, Badi and Saipau), Dholpur Town, Rajasthan. **FP/RJ/WATER/150690/2021**	The proposal is for use of 4.239 ha land from National Chambal Ghariyal Sanctuary for construction of Kaliteer Lift Scheme to provide drinking water to 483 villages of 4 tehsils of Dholpur District, (Basedi, Sarmathura, Badi and Saipau), Dholpur Town, Rajasthan. The factsheet of the proposal is placed as **ANNEXURE - 12.**	**Drinking Water**

		The proposal was first considered in the 72nd meeting of the Standing Committee held on 25.04.2023. A committee was constituted by the Ministry in accordance with the decision taken in the 70th meeting of the Standing Committee held on 13.10.2022 to prescribe the minimum flow in the Chambal river that should be maintained for the conservation of Dolphins and associated species in the river Chambal. The committee held its 1st meeting on 1st December, 2022 under the Chairmanship of Addl. Director General of Forests (Wildlife). The Committee decided that WII in coordination with CWC conduct a comprehensive study based on the flow rate and water level in the Chambal River and submit an interim report in May 2023. The proposal was discussed in the 72nd meeting of the Standing Committee held on 25.04.2023. The proposal was deferred by the Standing Committee till an interim report is submitted by WII. The proposal was again discussed in 73rd SCNBWL meeting. After discussions, the Standing Committee decided to defer the proposal to the next meeting for examination of the interim report submitted by the WII. WII has submitted the interim report on 13.07.2023. In the report, it is mentioned that as per the current data available and scientific understanding, the current water availability is minimal available for sustenance of aquatic wildlife any more water drawl will have a serious impact	

		on biodiversity of Chambal river. The project proponent needs to provide data in ten daily series requirement for proposed monsoon months, projected ten year change in demand also to be provided. There is also a need to understand the mechanism of legal binding in place to ensure that water is drawn only during monsoon season. No construction of township or colony should be permitted as it adversely impacts the Chambal sanctuary and will irreplaceably damage the ecosystem. Current water availability in Parvati and Ramsagar dam sites needs to be assessed and data shared regarding water availability. Data on dependency of agriculture and drinking water of people on these dams should be provided in ten daily series of year round data for the past ten years or since construction of dam. Additionally, several lift schemes are operating and proposed in MP and Rajasthan, and there is an urgent need to do holistic assessment of water drawl, before additional water drawl can be done. **The Standing Committee may like to take a view in the matter.**	
13.	Proposal for use of 1.018 ha of land from core zone of Kawal Tiger Reserve for construction of BT road from Vanjariguda to Geethabanda from 0/0 to 2/958 of Lingapur Mandal, Kawal RF of Asifabad Forest Division of KB Asifabad district, Telangana. **FP/TG/ROAD/119580/2021**	The Standing Committee was informed that the proposal is for use of 1.018 ha of land from core zone of Kawal Tiger Reserve for construction of BT road from Vanjariguda to Geethabanda from 0/0 to 2/958 of Lingapur Mandal, Kawal RF of Asifabad Forest Division of KB Asifabad district, Telangana. The factsheet of the	**Road**

		proposal is placed as **ANNEXURE - 13.** The proposal was discussed in 73rd meeting of the Standing Committee wherein it was decided that a committee comprising of Director, GEER Foundation, Member, NBWL, representative from NTCA, representative from WII and representative from Regional Office of the Ministry, Chennai shall carry out site inspection of the project area submit report. The committee submitted following observations and recommendations: i) It has been observed by the Committee that the construction of the road has been taken up without taking necessary approvals under relevant provisions of Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 and Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 pertaining to recognition of RoW. The Village Vanjaraguda and Geethabanda are mentioned on SOI Topo Sheet 56/14/4 of 1985 surveyed in 1973-74 and 1975-76. The road under instant proposal was constructed in the year 2021 by the villagers themselves and is not explicitly mentioned in the Gazette notifications of Kawal RF and Kawal Tiger Reserve and no RoW was recognized.	

		ii) The Committee observed that Vanjariguda is well connected with Lingapur Mandal via BT road. The instant proposal is for upgradation of 1.8 km earthen road beyond Vanjariguda upto Geethabanda. iii) The village Geethabanda is an outcome of encroachment of about 20 families from Vanjariguda enclosure which has been regularized by RoFR. iv) The Committee is of the opinion that the upgradation of the existing road is likely to enhance vulnerability for the area since it might encourage further encroachments in Geethabanda village. Moreover, with the area's proximity to excellent teak forests near Jannaram, the expansion of the road network might result in timber trafficking. v) Moreover, the current road is adequately motorable if it is maintained periodically as and when required by the User Agency. Converting this to BT may result into further topographical destabilization. Moreover, given the stream dynamics in the area, the Committee also	

		felt that the BT road, if upgraded, is likely to be subject to annual flooding and inundation during rainy seasons. vi) In light of these, the Committee suggests a 'status quo' to be maintained for this road subject to periodical maintenance with gravels as and when required by the User Agency. The Animal Passage Plan proposed by TSFD, therefore, does not hold applicable. **The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.**	
14.	Proposal for use of 7.385 ha of land (1.64 ha falling in core area of Kawal TR and 5.745 ha area falling in Buffer area of Kawal Tiger Reserve) for construction of BT road from Mangi to Dampur from km 0/0 to 10/098 Tiryani Mandal, Tiryani of KB Asifabad distt, Telangana in favour of Executive Engineer, R&B division, Telangana **FP/TG/ROAD/119549/2021**	The Standing Committee was informed that the proposal is for use of 7.385 ha of land (1.64 ha falling in core area of Kawal TR and 5.745 ha area falling in Buffer area of Kawal Tiger Reserve) for construction of BT road from Mangi to Dampur from km 0/0 to 10/098 Tiryani Mandal, Tiryani of KB Asifabad distt, Telangana in favour of Executive Engineer, R&B division. The factsheet of the proposal is placed as **ANNEXURE - 14.** The proposal was discussed in 73rd meeting of the Standing Committee wherein it was decided that a committee comprising of Director, GEER Foundation, Member, NBWL, representative from NTCA, representative from WII and representative from Regional Office of the Ministry, Chennai shall carry out site	**Road**

		inspection of the project area submit report. The committee submitted following observations and recommendations: i) It has been observed by the Committee that the road under instant proposal is not physically existing in the field. However, it is not explicitly mentioned in the Gazette notifications of Kawal RF and Tiryani RF and of Kawal Tiger Reserve and no RoW was recognized. ii) During an interaction in the field, it has been learnt by the Committee that the current proposal has been withdrawn by the project proponent in light of a letter received from Superintendent of Police, KB Asifabad (letter C. No. 16 /NIB/KBM-ASE/2022, Date:03.08.2022) raising concerns about fragmentation of forests likely to be caused by this upgradation. iii) In this context, the project proponent has identified an alternative alignment (14.99 km) in between Mangi and Dampur via Thukkuguda and Thatiguda for a new road passing through buffer of Kawal Tiger Reserve. iv) The User Agency is already working on a	

		proposal of road construction in between Mangi and Thatiguda. The Committee recommended submission of a consolidated proposal for the construction of the entire stretch of the road in between Mangi and Dampur via Thatiguda and Thukkuguda. v) The Committee also recommended that DFO, KB Asifabad should carry out a joint site inspection and suggest appropriate animal passage plans and other mitigation measures in adherence to WII Guidelines applicable in tiger landscapes. **The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.**	
15.	Proposal for use of 1.5891 ha of forest land from core zone of Kawal Tiger Reserve for widening and upgradation of existing road from R&B road to Morriguda to Kawal RF of Utnoor FDPT Forest division of Adilabad district, Telangana. **FP/TG/ROAD/143149/2021**	The Standing Committee was informed that the proposal is for use of 1.5891 ha of forest land from core zone of Kawal Tiger Reserve for widening and upgradation of existing road from R&B road to Morriguda to Kawal RF of Utnoor FDPT Forest division of Adilabad district, Telangana. The factsheet of the proposal is placed as **ANNEXURE - 15.** The proposal was discussed in the 73rd meeting of the Standing Committee wherein it was decided that a committee comprising of Director, GEER Foundation, Member, NBWL, representative fromNTCA, representative from WII	**Road**

		and representative from Regional Office of the Ministry, Chennai shall carry out site inspection of the project area submit report. The committee submitted following observations and recommendations: i) The Committee observed that the current road is adequately motorable if it is maintained periodically as and when required. Converting this to BT may result into further topographical destabilization. ii) Moreover, number of beneficiaries to be benefitted by upgradation of this road is relatively low (about a human population of 1,500 within 2 hamlets). iii) It has been observed by the Committee that the construction of the road has happened without taking necessary approvals under relevant provisions of Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 and Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 pertaining to recognition of RoW. The road under instant proposal was constructed in the year 2004-2005 under PMGSY Scheme and is not explicitly mentioned in the Gazette notifications of Kawal RF and Kawal Tiger Reserve and no RoW was recognized. The Standing	

		Committee of NBWL may like to take a cognizance of this. iv) The Committee, therefore, suggests a 'status quo' to be maintained for this road subject to periodical maintenance with gravels as and when required by User Agency. The Animal Passage Plan proposed by TSFD, therefore, does not hold applicable. **The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.**	
16.	Proposal for use of 0.3893 ha of forest land from Core Zone of Kawal Tiger Reserve for widening of existing road from earthen road to BT standards from R&B road to Kosagutta in Pembimandal of Nirmal District, Telangana. **FP/TG/ROAD/40176/2019.**	The Standing committee was informed that the proposal is for use of 0.3893 ha of forest land from Core Zone of Kawal Tiger Reserve for widening of existing road from earthen road to BT standards from R&B road to Kosagutta in Pembimandal of Nirmal District, Telangana. The factsheet of the proposal is placed as **ANNEXURE - 16.** The proposal was in the 73rd meeting of the Standing Committee wherein it was decided that a committee comprising of Director, GEER Foundation, Member, NBWL, representative from NTCA, representative from WII and representative from Regional Office of the Ministry, Chennai shall carry out site inspection of the project area submit report.	**Road**

		The committee submitted following observations and recommendations: i) It has been observed by the Committee that the construction of the road has without taking necessary approvals under relevant provisions of Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 and Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 pertaining to recognition of RoW. The road under the instant proposal was constructed in the year 2018-2019 by the villagers themselves and is not explicitly mentioned in the Gazette notifications of Itkial RF and Kawal Tiger Reserve and no RoW was recognized. ii) The Committee observed that approximately 650 m of the road is existing as earthen while either ends of the road in between Kosagutta T-junction (R&B Road) and the village has been made BT. iii) In light of this, the Committee recommended upgradation of the existing stretch to a BT road. iv) The Committee perused the animal passage plan proposed by TSFD and found that two underpasses of 30 m (span) each with 100 m fencing on both sides of	

		the structures may not be essential considering the disturbances it is likely to create during the construction phase. The Committee, therefore, suggests further rationalization of the passage plan. Instead of the proposed plan, the user agency should reinforce the existing water passageway as an animal underpass as per WII guidelines applicable for tiger landscapes. v) The entire section of the road in between the Kosagutta T junction (R&B Road) and Kosagutta village should be fortified with speed breakers at regular intervals in consultation with Forest Department where animal crossings are maximum. **The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.**	
17.	Proposal for use of 1.3574 ha of forest land from buffer zone of Kawal Tiger Reserve for up-gradation and widening of the existing earthen road to BT standard from R/F Ervachinthal to Dattojipet upto Gangapur of Khanapur Mandal in Nirmal district, Telangana **FP/TG/ROAD/40354/2019**	The proposal is for use of 1.3574 ha of forest land from buffer zone of Kawal Tiger Reserve for up-gradation and widening of the existing earthen road to BT standard from R/F Ervachinthal to Dattojipet upto Gangapur of Khanapur Mandal in Nirmal district, Telangana. The factsheet of the proposal is placed as **ANNEXURE - 17.** The proposal was discussed in 73rd meeting of the Standing Committee wherein it was decided	**Road**

		to **defer** the proposal till the submission of appropriate action taken report by the State Government against the officials responsible for violations and the action taken report under Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 and Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. The report from the State Government is awaited. **The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.**	
18.	Proposal for use of 2.983 ha of forest land from buffer zone of Kawal Tiger Reserve for construction of BT road from Pangidi to Madhura thanda from km 0/0 to 2/859 via Chinnadoba, Peddadoba, Somuguda and Bajipet villages of Sirpur(U) mandal, Chorpally RF of Asifabad Forest Division of KB Asifabad district, Telangana. **FP/TG/ROAD/119562/2021**	The Standing Committee was informed that the proposal is for use of 2.983 ha of forest land from buffer zone of Kawal Tiger Reserve for construction of BT road from Pangidi to Madhura thanda from km 0/0 to 2/859 via Chinnadoba, Peddadoba, Somuguda and Bajipet villages of Sirpur (U) mandal, Chorpally RF of Asifabad Forest Division of KB Asifabad district, Telangana. The factsheet of the proposal is placed as **ANNEXURE - 18.** The proposal was in the 73rd meeting of the Standing Committee wherein it was decided to **defer** the proposal till the submission of appropriate action taken report by the State Government against the officials responsible for violations and the action taken report under Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 and Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. The Chief Wild Life Warden, Telangana vide letter dated 22.08.2023 has informed that disciplinary action has been	**Road r**

		initiated against two Forest Beat Officers. **The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.**	
19.	Proposal for use of 4.0555 ha of forest land from Pakhal Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of BT road from Cheruvumunda Thanda to Doravari Vempally in Gudur WLM Division of Mahabubabad district, Telangana under PMGSY. **FP/TG/ROAD/122827/2021**	The Standing committee was informed that the proposal is for use of 4.0555 ha of forest land from Pakhal Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of BT road from Cheruvumunda Thanda to Doravari Vempally in Gudur WLM Division of Mahabubabad district, Telangana under PMGSY. The factsheet of the proposal is placed as **ANNEXURE - 19.** The proposal was in the 73rd meeting of the Standing Committee wherein it was decided to **defer** the proposal till the submission of appropriate action taken report by the State Government against the officials responsible for violations and the action taken report under Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 and Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. Report from the State Government is awaited. **The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.**	**Road**

20.	Proposal for use of 8.6124 ha of forest land from tiger corridor linking Kawal Tiger Reserve with Tadoba Andheri Tiger Reserve in Maharashtra for construction of BT road from Sirpur to Methandani via Cheerapalli, Lingaguda, Ravanpally, Medipally, chinnamalini from Km 0/0 to 24/0 in Komarambheem Asifabad district in favour of R&B Department, Telangana. **FP/TG/ROAD/38426/2019**	The Standing Committee was informed that the proposal is for use of 8.6124 ha of forest land from tiger corridor linking Kawal Tiger Reserve with Tadoba Andheri Tiger Reserve in Maharashtra for construction of BT road from Sirpur to Methandani via Cheerapalli, Lingaguda, Ravanpally, Medipally, chinnamalini from Km 0/0 to 24/0 in Komarambheem Asifabad district in favour of R&B Department, Telangana. The factsheet of the proposal is placed as **ANNEXURE - 20.** The proposal was in the 73rd meeting of the Standing Committee wherein it was decided to **defer** the proposal till the submission of appropriate action taken report by the State Government against the officials responsible for violations and the action taken report under Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 and Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. Report from the State Government is awaited. **The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.**	**Road**
21.	Proposal for use of 2.3495 ha of forest land in the Tiger Corridor connecting Kawalwith Tadoba and Indravati for construction of ROB at L.C.80 at railway Km 191/17-20 Kazipet Balharshah section and at km 21/2-4 of Asifabad Sirpur Road in Komaramam Bheem Asifabad district in favour of	The Standing committee was informed that the proposal is for use of 2.3495 ha of forest land in the Tiger Corridor connecting Kawalwith Tadoba and Indravati for construction of ROB at L.C.80 at railway Km 191/17-20 Kazipet Balharshah section and at km 21/2-4 of Asifabad Sirpur Road in Komaramam Bheem Asifabad	**Road**

	District R&B Officer, KB Asifabad, Telangana. **FP/TG/ROAD/35464/2018**	district in favour of District R&B Officer, KB Asifabad, Telangana. The factsheet of the proposal is placed as **ANNEXURE - 21.** The proposal was in the 73rd meeting of the Standing Committee wherein it was decided to **defer** the proposal till the submission of appropriate action taken report by the State Government against the officials responsible for violations and the action taken report under Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 and Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. Report from the State Government is awaited. **The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.**	
22.	Proposal for use of 1.354 ha of forest land from Mahavir Harina Vanasthali National Park for construction of exclusive Intercity/Intra City Bus-Bays terminus to decongest NH-65 in favour of Chief Engineer, HMDA, Hyderabad, Telangana. **FP/TG/Others/149086/2021**	The Standing Committee was informed that the proposal is for use of 1.354 ha of forest land from Mahavir Harina Vanasthali National Park for construction of exclusive Intercity/Intra City Bus-Bays terminus to decongest NH-65 in favour of Chief Engineer, HMDA, and Hyderabad. The factsheet of the proposal is placed as **ANNEXURE - 22.** The proposal was in the 73rd meeting of the Standing Committee wherein it was decided to **defer** the proposal till the submission of appropriate action taken report by the State Government against the officials responsible for violations and the action taken report under Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 and Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.	**Bus-bay**

		Report from the State Government is awaited. **The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.**	
23.	a. 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** b. Proposal for extraction of RBM over an area of 9.878 ha by Windlass RBM Mining Project **FP/UK/MIN/5059/2020** c. Proposal for extraction of RBM over an area of 13.161 ha by Windlass RBM Mining Project **FP/UK/MIN/5052/2020**	These proposals for mining of River Bed Materials in the default Eco-sensitive Zones were considered by the Standing Committed and deferred. The Proposal no. FP/UK/MIN/38285/2020 is from Uttarakhand Forest Development Corporation involves four mining lots within default 10 km ESZ of Rajaji Tiger Reserve. The proposed areas for mining are situated at different distances viz. 0.7 to 8.5 km from the norther boundary of the western part of Rajaji Tiger Reserve (Song 1-8.5 km (202 ha), song 2-5.1 km (136.85 ha), Song 3-0.2 km (93.5 Ha) & Jakhan-5.4 km (96.5 ha). The factsheet of the proposal is placed as **ANNEXURE – 23**. The proposal no. FP/UK/MIN/5052/2020 is for use of an area of 13.161 ha by Windlass RBM Mining Project a distance of 1.1 km from the boundary of Rajaji Tiger Reserve. The factsheet of the proposal is placed as **ANNEXURE - 24.** The proposal no. FP/UK/MIN/5059/2020 is for use of an area of 9.878 ha by Windlass RBM Mining Project at a distance of 1.4 km from Rajaji Tiger Reserve. The factsheet of the proposal is placed as **ANNEXURE - 25.**	**Mining**

		The Standing Committee in the 67th meeting held on 25th March 2022 had decided that the Wildlife Institute of India (WII) shall be requested to prepare a holistic plan for critical passage of wild animal for the landscape around 10 km from the Rajaji Tiger Reserve to identify zones for sand and boulder mining within two months. It was therefore, decided to defer the proposal. Accordingly, Ministry requested WII for preparation of a holisitc plan for critical passage of wild animal for the landscape around 10 km from Rajaji Tiger Reserve. WII has submitted the plan. WII has identified a Holisitc plan area of 2689 sq.km (10 km from Rajaji TR) and other delineation done by WII are as follows: AREA DESCRIPTION a. 10 km-radius landscape from Rajaji TR - 2689.00 sq.km b. Holistic Plan Area (within Uttarakhand) - 2242.78 sq.km c. ESZ within HPA - 341.77 sq.km d. Wildlife corridors within HPA - 123.72 sq.km e. RET species' occurrences, habitats & corridors - 1633.19 sq.km f. 'Critical Zone' (RET species' occurrences, habitats, corridors, PAs & ESZ) within HPA - 1662.22 sq.km g. 'Non-critical Zone' within HPA - 580.58 sq.km h. HEC-affected beats within HPA - 700.20 sq.km i. Critical Zone including HEC-affected beats within HPA - 1724.31 sq.km	

		j. Non-critical Zone (when HEC-affected beats data included) - 518.49 sq.km. Further, as per the report, an area of about 1,662 sq.km of the c. 2,250 sq.km HPA (around 74 percent) is delineated as "critical zone" while the rest may be classified as "non-critical zone". In the non-critical zone, RBM mining may be permitted subject to comprehensive and (wherever relevant) cumulative/site-specific appraisal of such proposals. Further, for the critical zones, WII has presented two decision making scenarios. The three proposals mentioned above are falling within the critical zone, for which, WII has recommended that they may be positively appraised with commissioning of cumulative impact assessment studies, and thereafter strict & regular monitoring of statutory compliance conditions and applicable rules, guidelines, statutes except for Song 3 lot (which has been proposed for rejection) in proposal no. FP/UK/MIN/38285/2020. Proposal was discussed in 71st meeting SC-NBWL held on 29.12.2022. After discussion, the Standing Committee directed that the Chief Wild Life Warden, Uttarakhand shall inspect the area mentioned in WII Report and submit a report to the Ministry. It was decided to defer the proposals till the receipt	

		of the report from the Chief Wild Life Warden, Uttarakhand. The proposal was discussed in the 72nd meeting of the Standing Committee it was decided to request the WII to conduct a study in the areas of Uttar Pradesh which lie within a 10 km radius around Rajaji Tiger Reserve and submit the report within two months for further examination. Accordingly, it was decided to defer the proposals. The Report from the Wildlife Institute of India is yet to be received. **The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal**.	
24.	Amendment in the minutes of the 32ndmeeting held on 21st January, 2015 regarding proposal for clearance to expansion of existing coal based power project by adding one unit 500 MW under stage IV of NTPC Ltd Feroz Gandhi Unchahar, Uttar Pradesh within 10 kms from Samaspur bird Sanctuary.	The proposal for clearance to expansion of the existing coal based power project by adding one unit 500 MW under stage IV of NTPC Ltd Feroz Gandhi Unchahar, Uttar Pradesh was considered by the SCNBWL in its 32nd Meeting held on 21st January, 2015. The proposal was recommended by the Standing Committee subject to implementation of mitigation measures and the conditions stipulated by the CWLW and Environment Clearance obtained under the Environment (Protection) Act,1986 and EIA Notification 2006. Under the conditions, a sum amounting to 2% of the project cost shall be placed with the Chief Wild Life Warden by the User agency. The Feroz Gandhi Unchahar Thermal	**Thermal Power Plant**

		Power Project, Stage-IV (1x500 MW) is located at 7.9 km away from Samaspur Bird Sanctuary and beyond the boundary of ESZ of Samaspur Bird Sanctuary. The ESZ of the Samaspur Bird Sanctuary was notified on 27.09.2019 much later than the recommendations of the SCNBWL. NTPC has informed the Ministry that all the conditions have been complied with except the condition relating to payment of 2% of the project cost. NTPC has requested that the condition be reviewed since the project does not fall inside the notified ESZ of Samaspur Sanctuary. A meeting was organised by Member Secretary, NBWL to discuss the matter with Chief Wild Life Warden, Uttar Pradesh and officials of NTPC on 19th July, 2022. However, the officials of the NTPC did not attend the meeting. It was decided to get the project area inspected by the officials of the Integrated Regional Office to check the status of compliance of the conditions by NTPC. The proposal for amendment in the minutes of the 32nd meeting was considered in the 69th meeting held on 29th July, 2022 wherein the Standing Committee decided to defer the matter till the receipt of the report from the Deputy Director General of Forests, Integrated Regional Office, Lucknow. IRO, Lucknow has submitted their report vide letter dated 14.10.2022. The site inspection was carried out by Scientist from	

		IRO, Lucknow. Several non-compliances of conditions imposed in Environment Clearance and those imposed by Standing Committee in 32nd meeting held on 21.01.2015 have been reported. The IRO Lucknow has sought certain certificates, reports, justifications have been requested by the IRO, Lucknow. The report of IRO, Lucknow is placed at **ANNEXURE - 26.** The proposal has been discussed in 73rd SCNBWL meeting. After discussions, the Standing Committee decided to defer the proposal for further examination of the matter. The matter was examined in the Ministry. The advisory dated 28th October, 2015 wherein a fixed cost of Impact Mitigation and Wildlife Conservation for the project placed for the consideration of the Standing Committee was recommended to be paid by the User Agency was withdrawn in November 2015. This project was recommended by the Standing Committee in its 32nd Meeting held on 21st January, 2015 prior to the issuance and withdrawal of the advisory. The recommendations of the Standing Committee the condition for payment of 2% of the project cost by the User Agency has not been amended till date. However, the User Agency has completed the project. Therefore, this is a case of violation of the conditions imposed by the Standing Committee.	

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

AGENDA No. 3

Policy matter, Court cases etc.

1.	Management of Grassland ecosystem **Policy matter forwarded by Dr. H. S. Singh**	Achievements of the MoEFCC and the State Forest Departments for conservation of Indian wildlife are noteworthy but there are major gaps in certain areas, especially policy, planning and institutional arrangement for conservation of the tropical grassland ecosystems of India. There is policy, planning and institutional approach for conservation of forested habitats, wetlands, mangrove and coral reef. Planning and institutional arrangements such as Project Tiger, NTCA, Project Elephant, Project Lion, Wetlands, Mangroves and Coral Reefs have been placed from the level of MoEFCC, New Delhi to the State Levels and results from such arrangements are impressive. Semi-arid and arid regions in the Western India - Dry region of Maharashtra covering about half dozen districts from Sangli to Ahmedanagar districts; semi-arid region of Madhya Pradesh covering over half dozen districts from Indore-Ratlam-Dhar-Jhabua-Alirajpur; Saurashtra and Kutch regions in Gujarat and semi-arid and arid zone of Rajasthan had supported extensive grasslands. Maximum number of the threatened wildlife species - medium and small mammals and birds occur in the tropical grasslands. Grassland ecosystems are home for important mammals such as Blackbuck, Chinkara, Indian Wolf, Caracal, Desert Cat, Desert Fox etc. Grassland ecosystem is also habitat for the majority of threatened birds such as the Great Indian bustard, Lesser Florican, Houbara Bustard, other grassland birds and raptors. The institutions from MoEFCC to the State level are tiger-elephant-lion-wetland centric, which is desirable for conservation of the flagship species. But tropical grasslands and wildlife therein are undermined over a period. In the absence of a focused conservation programme and priority from the MoEFCC to the State Forest Departments,

		grasslands are fragmented and degraded. Some of the big sanctuaries in grassland such as GIB Sanctuary in Maharashtra and two sanctuaries for GIB and Lesser Florican in Madhya Pradesh and Narayan Sanctuary in Gujarat are partly denotified and many more may land in similar situation due to progress of illegal cultivations and their fragmentation. In the background of the facts mentioned above, there is a need of establishing a Grassland Conservation Cell/Unit in the MoEFCC to evolve policy, programme and institutional arrangement for protection, restoration and consolidation of conservation of tropical grassland ecosystem in India. **Comments of the Ministry:** As per section 5C (2) (a) of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, one the functions of the National Board for Wild Life is framing policies and advising the Central Government and the State Governments on the ways and means of promoting wild life conservation and effectively controlling poaching and illegal trade of wild life and its products. A cell may be created in the Wildlife Division comprising of Joint Director (Wildlife), Technical Assistant (Wildlife) and two consultants to focus on matters related to grassland conservation and also human wildlife conflict issues. **The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the matter.**
2.	Conservation of Elephant corridors	In the matter W.P. 1212 of 2021 titled as Prerna Singh Bindra Vs Union of India and others in Supreme Court of India heard on 01.02.2023, the Court among other things directed the following: *10. (i) MoEF&CC and the Central Electricity Authority shall ensure that necessary steps are taken for facilitating an inspection of the protected areas so as to facilitate implementation of the recommendations of the Task Force as accepted in the minutes of*

		the 54th Meeting of the Standing Committee of the National Board for Wildlife held on 18 July 2019 as communicated on 29 August 2019 Recommendations of Task Force Constituted by MoEF&CC. *(ii) MoEF&CC shall respond to the recommendation made in the 'Gajah' Report on conferring statutory status on the proposed body namely the National Elephant Conservation Authority (NETA); and* *(iii) MoEF&CC shall collect the requisite information from the States in respect of compliance with the recommendations contained in the 'Gajah' Report.* In light of the above mentioned Supreme Court order, Project Tiger and Elephant Division has proposed that all the infrastructure proposals passing through elephant corridors must be submitted for approval Standing Committee of the National Board for Wild Lifeso that conservation of elephant corridors, alike tiger corridors under section 38-O (1) (g) of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, may be ascertained to avoid Human-elephant conflict and to carry out necessary mitigation measures along with wildlife management plans. The Division has mentioned that the Rules/SOPs/Guidelines/Advisories etc issued by the Project Elephant Division of the Ministry should henceforth be considered to be issued under the Section 62B of the Wild Life Protection Act, 1972 to extend legal back up for the protection and conservation of the elephants and directives of the Project Elephant there under. The functions of the National Board for Wild Life/Standing Committee of the National Board for Wild Life as per section 5C of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 among other functions are …… (a) framing policies and advising the Central Government and the State Governments on the

		ways and means of promoting wild life conservation and effectively controlling poaching and illegal trade of wild life and its products; (b) making recommendations on the setting up of and management of national parks, sanctuaries and other protected areas and on matters relating to restriction of activities in those areas;..... **Section 62B of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, Power to issue directions reads as follows:** *Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the Central Government may call for any information or report from a State Government or any such other agency or body or issue any direction to a State Government or any such other agency or body for effective implementation of the provisions of the Act for the protection, conservation and management of wild life in the country.* **The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the matter.**
3	**Procedure for Name Change in Wild Life Clearances and monitoring compliances of conditions imposed by the Standing Committee**	Proposal for Wildlife clearance to development of residential township (198.801 acres) at Sector-3, 4 & 4A, village Islamnagar Pinjore-Kalka Urban complex, Panchkula, Haryana by Magnolia Propbuild Private Limited was recommended by the SCNBWL in its 33rd meeting held on 14th March, 2015 along with the conditions prescribed by Chief Wild Life Warden as follows: i. On the west river bank of Januarly River and in the adjacent land, patch is covered by dense forest between the proposed project land and the river. No activity is allowed harmful to the protection of this dense forest. ii. The project applicant company shall stabilize cliffs on the both banks (west and east) by appropriate civil works as wells as by afforestation works. iii. Water and soil conservation works will be done by the company at its own expenses. iv. Company will develop green belt as per the plan approved by the competent authority.

v. Rainwater harvesting and water treatment plants will be developed by the company.
vi. 8 feet high wall along the sanctuary side/part of the township site will be constructed so that no wildlife enter into township to be developed by the company.
vii. Company will not use such equipment which create pollution.

This project is located in the default 10 km ESZ on Haryana side. At a later stage, the MPPL filed an insolvency. Thereafter **Trident Hills Private Limited (**THPL) was admitted in Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process ("CIRP") via an order dated 13th December 2018. Hon'ble NCLT vide its order dated 6th August 2021 mentioned thereafter all the compliance of such approvals shall be fulfilled by THPL.

Accordingly, THPL got the ownership changed in the EC letter. In EC letter issued by Haryana SEIAA at potn 11, it was mentioned that **"**The PP shall submit the updated NBWL clearance (As the existing NBWL clearance exist in the name of the earlier project)**"**

The Ministry requested the State Government to conduct a site inspection in the light of facts and documents submitted by the User Agency and submit a detailed report. As per the reports submitted by the State Government, the distance of the proposed site from three nearby Wild Life Sanctuaries (WLS) are as under:

S.No.	Name of Protected Area	Distance of Project Site from the Protected area (in Meters)
1	Khol Hi Raitan WLS	2095
2	Bir Shirkargah WLS	2147
3	Sukhna WLS	2705

Further, an affidavit has been submitted by the User Agency to the state Government with regard to the current status of compliances in respect of

		the conditions imposed by PCCF Haryana vide their clearance dated 24.04.2015 which was based on recommendations given by NBWL, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change w.r.t Bir Shikargarh, Khol-hi-Ratan and Sukhna Wildlife sanctuary, now being implemented by Trident Hills Private Limited Based on the site visit report received from the CCF (WL), Panchkula vide his letter No. 01 dated 03.04.2023, Affidavit submitted by the user agency, the Chief Wild Life Warden, Haryana vide his letter No. 18 dated 03.04.2023 mentioned that there is no objection if the recommendations / clearance with regard to 198.801 acres of parcel of land is transferred in favour of M/s Trident Hills Pvt. Ltd. In the report, it has also been mentioned that the project proponent was directed to deposit Rupees 50 lakhs for the mitigation plan. The same is yet to be deposited by the project proponent. **Comments of the Ministry:** The Forest Conservation Division adopts a defined procedure for name change in cases of project proposals approved for diversion: (a) An application from the concerned State/Union Territory Government along with an undertaking from the new user agency shall be submitted. (b) The undertaking shall state that the new user agency will abide by all conditions on which diversion of forest land was approved in favour of the previous user agency. (c) Transfer of User Agency can be considered by the Central Government (MoEF&CC) for same use and on same conditions. (d) The Central Government shall levy a transfer fee, to discourage middle men from processing applications and then selling it to other, @10% of NPV or Rs. 100,000 whichever is less. (e) The transfer fee will not be applicable to change of UA associated with change in legal heir, and wind power generation projects involving of transfers.

		(f) However, in case the transfer is from a Central Government Department/Central Government Undertaking (CPSU) to a User Agency other than Central Government Department /CPSU, the proposal will be examined by the Central Government afresh, and transfer can be agreed to with additional conditions so as to ensure that special concessions given to Central Government Department/CPSU while granting the approval are not extended to the new User Agency. Further several project proposals are recommended during every meeting of the Standing Committee with a set of terms and conditions. With every recommended project, the following condition forms part of the recommendations of the Standing Committee: *The annual compliance certificate on the following stipulated conditions should be submitted by the project proponent to the State Chief Wild Life Warden and an annual compliance certificate shall be submitted by the State Chief Wild Life Warden to Govt. of India.* The matter regarding the compliances of conditions imposed by the Standing Committee has been discussed several times in the previous meetings also. Upon discussions on the policy matter placed by Shri H. S. Singh, Member NBWL in the 59th meeting held on 5th October, 2020, the Standing Committee recommended the following for effective monitoring of the proposals: a) The Chief Wild Life Warden shall submit an annual certificate for compliance of the conditions imposed by the Standing Committee for all the proposals. b) The Integrated Regional Offices shall carry out the monitoring of the conditions imposed by the Standing Committee. However, the certificate of compliances are not being sent by the States/UTs. A module for monitoring the compliances of the conditions imposed by the Standing Committee is being developed.

		Under Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 two stage clearance process is adopted wherein stage I and stage II clearance process is involved. However, such process does not exist in case of projects recommended by the Standing Committee. Timely commissioning of projects recommended by the Standing Committee and compliance of conditions may be ensured by imposing a validity period which may be co-terminus with period of Stage I Clearance. **The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the matter.**
4	Policy issue regarding expired notification for the Eco-sensitive Zones around National Parks and sanctuaries	In addition to the strict protection for National Parks and sanctuaries, the need was also felt for further protection through creation of buffer areas around such National Parks and sanctuaries. In pursuance of this, the National Wild Life Action Plan (2002-2016) that was adopted by the Indian Board for Wild Life (IBWL) in its 21st Meeting held on 21 January 2002, envisaged that: "*Areas outside the protected area network are often vital ecological corridor links and must be protected to prevent isolation of fragments of biodiversity which will not survive in the long run. Land and water use policies will need to accept the imperative of strictly protecting ecologically fragile habitats and regulating use elsewhere.*" The same Action Plan also envisaged that all identified areas around Protected Areas and wildlife corridors should be declared as ecologically fragile under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. In line with the Action Plan, the Wild Life Conservation Strategy-2002, adopted in the same meeting of the IBWL (21st Meeting) stipulated that: "*Lands falling within 10 Km of the boundaries of National Parks and Sanctuaries should be notified as eco-fragile zones under section 3 (2) (v) of the Environment (Protection) Act and Rule 5 Sub –rule 5 (viii) & (x) of the Environment (Protection) Rules*".

		Considering the importance of the matter, the Ministry framed guidelines to facilitate the creation of ESZs around National Parks and sanctuaries, vide O.M. No. 1-9/2007 WL-I dated 9 February 2011. the Guidelines take the approach supported by the NBWL, i.e., that ESZs around National Parks and sanctuaries should be site-specific depending on the needs and realities of each such area. Such site-specificity is applicable to both the size of the ESZ, as well as the activities that are prohibited / regulated / permitted in the ESZ. A thorough and consultative process has been followed by the Ministry to create ESZs around National Parks and sanctuaries. Proposals are received from States / UTs and are scrutinized in consultation with the Wildlife Institute of India. On the basis of these proposals, draft notifications for ESZs are finalized, and published in the Government Gazette and placed in the public domain for 60 days, seeking public comments. The comments so received are compiled and scrutinized and observations of the concerned State Government/ UT administration is sought on the same. The Proposal is thereafter placed before an Expert Committee constituted for ESZ within the Ministry. Based on the recommendation of the Expert Committee (ESZ), the Ministry finalises the notification of ESZ and after due legal vetting by the Ministry of Law &Justice, publishes the final notifications in the Official Gazette for declaration of ESZ around Protected Areas. As per the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change notification S.O. 1127 (E) dated 18.03.2020, the validity of the draft notification is for a period of seven hundred and twenty five days. Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in I.A. 1000 of 2003 in the W.P. (C) no. 202 of 1995 gave several directions regarding the extent and activities to be carried out in the Eco-sensitive Zone. The process of notification of ESZ around National Parks and sanctuaries could not progress much during the last one year. Ministry filed an application in the

		Hon'ble Supreme Court of India seeking clarification/ modification of the order dated 3rd June, 2022 in the I. A. No. 1000 in W.P. (C) No. 202 of 1995. Hon'ble Supreme Court vide its order dated 26.04.2023 allowed the IA filed by the Ministry and ordered modification and clarification regarding the ESZ.A total of 34 draft notifications of ESZ around 41 National Parks and sanctuaries have expired. The proposals for which are yet to be received. **The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the matter.**
5	National Knowledge Platform & National Database & Monitoring System on Human-Wildlife Conflict Mitigation	A Web-based knowledge platform has been developed under the Indo-German Cooperation for facilitating dialogue between scientists, managers, and policy experts from key relevant sectors, youth and community engagement, via web-based fora. It will also act as the hub for all information and documents on Human Wildlife Conflict mitigation. This web platform will also anchor the national HWC mitigation database hosted on the National Informatics Centre (NIC) Cloud platform, which will receive information on the indicators for reporting progress on HWC-NAP and guidelines, thus facilitating in effective monitoring of the guidelines and HWC-NAP implementation. Purpose of the Platform: • To facilitate information management on HWC situation and strengthening our understanding on the drivers and pressures of HWC and effectiveness of the mitigation measures • To support evidence-based decision-making and policy formulation for HWC mitigation at the national and state level • To make data available for long-term perspective planning in the states • To further strengthening capacity development measures, through the long-term analysis and results coming from the database

		• To facilitate inter-state sharing of good practices, experience and learnings, via dialogue platforms integrated in the portal • To support the national and state governments in prioritizing resources for HWC mitigation measures Pilot testing of the portal has been carried out with 15 states and 6 Union Territories. Further, a demo was given to States/UTs on 17.06.2023. Thereafter, a demo was given to the forest officers of the Ministry in the review meeting held under the Chairmanship of DGF & SS. **The Standing Committee may like to note and take a view on the matter.**

AGENDA No. 4

(Amendment in the minutes of previous meetings)

S.No.	Proposal
1.	Proposal for improvement, upgradation and construction of Ganeshpur-Dehradun road (NH72A) in the state of Uttar Pradesh (Km 0.0 to Km 16.160) to 4 lane **(FP/UP/Road/45282/2020)** The proposal for improvement, upgradation and construction of Ganeshpur-Dehradun road (NH72A) in Uttar Pradesh (Km 0.0 to Km 16.160) to 4 lane configuration was recommended by the Standing Committee in its 60th meeting held on 5th January, 2021 with the following conditions**:** A. **Conditions imposed by the Chief Wild Life Warden:** 1. As forest land and trees standing over it are also involved in the project, Forest Clearance as per provisions of Forest (Conservation) Act 1980 will also be required. 2. User agency will comply with all conditions stipulated in forest clearance under Forest (Conservation) Act 1980. 3. User agency shall provide 2% of the project's proportionate cost of the area falling in eco-sensitive zone for mitigation of negative impact and ecological development of wildlife habitat area as per guide line of Government of India. 4. Apart from above the conditions, following wildlife mitigation measures shall to be followed by user agency: a. Protection and mitigation measures for wildlife should be ensured as standard practice in such case. b. Land shall not be used for any other purpose other than specified in the proposal. c. Rules and regulation of the concerned department for establishing the project shall be complied. d. The instruction/orders passed by the State Government/Central Government and the directions passed by Hon'ble Court/Supreme Court from time to time regarding such project shall be complied with. e. User agency will ensure that the project personnel engaged in the project shall observe the provisions of the Wild Life (Protection) Act 1972 & Rules made thereafter. f. Construction waste materials will not be thrown inside the eco-sensitive zone area or the movement corridor of wildlife.

	g. User agency will take all precautions including technical measures to contain the noise and air pollution, protection from fire due to construction activities. h. The project proponent shall obtain consent to establish and to operate from U.P. Pollution Control Board and effectively implement all the conditions stipulated therein. i. The project proponent shall undertake plantation/forestation work by planting the native species in the area adjacent to project area/sanctuary for which necessary finance will be provided by the user agency. j. No labour camp shall be established in the sanctuary/forest area of other sensitive areas. k. Blasted Ammunition Materials will not be carried by user agency in wildlife area. l. In addition to this, mitigation measures for development of Delhi-Dehradun Highway (NH-72A) in the Shivalik hills have been provided by WII, Dehradun. m. No work shall be allowed from sunset to sunrise. n. The user agencies shall extend all support to forest department in case of any forest & wildlife offence. B. **Condition imposed by the NTCA** 1. The project proponent shall take appropriate mitigation measures for maintaining the habitat connectivity and animal passage as suggested by the Chief Wild Life Warden, Uttar Pradesh. C. The animal passage plan submitted by the Project Proponent shall be implemented in toto. D. The annual compliance certificate on the stipulated conditions should be submitted by the project proponent to the State Chief Wild Life Warden and an annual compliance certificate shall be submitted by the State Chief Wild Life Warden to Government of India. The State Government of Uttarakhand has requested to relax the condition no. 4m in A above that *"No work shall be allowed from sunset to sunrise."* The State Board for Wild Life, Uttarakhand has also recommended for relaxation of this condition. As this condition imposed by the Chief Wild Life Warden, Uttarakhand was also endorsed by the NTCA, comments of NTCA were sought, who have forwarded their comments mentioning that 1. NHAI has already initiated construction of elevated corridors and tunnels for this stretch of the road abiding by the conditions stipulated by SC-NBWL. Although ecological importance of the landscape cannot be overemphasized, it must also be recognized that construction works and associated activities (such as

	movement of heavy vehicles, noise etc.) continued for a longer duration of time within a habitat corridor may completely decimate the value of the landscape as wildlife may start avoiding this area. 2. Moreover, this area is not an inviolate zone since a lot of vehicular traffic (including heavy vehicles) passes through the already existing NH72A, even at night. 3. In light of these observations, the proposal to withdraw working permission at night, under Section 38O(1)(g) of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 is recommended for approval subject to adherence of the mitigation measures suggested herein. This is likely to ensure an early completion of the project along with fast recovery of wildlife in the landscape. NTCA has suggested following mitigation measures: 1. NHAI should ensure safety and providing safe passage to wildlife (especially elephants, tigers and other large mammals) and safety of working staff at night. NHAI, in coordination with Forest Department will deploy two vehicles with wildlife watchers equipped with wireless handsets for an early alert system in case of wildlife movements at night. 2. CWLW, Uttar Pradesh in co-ordination with CWLW, Uttarakhand should have an appropriate monitoring mechanism at place so as to avoid any untoward incident. **The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal**.

AGENDA No. 5

(Fresh Proposals falling inside / Outside the Protected Area)

ANDHRA PRADESH

Proposal falling inside the protected area, Tiger Reserve, Tiger Corridor

S. No.	F. No.	Name of the Proposal
1.	WL-6/87/2023 WL	Proposal for use of 54 ha of forest land from Buffer Zone of Nagarjuna Sagar Srisailam Tiger Reserve (NSTR) for rehabilitation and up-gradation of National Highway-565 from Km 133.922 to Km 154.900 (Davupally to Mallapalem Junction) to two lanes with paved shoulders, Andhra Pradesh-reg. **FP/AP/ROAD/146577/2021**

(1)

1	**Name of the Proposal**	Proposal for use of 54 ha of forest land from Buffer Zone of Nagarjuna Sagar Srisailam Tiger Reserve (NSTR) for rehabilitation and up-gradation of National Highway-565 from Km 133.922 to Km 154.900 (Davupally to Mallapalem Junction) to two lanes with paved shoulders, Andhra Pradesh-reg. **FP/AP/ROAD/146577/2021**
2	**Name of the protected area involved**	Nagarjunasagar Srisailam Tiger Reserve (NSTR)
3	**File No.**	WL-6/87/2023 WL
4	**Name of the State**	Andhra Pradesh
5	**Whether proposal is sub-judice**	Not sub-judice
6	**Area of the protected area**	3727.82 sq. kms
7(a)	**Area proposed for diversion/ Denotification**	54 ha
7(b)	**Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)**	

S.no	**Name of project**	**Area Diverted/ Permitted for use(ha.)**	**Year**
1.	Forest (Conservation) Act - 1980, Diversion of 560 ha. Of forest land for laying 400 KV Transmission line from Srisailam to Hyderabad, Kurnool and Vijayawada by APSEB	187.2	28.10.1994
2.	Diversion of 113.00 ha of forest land for construction of Tail Pond Dam downstream of	81	17.7.2006

			Nagarjunasagar dam in Nalgonda & Guntur district in A.P.		
		3.	land in Markapur and Nandikotkur RFs of Markapur and Atmakur Forest Divisions for construction of weir at 14.60 Km down stream of Srisailam Dam in favour of the Director, AP Power Generation Corporation Led., (APGENCO), Hyd.	5.35	29.9.2009
		4.	Diversion of (2063+106.91 ha = 3069.61 Ha) of forest land falling in Markapur, Markapur (WL) (1691 Ha), Nellore (103 Ha), Giddalur (1169 Ha) and Atmakur Divisions for construction of Poola Subhaiah Veligonda Project in favour of lrrigation Department.	1752.07	31.5.2014

			Diversion of 0.3 Ha. of forest land in Compt.No. 85 of Pasuvemula R. F. and Nellikal R.F. of Nagarjunasagar (WLM) Division for laying optical fiber cable in forest area along Peddavaru to Macherla route in favour of M/s.Idea Cellular Ltd., Hyd.	0.3	25.7.2016
		6.	Diversion of 0.275 ha of forest land in Compt.No. 85 & 86 of Pasuvemula RF of V.P.South Range. Markapur WLM Division for laying of Optical Fiber Cable (OFC) for route length of 6111.39 Mtrs along the existing Right of Way at Pylon Colony, Nagarjunasagar to Kothur Road, Macherla (along NH 565 from Km 94/200 to 88/200) in favour of M/s	0.275	12.09.2018

			PICG, Defence Service, State coordinator, Air Force Station, Suryalanka.		
		7	Diversion of 21.343 ha. of forest land for Rehabilitation and up-gradation of NH 565 from Km 86.057 to Km 133.922 (Nagarjuna Sagar to Davupally Section) two lanes with paved shoulders in Pasuvemula RF & Mutukur RF of Project Tiger, Markapur, in f/o Executive Engineer, (R&B), NH Division, Viiayawada.	21 .343	28.04.2022
8	**Status of ESZ if any**	Final notification on 18.10.2021			
9	**Specific comments w.r.t. section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972**	The User Agency has not violated the conditions in terms of Sections 29 and / or Section 35 (6) of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972			
10	**Whether linear / non-linear**	Linear			
11	**Whether EC obtained**	No			
12	**Name of the applicant agency**	Ministry of Road Transport and Highways-RO-Vijayawada			
13	**Date of submission**	31/08/2021			
14	**Total number of tree to be felled**	NA			

15	**Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not**	Yes
16	**Recommendation of State Board for Wild Life** The State Board for Wild Life recommended the proposal through circulation.	
17	**Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency** The existing rod between Davupally to Mallapalem Junction is a narrow BT road and has been declared as National Highway. The road mainly passes through (I) Mutukuru Reserve Forest & (2) Markapur Reserve under Markapur WLM Division. About 8.278 Km is under Mutukuru RF and 9.800 Km is under Markapur RF. These stretches are a part and parcel of NH-565 and needs to be widened to National Highway Standards. Now-a-days, there is a significant increase in the traffic-flow along the stretch. There is no alternative route for the road stretch. This road after completion will provide good connectivity between the Guntur &Prakasam Districts of Andhra Pradesh, and also newly formed Telangana State.	
18	**Rare and endangered species found in the area** Nagarjunasagar Srisailam Tiger Reserve (NSTR) is home to tiger, leopard, sloth bear, wild dog, jackal, ratel, porcupine, giant squirrel, mouse deer, four horned antelope, sambar and wild boar etc.	
19	**Type of Forest** Type 5A/C3 southern Tropical Dry Mixed Deciduous forests Eco class-III, Denisty-0.40	
20	**Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden** The State CWLW has recommended the proposal subject to the following conditions should be strictly followed while executing the work. 1. The proposed area will be utilized only for the purpose for which the user agency has sought for, but not for any other commercial purpose. 2. The User Agency should inform the commencement of the work in the diversion area and execute the works under the supervision of the Forest Department.	

	3. 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. 4. 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. 5. The User Agency shall obey any other conditions stipulated by the Forest Department as per Acts and Rules. 6. The User Agency will be solely responsible for any violation which attracts the Provisions of Andhra Pradesh Forest Act, 1967, Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 and Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 as amended from time to time. 7. The User Agency may be requested to erect Wildlife Signage Boards depicting the importance of Wildlife Conservation in and around the entire project area at their own costs. 8. Work shall be carried out only from dawn to dusk. 9. No labour camps to be established in the Protected Area.
21	**Violation, if any** The User Agency has not violated the conditions in terms of Sections 29 and / or Section 35 (6) of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972
22	**Mitigation Plan** Mitigation Plan is placed at **ANNEXURE 27.**
23	**Comments of National Tiger Conservation Authority** National Tiger Conservation Authority had constituted a committee for site inspection committee comprising of: i. Representative of Chief Wildlife Warden, Andhra Pradesh – Member ii. Representative of Ministry of Road Transport and Highways-RO-Vijayawada – Member iii. Dr. Kausik Banerjee, Scientist, Tiger Cell, NTCA, New Delhi-Member iv. Ms. HariniVenugopal, AIGF, NTCA, Regional Office South Zone, Bengaluru – Member Convenor. The NTCA vide letter no.F.No.7-47/2023-NTCA dated 23rd August, 2023 recommended the proposal subject to the following conditions proposed by the Committee: **General recommendations of Committee are as follows:** 1. The NTCA Committee observed that in light of Regional Empowered Committee's (REC) recommendations of reducing the proposed 30

m width without compromising on the safety of the road, NHAI has reduced the RoW and revised the proposal for a diversion 35.9728 ha of forest land instead of 54 ha proposed in the original proposal. However, the NTCA Committee acknowledges that some additional working space would be required by the Project Proponent for constructing the mitigation structures proposed herein. In this context, the revised proposal for diversion area for 38.60 ha is submitted by NH authorities.

2. 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 theabsence 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.
3. 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.
4. NH Authorities should ensure that all animal underpasses are fortified with integrated options of light and sound barriers (2 m high), camouflaging, and landscaping including restoration of habitat beneath underpasses after construction.
5. Chain link mesh fencing should be done by the user agency for 100 m on either side of the animal passages on both sides of the road for funnelling wildlife through the animal passages.
6. As far as possible, the minimum height of the underpasses should not be achieved by ground excavation, but by elevating the road. This would prevent water logging during rains.
7. The User Agency should ensure that the animal passages are not inundated with water during rains. Regular removal of debris and silts at the passage structures should be done by the project proponent.
8. The underpasses must be kept free of all human-related activities and disturbances including foot-trails and roads by Forest Department, as these have a negative influence on the use of crossing structures by wildlife.
9. Additional features on crossing structures such as walkways or planks/ ledges/ shelves (50 cm wide) to be installed by NH Authorities 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.

10. A concrete base of 50 cm is to be constructed on which the chain-link mesh fencing should be installed. The height of the fencing should be a minimum of 10 feet height on all sections so that species like leopards and other herbivores cannot cross them to get trapped inside the highway. The bottom 1-1.5 feet of the fences should be fitted with mesh wires so as to prevent small mammals and herpetofauna from crossing the highway. All fences are to be maintained in future by NH Authorities.

11. Cattle guards (2 m wide) are to be installed at both ends of the underpasses (including the fenced portions) and other fenced sections of the Highway to prevent wild and domestic animals from getting trapped within the fences/ crossing structures.

12. About 3,421 trees would have to be cut for upgradation work. These trees should be identified in consultation with the Forest Department before the construction starts and should be properly marked on ground. Attempt should be made that tree cutting is minimal. All trees (in a girth class for which there is technology available for transplantation) should be transplanted by the User Agency with adequate care for maximization of survival.

13. Apart from mitigation structures and fenced sections, the remaining portion of the road should be provided with crash barriers on both sides of the Highway and speed breakers/rumble strips at every interval of approximately 500 meters so as to maintain a vehicular speed of 30km/hour within the Tiger Reserve. Speed breakers / 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 NH Authorities 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.

14. 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 sensitive sites
- Prohibition on camping of construction personnel near these sites
- Keeping construction period restricted during daytime
- No approach road for transport of construction materials

	15. The CWLW, Andhra Pradesh should have appropriate mechanism in place for compliance of the conditions laid in this report during various phases of project implementation.
24	**Comments of Ministry** The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal

GUJARAT

Proposal falling inside the protected area

S. No.	F. No.	Name of the Proposal
1.	WL-6/121/2023 WL	Proposal for use of 4.56 ha from Wild Ass Wildlife Sanctuary for strengthening and widening the existing Bakasar-Mavasari road from existing Cl-9 specification to NHDL specification under 45 BRTF area under Project Chetak. **FP/GJ/ROAD/43014/2019**

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(1)

1	**Name of the Proposal**	Proposal for use of 4.56 ha from Wild Ass Wildlife Sanctuary for strengthening and widening the existing Bakasar-Mavasari road from existing Cl-9 specification to NHDL specification under 45 BRTF area under Project Chetak. **FP/GJ/ROAD/43014/2019**
2	**Name of the protected Area involved**	Wild Ass Wildlife Sanctuary
3	**File No.**	WL-6/121/2023 WL
4	**Name of the State**	Gujarat
5	**Whether proposal is sub-judice**	Not sub-judice
6	**Area of the protected area**	4953.70 Sq.Km
7(a)	**Area proposed for diversion/Denotification**	4.56 ha
7(b)	**Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)**	NA
8	**Status of ESZ, Draft/ Finally notified, if any**	Final notified on 1st October 2018. The extent of Eco-Sensitive Zone range from zero to 1.2 kilometers.
9	**Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972**	NA
10	**Whether project linear/non-linear**	Linear
11	**Whether EC obtained**	No
12	**Date of submission by user agency**	30/01/2020
13	**Name of the applicant agency**	Deputy Executive Engineer-R&B City Sub Division-Junagadh
14	**Total number of tree to be felled**	Nil
15	**Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not**	Yes

16	**Recommendation of State Board for Wild Life** State Board for Wild Life has recommended the proposal in its 20th meeting held on 22.12.2021.
17	**Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency** Proposal for diversion of forest land for improvement of road Bakasar-Mavasari from km 0.000 to km 32.49 (net length 32.49 km) from existing Cl-9 specification to NHDL specification under 45 BRTF area under project Chetak in Rajasthan state being submitted under Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 after examining all alternative arrangements for diversion purpose.
18	**Rare and endangered species found in the area** Wild Ass Wildlife Sanctuary is home to Indian Wild Ass, Black buck, Chinkara, Striped Hyena, Wolf, Jackal, Indian marbled toad and Lesser Flamingo etc.
19	**Type of Forest** NA
20	**Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden** The State Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal with the following conditions: 1. User agency shall not violate any regulatory provisions under Section-9, 17A, 27, 29, 30, 31 & 32 of Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972. 2. The user agency shall not harm or destroy wildlife habitat including fauna and flora of the Sanctuary. 3. The user agency shall not use the area for any other work other than the work permitted. 4. The User Agency shall not establish any temporary or permanent labour camp in the Sanctuary. 5. The user agency or his contractor shall not create any fire places inside the Sanctuary. 6. All the material required for the work shall be prepared outside the sanctuary. 7. The work in the sanctuary will be allowed only in the day time from 8 AM to 6 PM. 8. Approval under Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, if required, shall be obtained separately for use of forest land. 9. The User Agency shall deposit NPV for the use of land of Protected Area as per the existing rates before initiating any work on the land. 10. The user agency will create adequate facilities for safe transit of wildlife across the road.
21	**Animal Passage Plan**

	The existing road length and width passing through the sanctuary is 1.518 km with carriageway of only 3.75 meters. To provide sufficient passage for animals to move across the road, 02 nos. of animal under passes of 700 X400 cm have been planned at K.M.26.030 and K.M.26.900 (Start Point-Bakhasar K.M.0.00).
22	**Violation, if any** No violation has been committed by the project proponent.
23	**Comments of Ministry** The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.

HIMACHAL PRADESH

Proposal falling inside the Eco-sensitive Zone

S. No.	F. No.	Name of the Proposal
1.	**WL-6/73/2023-WL**	Proposal for expansion of Grain based Distillery from 85 KLPD to 285 KLPD and Co-generation Power Plant from 1.5 to 9 MW by new installation of 200 KLPD Grain based Ethanol Plant at Plot no. 1 & 1A, Industrial area, Phase III, Sansarpur Terrace, Tehsil Jaswan, District Kangra, Himachal Pradesh by M/s. Premier Alcobev Pvt. Ltd. **WL/HP/IND/402918/2022**

(1)

<table>
<tr><td>1</td><td>Name of the Proposal</td><td>Proposal for expansion of Grain based Distillery from 85 KLPD to 285 KLPD and Co-generation Power Plant from 1.5 to 9 MW by new installation of 200 KLPD Grain based Ethanol Plant at Plot no. 1 & 1A, Industrial area, Phase III, Sansarpur Terrace, Tehsil Jaswan, District Kangra, Himachal Pradesh by M/s. Premier Alcobev Pvt. Ltd.

WL/HP/IND/402918/2022</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>Name of the protected area involved</td><td>Pong Dam Lake Wildlife Sanctuary.</td></tr>
<tr><td>3</td><td>File No.</td><td>WL-6/73/2023 WL</td></tr>
<tr><td>4</td><td>Name of the State</td><td>Himachal Pradesh</td></tr>
<tr><td>5</td><td>Whether proposal is sub-judice</td><td>Not sub-judice</td></tr>
<tr><td>6</td><td>Area of the protected area</td><td>207 sq. km</td></tr>
<tr><td>7(a)</td><td>Area proposed for diversion / Denotification</td><td>Partially in ESZ and partially in Non-Protected Area.
<table>
<tr><th>Nature of Land involved in (Ha)</th><th>Area Existing in Ha [X]</th><th>Additional Area Proposed in Ha [Y]</th><th>Total Area required after expansion in Ha [X+Y]</th></tr>
<tr><td>Non-Forest Land [A]</td><td>4.05</td><td>0.4</td><td>4.45</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td>7(b)</td><td>Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)</td><td>NA</td></tr>
<tr><td>8</td><td>Status of ESZ if any</td><td>Re-notification on 28.04.2022. Eco-sensitive Zone shall be to the extent of 50 meters to 1.5 kilometres around the boundary of Pong Dam Lake Wildlife Sanctuary with Eco-sensitive Zone area of 114.7 square kilometres.</td></tr>
<tr><td>9</td><td>Specific comments w.r.t. section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972</td><td>The area does not fall within the boundary of the Wildlife Sanctuary. Moreover being a zero waste discharge</td></tr>
</table>

		distillery, there is no adverse impact on the flora, fauna and the Bio-diversity of Pong Dam Lake Wildlife Sanctuary.
10	**Whether linear / non-linear**	Non-Linear
11	**Whether EC obtained**	EC obtained vide letter dated J-11011/550/2008- IA-II(I) dated 30.06.2020
12	**Name of the applicant agency**	PREMIER ALCOBEV PVT. LTD.
13	**Date of submission**	21/10/2022
14	**Total number of tree to be felled**	Nil
15	**Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not**	Yes
16	**Recommendation of State Board for Wild Life** The State Board for Wildlife recommended the proposal in its 11th meeting held on 14.02.2023.	
17	**Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency** NA	
18	**Rare and endangered species found in the area** Pong Dam Lake Wildlife Sanctuary is home to Sambar, Jackal, Common Mongoose, Rhesus Monkey, Leopard, Jungle Cat, Langur, Five Striped Palm Squirrel and Common House Rat etc.	
19	**Type of Forest** NA	
20	**Opinion of Chief Wild Life Warden** The Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal.	
21	**Violation, if any** No	
22	**Comments of Ministry** Proposal for expansion of grain based distillery (45 KLPD to 85 KLPD) and co-generation power plant (1.3 MW to 1.5 MW) at Plot No.1, Industrial Area, Phase-III, Sansarpur Terrace, Tehsil, Jaswan, district Kangra, Himachal Pradesh by Premier Alcobev Private Limited (FP/HP/IND/4727/2019) 4.85 km away from Pong Dam Lake Wildlife	

	Sanctuary has been recommended by the SC-NBWL in its 69th meeting held on 29th July, 2022. Ministry sought details regarding discharge from the State Government, who have informed that the existing plant is running on 100% zero discharge in compliance to the conditions imposed by the Standing Committee whereby the capacity was enhanced from 45 KLPD to 85 KLPD. The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal**.**

UT OF JAMMU & KASHMIR

Proposal falling inside the protected area

S. No.	F. No.	Name of the Proposal
1.	**WL-6/124/2023-WL**	Proposal for use of 0.75 ha of forest land from Tata Kutti Wildlife Sanctuary for development of way side amenities along Mughal road at Peer Ki Gali (Nilana Top) in favour of Tourism Department, Poonch Development Authority. **FP/JK/Others/6175/2021**
2.	**WL-6/133/2023-WL**	Following four proposals of Improvement/Augmentation of Water Supply Scheme involving Suransar-Mansar Wildlife Sanctuary. 1 Improvement/Augmentation of Water Supply Scheme for BarghaTaryar- 1.198 ha **WL/JK/DRKWATER/430109/2023** 2 Improvement/Augmentation of Water Supply Scheme RingalPathwar- 0.3956 ha **WL/JK/DRKWATER/430107/2023** 3 Improvement/Augmentation of Water Supply Scheme for Pounthal- 0.3825 ha **WL/JK/DRKWATER/430105/2023** 4 Improvement/Augmentation of Water Supply Scheme for SagoonPanjoa- 0.5036 ha **WL/JK/DRKWATER/430090/2023**

(1)

1	**Name of the Proposal**	Proposal for use of 0.75 ha of forest land from Tata Kutti Wildlife Sanctuary for development of way side amenities along Mughal road at Peer Ki Gali (Nilana Top) in favour of Tourism Department, Poonch Development Authority. **FP/JK/Others/6175/2021**
2	**Name of the protected area involved**	Tata Kutti Wildlife Sanctuary
3	**File No.**	WL-6/124/2023-WL
4	**Name of the State**	UT of Jammu & Kashmir
5	**Whether proposal is sub-judice**	Not sub-judice
6	**Area of the protected area**	116.70 sq.km
7(a)	**Area proposed for diversion / Denotification**	0.75 ha
7(b)	**Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)**	NA
8	**Status of ESZ if any**	Draft notified on 28th January, 2021. Now expired
9	**Specific comments w.r.t. section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972**	The proposal for construction of Wayside Amenities along the Mughal Road near Peer Ki Gali (Nilana Top) falling under the jurisdiction of TataKutti Wildlife Sanctuary in a CO 115/Skt of Rajouri-Poonch Wildlife Division is vital with respect to a number of tourists who cross Pir Panjal via Mughal Road and had praised the scenic beauty of this area. The area involves zero felling of trees as it lies above tree line and no change of flow of water. No removal of wildlife or killing shall take place in the said proposal as it is construction of Wayside Amenities an periphery of protected area. In the light of the above, construction of Wayside Amenities will have no significant impact on the bio-diversity of the area by the way of destroying, exploiting or damaging the protected area.

10	**Whether linear / non-linear**	Non-Linear
11	**Whether EC obtained**	No
12	**Name of the applicant agency**	Director Tourism Jammu
13	**Date of submission**	02/03/2022
14	**Total number of tree to be felled**	Nil
15	**Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not**	Yes
16	**Recommendation of State Board for Wild Life** The State Board for Wild Life recommended the proposal in its 4th meeting held on 6th June, 2023.	
17	**Brief justification on the proposal as given by the Wild Life Warden** The proposal for construction of Wayside Amenities along the Mughal Road near Peer Ki Gali (Nilana Top) falling under the jurisdiction of TataKutti Wildlife Sanctuary in a CO 115/Skt of Rajouri-Poonch Wildlife Division is vital with respect to a number of tourists who cross Pir Panjal via Mughal Road and had praised the scenic beauty of this area.	
18	**Rare and endangered species found in the area** Tata Kutti Wildlife Sanctuary is home to Markhor (Serew horn goat), Leopard, Black Bear, Brown bears, Goral goat and Musk deer etc	
19	**Type of Forest** NA	
20	**Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden** The Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal with the following conditions: 1. The proprietary and the legal status of the land shall remain unchanged. 2. The user agency shall pay NPV (Net Present Value) in accordance with the orders of the Hon'ble Supreme Court and guidelines issued by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of India. 3. The User Agency shall be responsible for obtaining requisite clearances under any other law in vogue. 4. No harm to any wildlife species shall be done, if found accidently in the project area. 5. User Agency shall abide by all the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, provisions of Wildlife Protection Act, directions of the Ministry	

	of Environment, Forest and Climate Change and orders of the Government of Jammu & Kashmir in this regard. 6. Waste material including muck generated during execution of project shall be disposed off outside the protected area. 7. The user agency shall ensure disposal of solid waste generated during functioning of proposed amenities, outside the protected area. 8. The User Agency shall fence its area with animal proof fencing. 9. The area proposed should not be used by the user agency for any purpose other than proposed. 10. The land so allowed to be used shall be returned to the department free of any encumbrances when it is no longer required by the User Agency. 11. The User Agency shall have to abide by all the conditions laid down in the sanction order/approval issued by the Competent Authority. 12. The annual compliance certificate on the stipulated conditions shall be submitted by the project proponent to the Chief Wildlife Warden J&K.
21	**Violation, if any** There is no report of violation by the project proponent.
22	**Comments of Ministry** The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.

(2)

1	**Name of the Proposal**	Following four proposals of Improvement/Augmentation of Water Supply Scheme involving Suransar-Mansar Wildlife Sanctuary. 1 Improvement/Augmentation of Water Supply Scheme for BarghaTaryar- 1.198 ha **WL/JK/DRKWATER/430109/2023** 2 Improvement/Augmentation of Water Supply Scheme RingalPathwar- 0.3956 ha **WL/JK/DRKWATER/430107/2023** 3 Improvement/Augmentation of Water Supply Scheme for Pounthal- 0.3825 ha **WL/JK/DRKWATER/430105/2023** 4 Improvement/Augmentation of Water Supply Scheme for SagoonPanjoa- 0.5036 ha **WL/JK/DRKWATER/430090/2023**
2	**Name of the protected area involved**	Suransar-Mansar Wildlife Sanctuary
3	**File No.**	WL-6/133/2023-WL
4	**Name of the State**	UT of Jammu & Kashmir
5	**Whether proposal is sub-judice**	Not sub-judice
6	**Area of the protected area**	97.82 sq.km
7(a)	**Area proposed for diversion / Denotification**	

S. No	Online Proposal No.	Area (in ha)
1	WL/JK/DRKWATER/430109/2023	1.198
2	WL/JK/DRKWATER/430107/2023	0.3956

		3 WL/JK/DRKWATER/430105/2023 0.3825 4 WL/JK/DRKWATER/430090/2023 0.5036
7(b)	**Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)**	14.267
8	**Status of ESZ if any**	Final notified on 17th January, 2022. The extent of ESZ is zero to 3.459 kilometres.
9	**Specific comments w.r.t. section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972**	Online Proposal .No. / comments w.r.t. section 29 **WL/JK/DRKWATER/430109/2023** — The proposal is with regard to the Improvement/augmentation of water supply scheme BarghaTaryar under Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) in Surinsar-Mansar Wildlife Sanctuary. As per the proposal Jal Shakti Department proposes for construction of One T/W Sump Tank and Pump Room, One ground storage reservoirs (GSR) and laying of G.I.Pipes. The project involves1.198 ha only and does not involve any felling of trees. There is no report of violation by the user agency i.e. Executive Engineer, PHE Rural Division, Jammu. **WL/JK/DRKWATER/430107/2023** — The proposal is with regard to the Improvement/augmentation of water

				supply scheme RingalPathwar under Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) in Surinsar-Mansar Wildlife Sanctuary. As per the proposal Jal Shakti Department proposes for construction of One T/W Sump Tank and Pump Room, One ground storage reservoirs (GSR) and laying of G.I.Pipes. The project involves 0.3761 ha only and does not involve any felling of trees. There is no report of violation by the user agency i.e. Executive Engineer, PHE Rural Division, Jammu.
			WL/JK/DRKWATER/430090/2023	The proposal is with regard to the Improvement/augmentation of water supply scheme Sagoon, Panjoa under Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) in Surinsar-Mansar Wildlife Sanctuary. As per the proposal Jal Shakti Department proposes for construction of One T/W Sump Tank and Pump Room, One ground storage reservoirs (GSR) and laying of G.I.Pipes. The project involves 0.5036 ha only and does not involve any felling of trees. There

			is no report of violation by the user agency i.e. Executive Engineer, PHE Rural Division, Jammu.
		WL/JK/DRKWATER/430105/2023	The proposal is with regard to the Improvement/augmentation of water supply scheme Ponthal under Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) in Surinsar-Mansar Wildlife Sanctuary. As per the proposal Jal Shakti Department proposes for construction of One T/W Sump Tank and Pump Room, One ground storage reservoirs (GSR) and laying of G.I.Pipes. The project involves 0.3825 ha only and does not involve any felling of trees. There is no report of violation by the user agency i.e. Executive Engineer, PHE Rural Division, Jammu.
10	**Whether linear / non-linear**	Hybrid	
11	**Whether EC obtained**	No	
12	**Name of the applicant agency**	Jal Shakti Department	
13	**Date of submission**	21/05/2023	
14	**Total number of tree to be felled**	Nil	
15	**Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not**	Yes	
16	**Recommendation of State Board for Wild Life**		

	The State Board for Wildlife recommended the proposals in 4th meeting held on 6th June, 2023.
17	**Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency** **WL/JK/DRKWATER/430109/2023** The water supply scheme BarghaTaryar approved under Jal Jeevan Mission M) has been envisaged for providing water supply to general public of village BarghaTaryar and its adjoining areas, under which construction of O 1 No. civil structures (i.e 20,000 GIns capacity GSR at Bargha) along with laying or Rising main and Distribution network has been proposed under the scheme is coming in the Wildlife area at village Bargha falling under Regional Wildlife Warden Jammu. Keeping in view, the topography of the area to be providing the drinking water supply, the alignment for construction of 01 No. Civil structures (i.e 20,000 Glns capacity GSR at Bargha) along with laying of Rising main and Distribution network has been proposed under the scheme is coming in the Wildlife area, as there is no other suitable non Wildlife land available in the area for construction f 20,000 GIns GSR. Moreover, pipeline for Rising main and Distribution network shall also pass through the Wildlife area in the interest of public as per site feasibility and successful delivery of water supply to the public. Therefore, diversion of Wildlife land is the only viable option for providing the water supply to the inhabitants proposed under the scope of project of water supply scheme BarghaTaryar approved under Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) amounting to Rs. 524.74 Lacs **WL/JK/DRKWATER/430105/2023** been envisaged for providing water supply to general public of village Pounthal and its adjoining areas, under which construction of 01 No. civil structures (i.e 10,000 GIns capacity GSR at Pounthal) along with laying of Rising main and Distribution network has been proposed under the scheme is coming in the Wildlife area at village Pounthal falling under Regional Wildlife Warden Jammu. Keeping in view, the topography of the area to be providing the drinking water supply, the alignment for construction of 01 No. Civil structures (i.e 10,000 GIns capacity GSR at Pounthal) along with laying of Rising main and Distribution network has been proposed under the scheme is coming in the Wildlife area, as there is no other suitable non Wildlife land available in the area for construction of 10,000 Glns GSR. Moreover, pipeline for Rising main and Distribution network shall also pass through the Wildlife area in the interest of public as per site feasibility and successful delivery of water supply to the public. Therefore, diversion of Wildlife land is the only viable option for providing the water supply to the inhabitants proposed under the scope of project

of water supply scheme Pounthal approved under Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) amounting to Rs. 312.30 Lacs

WL/JK/DRKWATER/430090/2023

The water supply scheme SagoonPanjoa (Village Sagoon) approved under Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) has been envisaged for providing water supply to general public of village Sagoon and its adjoining areas, under which construction of O 1 No. civil. structures s (i.e30,,0IOO Glns capacity GSR at Sagoon) along with laying of Rising main and Distribution network has been proposed under the scheme is coming in the Wildlife area at village Sagoon falling under Regional Wildlife Warden Jammu. Keeping in view, the topography of the area to be providing the drinking water supply, the alignment for construction of 01 No. Civil structures (i.e 30,000 Glns capacity GSR at Sagoon) along with laying of Rising main and Distribution network has been proposed under the scheme is coming in the Wildlife area, as there is no other suitable non Wildlife land available in the area for construction of 30,000 Glns GSR. Moreover, pipeline for Rising main and Distribution network shall also pass through the Wildlife area in the interest of public as per site feasibility and successful delivery of water supply to the public. Therefore, diversion of Wildlife land is the only viable option for providing the water supply to the inhabitants proposed under the scope of project of water supply scheme SagoonPanjoa (Village Sagoon) approved under Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) amounting to Rs. 542.27 Lacs.

WL/JK/DRKWATER/430107/2023

The water supply scheme RingalPathwar approved under Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) has been envisaged for providing water supply to general public of village Pinjal Khari Khore, Pathwar and its adjoining areas, under which construction of 02 No. civil. structures s (i.e 10.000 Glns capacity GSR at Khari Khore&Sanyalaalong with laying of Rising main and Distribution network has been proposed under the scheme is coming in the Wildlife area at village Ringal and Khari Khore falling under Regional Wildlife Warden Jammu.

Keeping in view, the topography of the area to be providing the drinking water supply, the alignment for construction of 02 No. Civil structures (i.e 10,000 Glns capacity GSR at Khari Khore&Sanyala) along with laying of Rising main and Distribution network has been proposed under the scheme is coming in the Wildlife area, as there is no other suitable non Wildlife land available in the area for construction of 10,000 Glns GSR. Moreover, pipeline for Rising main and Distribution network shall also pass through the Wildlife area in the interest of public as per site feasibility and successful delivery of water supply to the public.

	Therefore, diversion of forest land is the only viable option for providing the water supply to the inhabitants proposed under the scope of project of water supply scheme RingalPathwar approved under Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) amounting to Rs. 300.18 Lacs.
18	**Rare and endangered species found in the area** Suransar-Mansar Wildlife Sanctuary is home to Leopards, Barking deer, goral, Wild Boar, Jackal, Hare, Jungle Cat, Porcupine and Mongoose etc
19	**Type of Forest** NA
20	**Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden** The Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposals with the following conditions: 1. The proprietary and the legal status of the land shall remain unchanged. 2. The user agency shall pay NPV (Net Present Value) in accordance with the orders of the Hon'ble Supreme Court and guidelines issued by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of India. 3. The User Agency shall be responsible for obtaining requisite clearances under any other law in vogue. 4. No harm to any wildlife species shall be done, if found accidently in the project area. 5. User Agency shall abide by all the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, provisions of Wildlife Protection Act, directions of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change and orders of the Government of Jammu & Kashmir in this regard. 6. Waste material including muck generated during execution of project shall be disposed off outside the protected area. 7. The area proposed should not be used by the user agency for any purpose other than proposed. 8. The land so allowed to be used shall be returned to the department free of any encumbrances when it is no longer required by the User Agency. 9. The User Agency shall have to abide by all the conditions laid down in the sanction order/approval issued by the Competent Authority. 10. The annual compliance certificate on the stipulated conditions shall be submitted by the project proponent to the Chief Wildlife Warden J & K.
21	**Violation, if any**

	There is no report of violation by the project proponent.
22	**Comments of Ministry** The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.

UT OF LADAKH

Proposal falling inside the protected area

S. No.	F. No.	Name of the Proposal
1.	**WL-6/130/2023-WL**	Proposal for use of 0.0075 ha of land from Changthang Cold Desert Wildlife sanctuary for installation of ATM at lukung maan pangong, UT of Ladakh. **WL/LA/Others/424604/2023**

(1)

1	**Name of Proposal**	Proposal for use of 0.0075 ha of land from Changthang Cold Desert Wildlife sanctuary for installation of ATM at lukung maan pangong, UT of Ladakh. **WL/LA/Others/424604/2023**
2.	**Name of the protected area involved**	Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary
3.	**File No.**	WL-6/130/2023 WL
4.	**Name of the State**	Ladakh
5.	**Whether the proposal is sub-judice**	No
6.	**Area of the protected area**	12780.50 Sq Km.
7.	**Area proposed for diversion/ De-notification**	0.0075 ha
8.	**Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)**	835.4414 ha
9.	**Status of ESZ if any**	Proposal pending with the State Government
10.	**Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the wild life (protection) Act 1972**	The ATM is to facilitate the people of the region as well as the defence personal and tourist. The area involves no felling of trees, or change of flow of water. No removal of wildlife or killing shall take place if the said proposal is approved. In the light of the above, Installation of ATM will not have significant impact on the bio-diversity of the area.
11.	**Whether linear/non-linear**	Non-Linear
12.	**Whether EC obtained**	No
13.	**Name of the application Agency**	The Jammu and Kashmir Bank Limited
14.	**Date of submission**	11/04/2023
15.	**Total number of trees to be felled**	NA
16	**Maps depicting the Protected Area and the diversion proposal included or not**	Yes
17	**Recommendation of State Board for Wild Life** State Board for Wild Life recommended the proposal in its 8th meeting held on 24th May, 2023.	

18.	**Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency** Villages around Pangong like Phobrang, Lukung, Maan, Merak, Khagtak do not have access to ATM facilities, to facilitate the people of the region as well as the defense personnel an tourist, advisor to Hon'ble LG UT of Ladakh and CEC LAHDC Leh, demanded MD & CEO J&K Bank for establishment of bank ATM near the Pangong lake.
19.	**Rare and endangered species found in the area** Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary is home to Tibetan wolf, Wild yak, Bharal, Wild dog, Snow leopard, Brown bear and the Mormot etc**.**
20	**Type of Forest** NA
21	**Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden** The Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal with the following conditions: 1. The user agency shall not violate any regulatory provisions under Section-9,17A, 27,29,30,31,32 of Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972. 2. The user agency shall not harm or destroy wildlife habitat including fauna and flora of the sanctuary. 3. The user agency shall ensure that they will not create any dumping site within the Protected Area. 4. The user agency shall not establish any temporary or permanent labour camp in the protected area. 5. The user agency shall not construct building except installation of ATM. 6. The user agency or his contractor/labour shall not create any fire places or use the firewood and bushes from the protected area. 7. The User Agency or its contractor shall be responsible for any act of forest and wildlife crime committed by its staff and labour inside the protected area. 8. Approval under Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, if required, shall be obtained separately for use of forest land. 9. The User Agency shall deposit NPV for the use of land of Protected area as per the guidelines.
22	**Violation (if any)** No
23	**Comments of Ministry**

Ministry sought following details from the UT of Ladakh:

1. In Part 1 and 2 instead of uploading the Cost-benefit analysis in terms of maintenance of carbon neutrality or increase in carbon sequestration some irrelevant documents are uploaded.
2. In Part III the details regarding the area diverted/identified from the NP/WLS/ESZ so far for development and other purpose since it's notification and their impacts to be mentioned.

Regarding the cost benefit analysis in terms maintenance of carbon neutrality or increase in carbon sequestration, the User Agency replied that since the area involved for the proposed ATM is site is less than 5ha, the cost benefit analysis for the said proposal is not applicable.

Regarding the previous project proposal approvals in the PA the Administration of UT of Ladakh has given following details:

S.No.	Name of the Protected Area	Area diverted Hectare
1.	Changthang Cold Desert Wildlife Sanctuary	835.4414

Regarding the query raised by MoEF&CC pertaining to the status of compliance on the previous approvals given to the project proponents in other proposals in the state, the Chief Wild Life Warden has mentioned that terms and condition in the previous approvals given to the project proponent has been fully fulfilled.

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

MADHYA PRADESH

Proposal falling inside the protected area, tiger reserve and tiger corridor

S. No.	F. No.	Name of the Proposal
1.	WL-6/119/2023 WL	1. Permission for exploratory 05 bore holes to survey diamondiferous rock in 0.50 ha forest land of Mohar forest block in Amanganj Buffer range of Panna Tiger Reserve-**FP/MP/Others/6681/2022**. 2. Permission for exploratory 7 bore holes to survey Diamondiferous rock in 0.70 ha forest land of Hathanitor-Pahar forest block in Kishangarh buffer range of Panna Tiger Reserve-**FP/MP/Others/6679/2022**. 3. Permission for exploratory 06 bore holes to survey Diamondiferous rock in 0.06 ha forest land of Pathpura-Kishangarh forest block in Kishangarh buffer range of Panna Tiger Reserve-**FP/MP/Others/6678/2022**. 4. Permission for exploratory 02 bore holes to survey Diamondiferous rock in 0.20 ha forest land of Amanganj forest block in Amanganj buffer range of Panna Tiger Reserve-**FP/MP/Others/6657/2022**.
2.	WL-6/120/2023 WL	Proposal for use of 5.265 ha (1.3583 ha forest land and 3.9067 ha non-forest land) from corridor connecting Pench Tiger Reserve and Satpura Tiger Reserve for laying of underground 18”/12” dia Gas pipeline along with 40 mm OFC Cable by GAIL (India) LTD in South Chhindwara Forest Division, Madhya Pradesh. **WL/MP/Pipeline/423646/2023**
3	**WL-6/94/2023 WL**	Proposal for use of 39.633 ha of land from Kanha-Pench Tiger Corridor & Kanha-Navegaon-Nagzira Tiger Corridors for Laying of 132 KV Nainpur-Mandla electric power line at Baihar Sub-Station in favour of MP Power Transmission Package Limited. **FP/MP/TRANS/152756/2022.**
4.	**WL-6/101/2023 WL**	Proposal for use of 11.084 ha of revenue land from Sardarpur Kharmor Wildlife Sanctuary for laying of 220 KV electric transmission line and erection of 12 towers in favour of Veh Jayin Renewables Private Limited.

		WL/MP/TRANS/406630/2022
5.	**WL-6/131/2023 WL**	Proposal for use of 0.216 ha of land from buffer zone of Bandhavgarh Tiger Reserve for laying of underground drinking water pipeline in Karanpura-I Multi village rural water supply scheme by Madhya Pradesh Jal Nigam Maryadit, PIU Jabalpur. **FP/MP/WATER/6256/2022**

***

(1)

<table>
<tr><td>1</td><td>Name of the Proposal</td><td>Following 4 proposals involving Panna Tiger Reserve:
1 Permission for exploratory 05 bore holes to survey diamondiferous rock in 0.50 ha forest land of Mohar forest block in Amanganj Buffer range of Panna Tiger Reserve-FP/MP/Others/6681/2022.
2 Permission for exploratory 7 bore holes to survey Diamondiferous rock in 0.70 ha forest land of Hathanitor-Pahar forest block in Kishangarh buffer range of Panna Tiger Reserve- FP/MP/Others/6679/2022.
3 Permission for exploratory 06 bore holes to survey Diamondiferous rock in 0.06 ha forest land of Pathpura-Kishangarh forest block in Kishangarh buffer range of Panna Tiger Reserve- FP/MP/Others/6678/2022.
4 Permission for exploratory 02 bore holes to survey Diamondiferous rock in 0.20 ha forest land of Amanganj forest block in Amanganj buffer range of Panna Tiger Reserve- FP/MP/Others/6657/2022.</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>Name of the protected area involved</td><td>Panna Tiger Reserve</td></tr>
<tr><td>3</td><td>File No.</td><td>WL-6/119/2023 WL</td></tr>
<tr><td>4</td><td>Name of the State</td><td>Madhya Pradesh</td></tr>
<tr><td>5</td><td>Whether proposal is sub-judice</td><td>Not sub-judice</td></tr>
<tr><td>6</td><td>Area of the protected area</td><td>542.7 sq. km</td></tr>
<tr><td>7(a)</td><td>Area proposed for diversion / Denotification</td><td>
<table>
<tr><td>S. No.</td><td>Proposal No.</td><td>Area</td></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>FP/MP/Others/6681/2022</td><td>0.50 ha</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>FP/MP/Others/6679/2022</td><td>0.70 ha</td></tr>
<tr><td>3</td><td>FP/MP/Others/6678/2022</td><td>0.06 ha</td></tr>
<tr><td>4</td><td>FP/MP/Others/6657/ 2022</td><td>0.20 ha</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
</table>

7(b)	**Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)**	NA
8	**Status of ESZ if any**	Proposal is under examination
9	**Specific comments w.r.t. section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972**	The Section 29 of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 is not attracted because these proposals are for exploratory bore holes for survey Diamondiferous rock.
10	**Whether linear/non-linear**	Non-Linear
11	**Whether EC obtained**	No
12	**Name of the applicant agency**	NMDC LIMITED
13	**Date of submission**	

S. No	Proposal No.	Date of Submission
1.	FP/MP/Others/6681/2022	15/09/2022
2.	FP/MP/Others/6679/2022	06/09/2022
3.	FP/MP/Others/6678/2022	06/09/2022
4.	FP/MP/Others/6657/ 2022	02/09/2022

14	**Total number of tree to be felled**	NA
15	**Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not**	Yes
16	**Recommendation of State Board for Wild Life** The State Board for Wild Life recommended the above mentioned 4 proposals in its 24th meeting held on 21.04.2023.	
17	**Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency** FP/MP/Others/6681/2022-NMDC Limited has identified two target areas for PQ size borehole drilling to locate diamondiferous rocks based on remote sensing studies, geological mapping, geochemical sampling and ground geophysical surveys in Mohar Diamond exploration block. Diamondiferous rocks are very rare all over the world as well as in India and confined to favorable geological settings in very limited areas. The two identified areas may have presence of these rarest rocks and cannot be found in surrounding alternative areas.	

	FP/MP/Others/6679/2022-NMDC Limited has identified two target areas for PQ size borehole drilling to locate diamondiferous rocks based on remote sensing studies, geological mapping, geochemical sampling and ground geophysical surveys in Hathnitor Pahar Diamond exploration block. Diamondiferous rocks are very rare all over the world as well as in India and confined to favorable geological settings in very limited areas. The two identified areas may have presence of these rarest rocks and cannot be found in surrounding alternative areas. FP/MP/Others/6678/2022-NMDC Limited has identified two target areas for PQ size borehole drilling to locate diamondiferous rocks based on remote sensing studies, geological mapping, geochemical sampling and ground geophysical surveys in Pathpura- Kishangarh Diamond exploration block. Diamondiferous rocks are very rare all over the world as well as in India and confined to favorable geological settings in very limited areas. The two identified areas may have presence of these rarest rocks and cannot be found in surrounding alternative areas. FP/MP/Others/6657/ 2022-NMDC Limited has identified two target areas for PQ size borehole drilling to locate diamondiferous rocks based on remote sensing studies, geological mapping, geochemical sampling and ground geophysical surveys in Amanganj Diamond exploration block. Diamondiferous rocks are very rare all over the world and confined to very few areas. The two identified areas may have presence of these rarest rocks and cannot be found in alternative areas.
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	**Type of Forest** NA
20	**Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden** The Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the above mentioned 4 proposals with a condition that the adequate modern measures to control the spread of sound of machines during survey should be employed.
21	**Violation, if any** No
22	**Comments of National Tiger Conservation Authority** National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) vide letters F.No.7-60/2023-NTCA, F.No.7-58/2023- NTCA, F.No.7-59/2023- NTCA and F.No.7-

	57/2023- NTCA dated 13th July, 2023 has not recommended these proposals mentioning that: 1. The project site falls within buffer area of Panna Tiger Reserve. 2. The area had tiger presence in its vicinity as per 2018 and 2022 cycles of all India tiger estimation. 3. As per all India tiger estimation carried out in 2018, the proposed drilling site has presence of large mammals such as leopard, sloth bear, dhole, hyena, wolf and major tiger prey such as chital, sambar and barking deer in its vicinity. Many of these species are endangered and belong to Schedule I of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972. 4. Clause 6.8.i in the Handbook of guidelines for effective and transparent implementation of the provisions of Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 issued by Forest Conservation Division of MoEFCC (vide F. No. 5-2/2017- FC dated 28-03-2019) prohibits any prospecting within National Parks, Wildlife Sanctuaries, Biosphere Reserves, Tiger Reserves and notified wildlife corridors.
23	**Comments of Ministry** The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.

(2)

1	**Name of the Proposal**	Proposal for use of 5.265 ha (1.3583 ha forest land and 3.9067 ha non-forest land) from corridor connecting Pench Tiger Reserve and Satpura Tiger Reserve for laying of underground 18”/12” dia Gas pipeline along with 40 mm OFC Cable by GAIL (India) LTD in South Chhindwara Forest Division, Madhya Pradesh. **WL/MP/Pipeline/423646/2023**
2	**Name of the protected area involved**	Satpuda Tiger Reserve Pench Tiger Reserve
3	**File No.**	WL-6/120/2023 WL
4	**Name of the State**	Madhya Pradesh
5	**Whether proposal is sub-judice**	Not sub-judice
6	**Area of the protected area**	Pench Tiger Reserve-292.8 sq.km Satpura Tiger Reserve- 528.73 sq.km
7(a)	**Area proposed for diversion / Denotification**	5.265 ha
7(b)	**Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)**	NA
8	**Status of ESZ if any**	Satpura Tiger Reserve-Final notified on 09.08.2017. extent of Eco-sensitive Zone is up to 100 m on the notified urban and ‘Abadi’ area side from the boundary of Core Critical Tiger Habitat of the Satpura Tiger Reserve in the State of Madhya Pradesh, which includes Satpura National Park, Pachmarhi Wildlife Sanctuary and Bori Wildlife Sanctuary and up to 2 kilometers on other sides from the boundary of Core Critical Tiger Habitat of the Satpura Tiger Reserve. Pench Tiger Reserve-Final notified on 06.11.2019. The extent of Eco-Sensitive Zone varies from zero (due to Inter-State boundary and also the Pench Tiger Reserve, Madhya Pradesh contiguous to Pench Tiger Reserve, Maharashtra on southern side) to 27 kilometers.
9	**Specific comments w.r.t. section 29 to**	No removal of Wild Life is involved. Also, there is no proposal for stopping or diverting the flow of water

	the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972	into or outside the protected area. But 933 trees are involved for felling. Hence Section 29 of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 is attracted.
10	**Whether linear/non-linear**	Linear
11	**Whether EC obtained**	No
12	**Name of the applicant agency**	Gail India Limited
13	**Date of submission**	28/03/2023
14	**Total number of tree to be felled**	933
15	**Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not**	Yes
16	**Recommendation of State Board for Wild Life** The State Board for Wild Life recommended the proposal in its 24th meeting held on 21.04.2023.	
17	**Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency**	

Alternatives explored for Nagpur-Jabalpur (MNJPL) pipeline, MH/MP Border to Jabalpur section of GAIL (India) Ltd in Madhya Pradesh

Description	Status of land	Length in meter	Width in meter	Area in sqm.	Area in Ha.
Alternate-1	Forest	18671.6	10&1	185564	18.5564
Total		18671.6		185564	18.5564
Alternate-2	Forest	132616.62	10	1326166	132.6166
Total		132616.62		1326166	1326166
Alternate-3	Forest	137686.91	10	1376869	137.6869
Total		137686.91		137686.91	137686.91

The other alternatives (Alternative-2 & Alternatibe-3) are being rejected on grounds of as follows:

1. Alternative 2&# involves more forest area 132.6166 and 137.6166 and 137.6869 has respectively to be diverted which is more than the alternative-1.
2. In alternative-2 the pipeline will be in close proximity to the sensitive sanctuary area. Laying of natural gas pipeline in the sanctuary sensitive area is technically not feasible involving safety of the pipeline.

	3. The terrain in Alternative Route-2 and 3 is hilly where laying of pipeline poses several construction challenges 4. Alternative-2 passes near to the area where most of the lands are non-agriculture land and pipeline cannot be laid in NA lands as per P&MP Act, 1962. 5. Though the overall length (Forest area and non-forest area) of the pipeline is more in alternative-2 which increases the project cost. 6. Alternative-3 passes in close proximity to populated areas and most of the lands are also non-agriculture land; pipeline cannot be laid in NA lands as per P&MP Act, 1962. 7. Number of railways & national highway crossings in alternative rouote-3 and 2 are more in comparison to alternative-1. 8. Number of turning points (TPs) in alternative 2 & 3 are more that needs bends etc, which will add-on to the cost of the project. Looking into the above, it is imperative for MNJPL natural gas pipeline passing in Madhya Pradesh in Alternative-1, is more apt technically and safety in comparison to the other two alternatives viz., Alternative-2 and Alternative-3.
18	**Rare and endangered species found in the area** Satpura Tiger Reserve is home to tiger, four-horned antelope, Chinkara, wild boar, bear, black buck, fox and porcupine etc. Pench Tiger Reserve is home to tiger, chital, sambar, wild boar, and jackal. Also Indian leopard, sloth bear, Indian wolf, wild dog, porcupine, monkeys, jungle cat, fox, striped hyena and four-horned antelope etc
19	**Type of Forest** NA
20	**Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden** The Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal with a condition that the project proponent should ensure no damage to forest, wildlife and its habitats and no work will be done at night.
21	**Violation, if any** No
22	**Comments of National Tiger Conservation Authority** National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) vide letter no.F.No.7-55/2023- NTCA dated 12th July, 2023 has suggested following mitigation measures: 1. A contingency plan shall be prepared by the Project Proponent to manage leakage / any accident which may affect the ecosystem. The contingency plan shall include:

	a. Leak detection system to immediately identify the leakages, if any. b. Remote operated valves (ROV) for terminating the pipeline operation and isolation. c. Stopping of pipeline operation and isolation of leaky segment by closing of block valves at Specialising valve (SV) stations. d. Intelligent pigging for monitoring of pipeline defects and maintaining pipeline integrity. 2. Alignment of pipeline and OFC within tiger corridor should be decided in a manner that tree felling is minimal. 3. No construction material should be procured from within the forest. The pipeline and OFC should be covered with excavated materials after the construction. Care should be taken that the structures are totally underground. Construction debris should be disposed of away from the forest by the cost of the user agency. 4. No alteration in the existing drainage pattern should be allowed within the forest for implementing the proposed construction. 5. No blasting should be permitted within tiger corridor area. 6. While laying the pipeline and OFC, the work should be executed in a timely manner simultaneously excavating the trenches and laying the structures so as to minimize the disturbance to wildlife. The user agency should not dig trenches along long stretches and leave them open for several weeks without completion of work. 7. Any future maintenance of the pipeline and OFC would be subject to prior approval of the competent authority of Madhya Pradesh Forest Department.
23	**Comments of Ministry** The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.

(3)

1	**Name of the Proposal**	Proposal for use of 39.633 ha of land from Kanha-Pench Tiger Corridor & Kanha-Navegaon-Nagzira Tiger Corridors for Laying of 132 KV Nainpur-Mandla electric power line at Baihar Sub-Station in favour of MP Power Transmission Package Limited. **FP/MP/TRANS/152756/2022.**
2	**Name of the protected area involved**	Kanha-Pench Tiger Reserve
3	**File No.**	WL-6/94/2023 WL
4	**Name of the State**	Madhya Pradesh
5	**Whether proposal is sub-judice**	Not sub-judice
6	**Area of the protected area**	Kanha Tiger Reserve-940 Sq.Km. Pench Tiger Reserve-292.8 Sq.km
7(a)	**Area proposed for diversion / Denotification**	**Division wise details of land**

S.no	**Division Name**	**Protected Area Name**	**Project Area under Protected Area**
1.	Mandla West(T)	Kanha - Pench Tiger Corridor	22.897
2.	North Balaghat	Kanha - Pench Tiger Corridor and Kanha - Nawegaon	16.736
Total			**39.633**

7(b)	**Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)**	NA
8	**Status of ESZ if any**	Pench Tiger Reserve final notified on 6th November, 2016. Kanha Tiger Reserve final notified on 12th March, 2021.

9	**Specific comments w.r.t. section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972**	No removal of wild life is involved. Also, there is no proposal for stopping the flow of water into or outside the protected area. But 1340 trees are involved for felling. Hence Section 29 of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 is attracted.
10	**Whether linear/non-linear**	Linear
11	**Whether EC obtained**	No
12	**Name of the applicant agency**	MP Power Transmission Package II Limited
13	**Date of submission**	21/04/2022
14	**Total number of tree to be felled**	1340
15	**Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not**	Yes
16	**Recommendation of State Board for Wild Life** The State Board for Wild Life has recommended the proposal in its 24th meeting held on 21.04.2023.	
17	**Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency** The Project i.e. LILO of Nainpur-Mandla 132 kV Line at Baihar 132kV S/s, starting from LILO point of Nainpur Mandla line at in Village Bhogadwar of Mandla District and terminating at existing 132/33kV Substation of MPPTCL in Baihar of Balaghat District. The route of the above line is passing through the Kanha Pench Tiger Corridor and Kanha Nawegaon Nagzira Tiger Corridor located in Mandla and Balaghat district, having forest area involvement as well as non-forest land involvement within Protected area totalling to 39.6330 Ha. The chosen route is optimal route with minimum Wildlife area involved in the project along with best construction and maintenance facility and cost efficient. A detail comparison of three alternative marked on the Survey of India Toposheet with different colour is enclosed.	

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF ALTERNATIVE ROUTES

S No	DESCRIPTION	Proposed Route-I	Route-II	Route-III
1	**Route Particulars**			
	(i) Length (KM)	54.002 Km	60.456 Km	53.712 Km
2	**Environmental Impact**			

			(i) Forest involvement	(i) Forest involvement	49.4848 Ha	44.2484 Ha	
			(ii) Wildlife Involvement	14.679 Km (39.6330 Ha) passing through Tiger corridor connecting Kanha-Pench TR and Kanha - NawegaonNagzira TR	32.789 Km (88.5303 Ha) passing through Tiger corridor connecting Kanha-Pench TR and Kanha - Nawegaon-Nagzira TR	25.024 Km (67.5648 Ha) is passing through Kanha Tiger Reserve and 4.185 Km (11.2995 Ha) Passing through Tiger corridor connecting Kanha – Pench TR	
		3	**Details of Crossing**				
			a) Nos. Railway Crossing	0	0	0	
			b) Nos. NH/SH Crossing	2	2	2	
			d) Nos. Major River Crossing	2	0	4	
			e) Nos. Power Line Crossing				
		4.	**Airport Area**				
			i) Defence & Civil	Mandla Air Strip - 6.334Km, Birwa Air Strip - 4.467 km	Mandla Air Strip - 6.334Km Birwa Air Strip - 4.467 km	Mandla Air Strip - 6.334Km, Birwa Air Strip - 4.467 km	
		5.	Historical/Cultural Monuments	Nil	Nil	Nil	
		6	Construction problems	Less forest area, Minimum undulation area, Low density of trees	Non approachable locations, Medium Undulated	Passing through tiger reserve hence less	

			area , high density of trees	working hours. Medium density of trees.
7	O&M problems	Good access to Locations	No approach road for many locations.	Average access to Locations
8	Recommendations	This alternative route having comparatively less Forest Area, least Tiger Corridor affected, Least tree felling and well connected by road network.	This alternative route is unfeasible due to Route length, highest forest area and highest length passing through tiger corridor. Also more no. of cutting trees will be required	This Route is having more forest area than Route 1 and also passing through Kanha Tiger Reserve and Tiger corridor.

Conclusion:

Alternative Route Alignments were surveyed and based on the major points like Right Of Way, forest, wildlife, Tree felling required, approach roads, major crossings i.e. Railway, Powerline, etc shown in above comparative statement, Route-1 is found to be most feasible route & Minimum environment impact in comparison to Route-2 and Route-3.

18	**Rare and endangered species found in the area** Kanha Tiger Reserve is home to Tiger, leopard, wild dog, sloth bear, bengal fox, jungle cat, wolf, jackal, swamp deer, gaur, langur and mouse deer etc. Pench Tiger Reserve is home to Tiger, Leopard, Jungle Cats, Sloth Beer, Wild dog, Jackle, Wolf, Hyena, Fox, Wild Boar, Langoor, Monkey and Indian Gaur etc.
19	**Type of Forest** NA

20	**Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden** The State Chief Wildlife Warden has recommended the proposal with the condition that the proponent should ensure no damage to forest, Wildlife and its habitats and no work will be done after sunset and before sun rise. The construction material if required shall be brought from outside the Protected Area.
21	**Management Plan** Management Plan has been provided by the User Agency. The User Agency has mentioned that the constructional feature of proposed line is such that it doesn't have any major impact on the environment, forest and wildlife as it's not dividing the existing forest because of long spans between the towers (335 Meters). The User Agency has proposed the following mitigation measures: 1. As per Indian Electricity rule, minimum clearance of ground level is 6.1 m after considering maximum sag. However as recommended by DFO, North Balaghat Division & West Mandla Division, minimum ground clearance shall be increased by additional 3 m and 6m respectively in tiger corridor area falling under North Balaghat Division & West Mandla Division respectively by providing the tower extensions which is sufficient for safe passage of tallest animal and other mammals and hence does not have any impact on movement of tiger and associated species & other wild animals and birds. 2. Proper precautions shall be taken during the construction of the transmission line, so that activity does not affect the wild animals. 3. Bird guard shall be installed at appropriate locations on cross arm of towers (as per IS 561 3) 4. The Stringing of conductor for the transmission line shall be carried out maintaining a separation between energized conductors with vertical distance of 4 meter(appx.) between two conductors. The above arrangement will nullify the likelihood of electrocution of large, winged birds, because the distance between energized conductors will be always more than the maximum wingspan of the bird. 5. Bird diverters shall be installed at appropriate locations of transmission line falling in the tiger corridor area as per the specification suggestions by CEA, MoEF&CC in respect of bird diverters. 6. Reflectors shall be installed on the transmission towers to keep away the fauna of the area for their & transmission network's safety as well. **BARBED WIRE FENCING FOR EXCAVATED PITS:-**

1. The excavated pits shall be properly barricaded and fenced to prevent accidental falling of mammals in the vicinity of the construction sites.
2. Also, installation of barbed wire in an area of [5 feet around the Transmission Line tower in affected tiger corridor wildlife stretch to protect the natural habitat.

TOWER ANTI CLIMBING DEVICES:-

1. Many different designs of tower exist for 132 kV lines with standardization becoming more focused in recent years. Anti-Climbing Devices (ACD's) are being used at tower four corners' gates with two opening and two non-opening fenced by using barbed wire and accessories.
2. The purpose of such Anti Climbing devices is to prevent animals from climbing the transmission line tower, which may affect the animals negatively in many ways.

GENERAL MITIGATION MEASURES FOR PROTECTION OF FOREST AND WILDLIFE

In addition to the above specific measures, the following mitigation measures will be adopted by MP Power Package II Transmission Limited during execution of the project for protection and movement of tigers and wildlife on the Kanha - Pench Tiger Corridor and Kanha - Nawegaon Nagzira Tiger Corridor.

1. The project involves total forest diversion of 21.1608 ha, including 11.657 ha of Tiger corridor forest area. To compensate the loss of diversion of 21.1608 ha of forest area, compensatory afforestation over degraded forest in fwice extent i.e. over 43.00 ha of degraded forest area is proposed in Mandla East (9 ha), Mandla West (25 ha) & North Balaghat (9 ha) as part of Forest Proposal under Forest Conservation (Act) at the cost of User Agency.
2. Proper training on significance of the area shall be provided to the construction manpower during course of construction activity ensuring no worker indulge in any kind of anti-wildlife activity.
3. No labour camp shall be established in the Corridor area.
4. Proper training on significance of the area shall be provided to the construction manpower during course of construction activity ensuring no worker indulge in any kind of anti-wildlife activity.
5. Before start of work in the Tiger corridors, awareness campaign will be taken up by company to create maximum awareness among the construction workers regarding safeguard of forest and wildlife.
6. Movement within the wildlife area should be entirely regulated, each work force party/gang should be trained in do's and don'ts and how

	to deal in a situation of wildlife encounter before entering the wildlife area. 7. No work shall be undertaken at night (i.e., between sunset & sunrise) in the Forest/ Tiger Corridor area. 8. Eco-friendly engineering practices in the construction works and due care be taken properly to avoid injury to wildlife. 9. Vehicle speed while travelling to the activity areas will be regulated and minimized as required. 10. All pollution related aspects and waste management will be duly taken care during the implementation of the project. In addition to above, any other measures as envisaged by the State Board of Wildlife National Board of Wildlife/MoEF will be adhered to during execution of the project by the Company. The Mitigation plan and the management plan for area below the transmission line is placed at **ANNEXURE 28.**
22	**Management Plan for areas below Transmission Lines** **MITIGATION MEASURES FOR AREA BELOW TRANSMISSION LINE:** i. Any vegetation clearance required should be limited to the minimum area as far as possible. ii. Tree felling will be minimized along the line corridor and only those trees which are unavoidable for tower foundation and stringing (i.e. 3 m on each side) will be felled under the supervision ofForest department. iii. The trees on the remaining part of the transmission line conidor will be mostly loped and pruned which are required for stringing of conductor. iv. In case of towers falling in hilltop locations where enough ground clearance is available, tree will not be felled. This will minimize the impact on nesting sites of birds as well as habitat of arboreal species. v. The guideline of MoEF dated. 5th May 2014 with regard to "construction of transmission line in forest area" will be strictly adhered to during execution of project. vi. Dwarf/medicinal plantation in areas where trees are felled in ROW of forest area of transmission line shall be prepared for 11 years incl. 7 years maintenance under FC Act and implemented by forest dept. as per MOEF guidelines/ conditions stipulated under forest clearance of the project at the cost of User agency. vii. Natural regeneration of vegetation in ROW shall be allowed. viii. No permanent labour camps will be set up inside the forest/ Tiger Corridor area. ix. Hunting, trapping, and poaching by the employed work force should be completely banned and work force/contractors shall be made aware about no poaching tolerance strategy.

	x. Habitat disturbances to be kept at minimum by using existing trails for transportation of man, material, and machinery. xi. Routine and corrective maintenance will be undertaken on a regular basis.
23	**Violation, if any** No
24	**Comments of National Tiger Conservation Authority** National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) vide letter no.F.No.7-52/2023- NTCA dated 12th July, 2023 has suggested following mitigation measures: 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. In compliance with MoEFCC's guidelines, no clearance of vegetation shall be allowed for open areas (grasslands, wetlands etc.) with sparse vegetation. 3. The alignment of the powerline should be made such that minimum numbers of trees are felled. All trees (in a girth class for which there is technology available for transplantation) will be transplanted by the User Agency with adequate care for maximization of survival. 4. Any felling/pollarding/pruning of trees for allowing electrical clearance/maintenance will be done with the permission of the competent authority of Madhya Pradesh 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. The plantation of native, palatable species should be actively promoted by the user agency in collaboration with Madhya Pradesh Forest Department below the powerline. 6. No construction material (including soil, stones etc.) should be collected from the forest. Construction debris should not be dumped inside the forest areas and they should be transported by the user agency to suitable dumping sites outside the forest. 7. CWLW, Madhya Pradesh should have appropriate mechanism in place to monitor the compliance of the conditions laid in this report.
25	**Comments of Ministry** The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.

(4)

1	**Name of the Proposal**	Proposal for use of 11.084 ha of revenue land from Sardarpur Kharmor Wildlife Sanctuary for laying of 220 KV electric transmission line and erection of 12 towers in favour of Veh Jayin Renewables Private Limited. **WL/MP/TRANS/406630/2022**
2	**Name of the protected area involved**	Sardarpur Kharmor Wildlife Sanctuary
3	**File No**	WL-6/101/2023 WL
4	**Name of the State**	Madhya Pradesh
5	**Whether proposal is sub-judice**	Not sub-judice
6	**Area of the protected area**	348.12 Sq. Km.
7(a)	**Area proposed for diversion / De-notification**	11.084 ha
7(b)	**Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)**	NA
8	**Status of ESZ if any**	Final notified on 28.08.2020.
9	**Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972**	No removal of Wild Life including Forest produce is involved. Also, there is no proposal for stopping or diverting the flow of water into or outside the protected area. Hence, Section 29 of the Wild Life (Protection) Act 1972 is not attracted. There will be minimum adverse impacts on the habitat of endangered animals.
10	**Whether linear / non-linear**	Linear
11	**Whether EC obtained**	No
12	**Name of the applicant agency**	Veh Jayin Renewables Private Limited
13	**Date of submission**	16/11/2022
14	**Total number of tree to be felled**	Nil
15	**Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not**	Yes
16	**Recommendation of State Board for Wild Life**	

	State Board for Wild Life recommended the proposal in its 24th meeting held on 21.04.2023.
17	**Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency** The transmission line will partly pass through the protected Area (PA) and Eco-Sensitive Zone (ESZ) and will not affect any natural mines, biodiversity and wildlife in the area. There is no feasible alternate route or option to avoid the protected area because of the substation, and we must proceed with the route as per the survey, we have identified one with the three most feasible routes and finalized the least area falling in PA and ESZ for the project. We assure you for the proposed that we have chosen the route transmission which will be minimum. The proposed renewable project will cause no harm to the environment and wildlife and all rules, norms and guidelines issued by the forest department and concerned authorities shall be strictly complied with, we shall comply with any advice and suggestions from your office and MoEF.
18	**Rare and endangered species found in the area** Sardarpur Kharmor Wildlife Sanctuary is home to Indian fox, Striped hyaena, wild pig, hare, common monkey, langur, jackal and palm squirrel etc.
19	**Type of Forest** NA
20	**Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden** The State Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal subject to the condition that 5% of project cost in the Sanctuary area and 2% of project cost in the ESZ of the sanctuary is proposed to be paid by user agency.
21	**Violation, if any** No violation
22	**Comments of Ministry** The Ministry had requested management plan for the area below the transmission line. The management plan should prescribe the species to be planted and maintain the below the transmission line, periodicity of the maintenance etc and Cost-benefit analysis in terms of maintenance of carbon neutrality or increase in carbon sequestration. Ministry had also requested mitigation measures and cost associated with such measures. The State Government has replied as follows:

1. The entire area notified under Sardarpur Sanctuary is revenue area, which includes government and private agricultural land of 14 villages. This sanctuary was notified for the conservation of Kharmor bird. Rare Kharmor birds migrate in this area only for 03 to 04 months in a year. After that they go elsewhere.
2. The local people are facing a lot of difficulty due to ban on purchase and sale of farmers' land in the notified area due to Section 20 of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 being effective. Due to mechanization of farming and use of chemical fertilizers/medicines in this area, now the arrival of Kharmor birds on the agricultural land has decreased. Instead of this, Kharmor birds, their eggs and children are being seen for the past few years in the grassland included in the nearby forest land. Keeping in view the above circumstances, the places where Kharmor birds are migrating for the past years, to include them in the sanctuary.
3. To denotify the private land on which Kharmor birds are not migrating The proposal for reorganization of the sanctuary is under consideration of the Government of India to denotify the private lands on which the Kharmor birds are not migrating. The above proposed power line has been proposed in the revenue area of Sardarpur Sanctuary. The proposed area is private revenue land of farmers. According to the revised proposal of the sanctuary, no forest area is being affected in this power line project. Due to no trees being affected in the project, no management plan has been submitted for species wise plantation etc. in the proposed area. It is proposed to construct a tower for the power line in the proposed area, which is revenue land. Therefore, no mention has been made regarding maintaining carbon neutrality and increasing carbon sequestration due to non-emission of carbon emissions.
4. The treeless grassland below the power transmission line is expected to be managed. Due to the affected land being private and agricultural land, it currently exists in this form. In relation to the proposal by the applicant institution, in relation to the justification and lack of other options.
5. The certificate has been sent, a copy of which is being sent by re-enclosing. While recommending this office in Form-IV, for the development of the sanctuary, the condition of taking 05 percent of the project cost within the sanctuary and 02 percent of the project cost in the eco-sensitive zone of the sanctuary has been imposed from the applicant organization, So that the proposed reorganized sanctuary can be developed with this amount. Therefore, the above proposal should be placed before the National Board for Wildlife for consideration in the next meeting.

The Standing Committee in its 73rd meeting held on 17.07.2023 decided to recommend the revised proposal submitted by the State Government

	for alteration of the boundaries of the Sardarpur Kharmor sanctuary for reducing the area from existing 348.12 sq. km to revised area of 132.83 sq. km. **The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal**

(5)

1	**Name of the Proposal**	Proposal for use of 0.216 ha of land from buffer zone of Bandhavgarh Tiger Reserve for laying of underground drinking water pipeline in Karanpura-I Multi village rural water supply scheme by Madhya Pradesh Jal Nigam Maryadit, PIU Jabalpur. **FP/MP/WATER/6256/2022**
2	**Name of the protected area involved**	Bandhavgarh Tiger Reserve
3	**File No.**	WL-6/131/2023 WL
4	**Name of the State**	Madhya Pradesh
5	**Whether proposal is sub-judice**	Not sub-judice
6	**Area of the protected area**	716.903 Sq.Km.
7(a)	**Area proposed for diversion / Denotification**	0.216 ha
7(b)	**Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)**	NA
8	**Status of ESZ if any**	Final notified on 13th December, 2016. The extent of Eco-sensitive Zone is up to two kilometres.
9	**Specific comments w.r.t. section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972**	No removal of wildlife and forest produce except 38 trees is 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.
10	**Whether linear/non-linear**	Linear
11	**Whether EC obtained**	No
12	**Name of the applicant agency**	Madhya Pardesh Jal Nigam Maryadit Jabalpur
13	**Date of submission**	23/03/2022
14	**Total number of tree to be felled**	38
15	**Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not**	Yes
16	**Recommendation of State Board for Wild Life**	

	The State Board for Wild Life has recommended the proposal in its 24th Meeting held on 21.04.2023.
17	**Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency** The approach to the village where water supply is to be provided passes through the forest area hence permission is requested because there is no alternate approach.
18	**Rare and endangered species found in the area** Bagdara Tiger Reserve is home to Sambar, sloth Bear, Leopard, Fourhorned antelope, Striped Hyaena, Indian Wild Dog, Indian Pangolin, Tiger and Indian bison etc.
19	**Type of Forest** NA
20	**Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden** The Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal subject to the following conditions: 1. The project proponent should ensure no damage to forest except felling of 38 trees, wildlife and its habitat. 2. No work will be done at night. 3. The construction material if required, shall be brought from outside the protected Area. 4. One water connection will have to be provided every two kilometres at places identified by FD, Bandhavgarh Tiger Reserve and small water body be created alteast 100 meters away from the road/pipeline in the forest area at project cost for wild animals.
21	**Violation, if any** No
22	**Comments of National Tiger Conservation Authority** National Tiger Conservation Authority vide letter no.F.No.7-87/2023-NTCA dated 21st August, 2023 has suggested following mitigation measures: 1. No construction material should be procured from within the forest. The pipeline should be covered with excavated materials after the construction so that it is totally underground (at least 1 m below ground). Construction debris should be disposed of away from the forest by the cost of the user agency.

	2. While laying the pipeline, the work should be executed in a timely manner simultaneously excavating the trenches and laying the pipeline so as to minimize the disturbance to wildlife. The user agency should not dig trenches along long stretches and leave them open for several weeks without completion of work. 3. Use of blasting should be avoided so as to minimize noise pollution within Tiger Reserve. 4. Any future maintenance of the pipeline would be subject to prior approval of the competent authority of Madhya Pradesh Forest Department. 5. CWLW, Madhya Pradesh should have appropriate mechanism to monitor the compliance of the conditions stipulated herein.
23	**Comments of Ministry** The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.

MAHARASHTRA

Proposal falling inside the protected area, tiger reserve and tiger corridor

S. No.	F. No.	Name of the Proposal
1.	**WL-6/122/2023-WL**	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**
2	**WL-6/123/2023-WL**	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 2-lane 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**
3	**6-283/2022 WL**	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**
4	**6-272/2022 WL**	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**
5	**6-273/2022 WL**	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**
6	**6-274/2022 WL**	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**
7	**WL-6/118/2023 WL**	Proposal for use of 63.540 ha of land from Tadoba Andhari Tiger Reserve (63.450 ha out of which 25.27 ha is Protected Forest land and 38.27 ha is Reserve Forest land) for development of Green Field Airport at Village Vihirgaon and Murti, Taluka Rajura of District Chandrapur, Maharashtra. **FP/MH/Others/42471/2019**

(1)

1	**Name of the Proposal**	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**
2	**Name of the protected area involved**	Tadoba Andhari Tiger Reserve
3	**File No**	WL-6/122/2023 WL
4	**Name of the State**	Maharashtra
5	**Whether proposal is sub-judice**	Not sub-judice
6	**Area of the protected area**	625.40 Sq. Km.
7(a)	**Area proposed for diversion / De-notification**	37.361 ha
7(b)	**Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)**	NA
8	**Status of ESZ if any**	Final notified on 11th September, 2019. The Eco-sensitive Zone shall be to an extent of 3 kilometers to 16 kilometers.
9	**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 parks there will not be any impact in relation to Sec.29 and Sec.35(6) of Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972. As per Section 38(O)(1)(g) of Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 wildlife clearance is required.
10	**Whether linear / non-linear**	Linear
11	**Whether EC obtained**	No
12	**Name of the applicant agency**	National Highways Authority of India PIU II Nagpur
13	**Date of submission**	21/09/2022
14	**Total number of tree to be felled**	6805 trees

15	**Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not**	Yes
16	**Recommendation of State Board for Wild Life** State Board for Wild Life recommended the proposal in its 20th meeting held on 20.05.2023.	
17	**Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency** 1. The project Highway NH-930D starts from Bamni connecting Raura, Warur Road, Lakkadkot and terminates at MH/TL border in the State of Maharashtra. The total length of the project is 32.985 km. 2. The project highway serves for interstate connectivity between Telangana and Maharashtra. Most of the traffic on the Project Highway is of consignments of Cement, Coal, Paper & its raw material, Mines/factories in Chandrapur district to Southern parts of India. This corridor also serves to connect religious & tourist places in Maharashtra. 3. Total traffic plying on this project highway is more than 10000 PCU and as per IRC SP:84-2019 and Highway stretch qualifies for 4-lanning when the traffic over it increases beyond 10000 PCU. Further, the Highway traffic police have reported increase in the number of accidents on the Project Highway, which may be a result of inadequate pavement width of the existing road. 4. To reduce the accidents, up-gradation of existing 2-laned road to 4-laned configuration is essential to facilitate better transportation in terms of fast, congestion free movement of traffic and also to ensure improved connectivity for people in nearby towns. 5. Hence, National Highways Authority of India has taken up the work of 4-laning of existing 2-laned stretch from Bamni (Design Km 19.000) to MH/TG Border (Design km 51.985){Design Length-32.985 km} section of NH-930 D in the State of Maharashtra on HAM Mode under NH(O) in Vidarbha for rapid transportation and connectivity to Telangana State. 6. Proposed up-gradation work is mainly along the existing road. The existing road has been utilized to the maximum extent, so that minimum forest land is proposed for diversion. The proposed 4-laning work involves diversion of **37.631 ha** of forest land in a linear length of **11.093 km** that passes through forest area. The Stage-I clearance for diversion of forest land is received on 25.08.2022 from IRO, MOEF, Nagpur.	
18	**Rare and endangered species found in the area**	

	Tadoba Andhari Tiger Reserve is home to tiger, leopard, sloth bear, wild dog, gaur, chital and sambar etc.
19	**Type of Forest** NA
20	**Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden** The State Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal subject to the following conditions: 1. Wildlife Institute of India Dehradun as proposed 8 underpasses, 4 minor bridges, 24 culverts cum animal pass and 1 grade separator as mitigation measure. The User Agency shall implement all the proposed mitigation Structures. 2. Crash barrier systems shall be installed on both sides of the road to prevent wild animals from crossing the road. 3. Signages on the movement of animals shall be installed along the highway in consultation with local officials. 4. 2% of the cost of the project which falls in the tiger corridors shall be deposited with Tadoba-Andhari Tiger Reserve foundation to carry out activities for the conservation and development of wildlife in the State. As per the guidelines issued by MoEF&CC, vide dt.27/07/2022 a mitigation/wildlife conservation plan shall be prepared in consultation with local forest officials.
21	**Violation, if any** No violation
22	**Comments of National Tiger Conservation Authority** National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) vide letter no.F.No.7-84/2023- NTCA dated 21st August, 2023 has suggested following mitigation measures: 1. Wildlife Institute of India has already prepared a detailed mitigation plan for the project such as placement and dimensions of animal passage structures etc. These recommendations should be duly implemented by NHAI in letter and spirit. 2. Attempt should be made to keep tree felling minimal, at least within the tiger corridor areas. 3. User Agency should ensure that the construction period within tiger corridor area is kept minimal since construction work continued for a longer duration might completely decimate the wildlife populations in the area beyond recovery. Pre-fabricated structures should be used to the maximum possible extent to reduce the extent of disturbance in the habitat.

	4. No construction material should be procured from forest. Construction debris should be disposed outside the forest area. No natural drainage should be interrupted due to implementation of the project. 5. Caution signboards (fluorescent/radium) about animal crossing as per the advice of the Forest Department should be provided by User Agency at appropriate places along the highway. 6. The CWLW, Maharashtra should have appropriate monitoring mechanism in place for compliance of the conditions laid herein during various phases of project implementation.
23	**Comments of Ministry** The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal

(2)

1	**Name of the Proposal**	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 2-lane 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**
2	**Name of the protected area involved**	Tadoba Andhari Tiger Reserve
3	**File No**	WL-6/123/2023 WL
4	**Name of the State**	Maharashtra
5	**Whether proposal is sub-judice**	Not sub-judice
6	**Area of the protected area**	625.40 Sq. Km.
7(a)	**Area proposed for diversion / De-notification**	36.038 ha
7(b)	**Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)**	NA
8	**Status of ESZ if any**	Final notified on 11th September, 2019. The Eco-sensitive Zone extends from 3 kilometers to 16 kilometers.
9	**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 parks there will not be any impact in relation to Sec.29 and Sec.35(6) of Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972. As per Section 38(O)(1)(g) of Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 wildlife clearance is required.
10	**Whether linear / non-linear**	Linear
11	**Whether EC obtained**	No
12	**Name of the applicant agency**	National Highways Authority of India PIU II Nagpur
13	**Date of submission**	04/01/2023
14	**Total number of tree to be felled**	5140 trees

15	**Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not**	Yes
16	**Recommendation of State Board for Wild Life** State Board for Wild Life recommended the proposal in its 20th meeting held on 20.05.2023.	
17	**Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency** 1. The project Highway NH-353B starts from MH/TG Border near Village Govindpur (km 32+910) connects Korpana, Gadchandur and ends near Rajura (km 89+090) after Rajura Bypass of length **2.59 km** at junction with NH 930D. Total length of the project is **56.180 km**. 2. The project Highway serves for interstate connectivity between Telangana and Maharashtra. Most of the traffic on the project Highway is of consignments of Cement, Coal, Paper & its raw material, Mines/factories in Chandrapur district to Southern parts of India. This corridor also serves to connect religious & tourist places in Maharashtra. 3. Total traffic plying on this project highway is more than 10000 PCU and as per IRC SP:84-2019 any Highway stretch qualifies for 4-laning when the traffic over it increases beyond 10000 PCU. Further, the Highway Traffic Police have reported increase in the number of accidents on the Project Highway, which may be a result of inadequate pavement width of the existing road. 4. To reduce the accidents, up-gradation of existing 2-laned road to 4-laned configuration is essential to facilitate better transportation in terms of fast, congestion free movement of traffic and also to ensure improved connectivity for people in nearby towns. 5. Hence, National Highways Authority of India has taken up the work of 4-laning of existing 2-laned stretch from Govindpur (MH/TG Border)(Design km 32.910) to Rajura (Design km 89.090) {Design Length-56.180 km} section of NH-353B in the State of Maharashtra on HAM Mode under NH(O) in Vidarbha for rapid transportation and connectivity to Telangana State. 6. Proposed up-gradation work is mainly along the existing road. The existing road has been utilized to the maximum extent, so that minimum forest land is proposed for diversion. The proposed 4 laning work involves diversion of **36.038 ha** of forest land in a linear length of **10.432 km** that passes through forest area. The Stage-I clearance for diversion of forest land is received on 25.08.2022 from IRO MoEF, Nagpur.	

	7. The project alignment does not traverse through any protected area (National Park, Wild Life Sanctuary, Tiger Reserve etc), except Wildlife Corridor identified in Eastern Vidharbha Landscape thus have minimal effect on wild life.
18	**Rare and endangered species found in the area** Tadoba Andhari Tiger Reserve is home to tiger, leopard, sloth bear, wild dog, gaur, chital and sambar etc.
19	**Type of Forest** NA
20	**Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden** The State Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal subject to the following conditions: 1. The mitigation structures proposed by Wildlife Institute of India, Dehradun vide their letter no. WII/AESCB/BH/Govindpur-Rajura/2020-21, dated 22.12.2022 should be constructed during construction of road the structure and location are as follows: Segment Chainage Proposed Structure Span Total Width I 66.463 Minor bridge 2x5.00 x 3.50 mt 10 mt II 85.538 Box Culvert 2x7.00 x 4.50 mt 14 mt 85.690 Animal underpass 1x50.00x5.00 mt 50mt 86.318 Box Culvert 2x7.00x4.50 mt 14 mt 88.110 Animal underpass 1x150.00x5.00 mt 150 mt 2. Crash barrier systems shall be installed on both sides of the road to prevent wild animals from crossing the road. 3. Signages on the movement of animals shall be installed along the highway in consultation with local officials. 4. In addition to the mitigation structures 2% of the cost of the project which falls in the tiger corridors shall be deposited with Tadoba-Andhari Tiger Reserve foundation to carry out activities for the conservation and development of wildlife in the State. As per the guidelines issued by MoEF&CC, vide dt.27/07/2022 a wildlife conservation plan shall be prepared in consultation with local forest officials.
21	**Animal Passage Plan** Animal Passage Plan has been submitted by the User Agency which is placed at **ANNEXURE 29.**
22	**Violation, if any** No violation
23	**Comments of National Tiger Conservation Authority**

	National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) vide letter no.F.No.7-85/2023- NTCA dated 8th August, 2023 has suggested following mitigation measures: 1. Wildlife Institute of India has already prepared a detailed mitigation plan for the project such as placement and dimensions of animal passage structures etc. These recommendations should be duly implemented by the User Agency in letter and spirit. 2. Attempt should be made to keep tree felling minimal at least within the tiger corridor areas. 3. User Agency should ensure that the construction period within tiger corridor area is kept minimal since construction work continued for a longer duration might completely decimate the wildlife populations in the area beyond recovery. Pre-fabricated structures should be used to the maximum possible extent to reduce the extent of disturbance in the habitat. 4. No construction material should be procured from forest. Construction debris should be disposed outside the forest area. 5. Caution signboards (fluorescent/radium) about animal crossing as per the advice of the Forest Department should be provided by User Agency at appropriate places along the highway. 6. The CWLW, Maharashtra should have appropriate monitoring mechanism in place for compliance of the conditions laid herein during various phases of project implementation.
24	**Comments of Ministry** The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal

(3)

1	**Name of the Proposal**	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**
2	**Name of the protected area involved**	Melghat Tiger Reserve
3	**File No.**	6-283/2022 WL
4	**Name of the State**	Maharashtra.
5	**Whether proposal is sub-judice**	Not sub-judice
6	**Area of the protected area**	1677 sq. km
7(a)	**Area proposed for diversion / Denotification**	14.655 ha
7(b)	**Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)**	

S.no	**Name of project**	**User Agency**	**Year**	**Area Diverted/ Permitted for use(ha.)**
1.	Construction of Rope Suspension Bridge Skywalk Connecting Hurricane Point and Goreghat Point at Chikhaldara Hill Station Diversion Of 0.872 Ha Forest Land In Municipal Council Chikhaldara Dist Amravati Maharashtra	CIDCO	2023	0.9863
2.	Karanjkheda Hatru Raipur Semadoh Part II	PMGSY	2017	7.80

			Road Tq Chikhaldara Ch 13/00 To 26/00.			
		3.	Karanjkheda Hatru Raipur Semadoh Part III Road Tq Chikhaldara Ch 34/00 To 42/00.	PMGSY	2017	12.60
		4.	Laying Of Optical Fiber Cable From Makhala Grampanchayat To Chunkhadi T-Point Under NOFN Along Right Of Way Through Melghat Wildlife Division And Sipna Wildlife Division.	BSNL	2021	0.545
		5.	Laying Of Optical Fiber Cable Under National Optical Fiber Network NOFN Along The Right Of Way Passing Through Melghat Tiger Reserve Gugamal And Sipna Division.	BSNL	2018	4.40
		6.	MDR 02 Chaurakund Chopan Khokmar Tq Border Tq Dharni.	PMGSY	2017	10.20

8	**Status of ESZ if any**	Final notified on 27.12.2016. The ESZ extent from 2.2 kilometres to 14.85 kilometres.
9	**Specific comments w.r.t. section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972**	The forest areas adjoining the road is used by wildlife like Tiger, Leopard, Wild dog, Jackal, Hyena, Bison, Sambar, Barking Deer, sloth bear etc.. The existing road is WBM/Black topped type in about 84% of its length and hence not smooth, acts as a good speed controller for vehicles. It is difficult to safely drive on this road in speed greater than about 30 km/hr. Though this increases the travel time for villagers but it also reduces the chances of road kill of wildlife. There are 2 trees lying on the proposed shoulder width. However, user agency has furnished an undertaking that no tree will be felled or damaged during the execution of the proposed road upgradation work. In light of above, the proposed road upgradation work does not involve any felling of the trees.
10	**Whether linear/non-linear**	Linear
11	**Whether EC obtained**	No
12	**Name of the applicant agency**	EE PMGSY AMRAVATEE
13	**Date of submission**	18/11/2019
14	**Total number of tree to be felled**	Nil
15	**Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not**	Yes
16	**Recommendation of State Board for Wild Life** The State Board for Wildlife recommended the proposal in its 19th meeting held on 21.09.2022.	
17	**Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency** The proposed road is existing road from Makhla to Madizadap (ODR-18) in Chikhaldara block in Amravati district. The road is sanctioned to upradation to existing surface under Mukhya Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (MMGSY). It is time bound flagship programme of Government of Maharashtra. This is the only scheme through which the complete improvement of all important village roads is being taken up since the road is existing and in use, no forest additional land is required and no clearing of vegetation is needed.	

	Melghat is the most remote areas of the district and is having bad name for infant mortality and the malnutrition in the past. The main reason behind this is stated to be lack of all weather roads. Since the area is hilly and with streams flowing, it get detached from rest of the world during monsoon period. The proposed road connect Makhla, Chunkhad, Ikhadimal and madizadap village further to semadoh village which is primary health center with al weather road. Since it is the only road and it get washed away every season. To safeguard this road, it is proposed to construct cement concrete road. The sanctioned proposed road Makhla, Chunkhadi, Khadimal and madizadap (ODR-18, VR-49,84) is already existing metalled road of 19.00 km. in length and existing tarred road 4.43 kms in length. As per the toposheet of survey of India also shows this road of year 1978. The proposed road passing through core cone. At Ch.0/000 to Ch.24/425 respectively. Estimate include existing Makhla to Madizadap (ODR-18, VR-49, 84) road to 3.75m width and 11.38 km and 3.00 m widths and 13.045 km in length cement concrete road in stretch and tarred road with 17 no CD works and 2 no. bridges. The total estimate cost of Rs.15.89 Cr. For construction of road and structures.
18	**Rare and endangered species found in the area** Melghat Tiger Reserve is home to Tiger, Panther, Dhole, Wild Dog, Hyena, Gaur, Sambar, Barking deer, Sloth Bear, Wild Boar and Hares etc.
19	**Type of Forest** Tropical dry deciduous forest predominated by Teak (*Tectona Grandis*) mix species like *Butea Monosperma, Emblica Officinalis, Aegle Marmelos, Dendrocalamus Strictus, Lagerstroemia, Madhuca indica* is found
20	**Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden** The Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal subject to the following conditions: 1. The cement concreting of existing Black topped or WBM road to be permitted where there are black cotton or erosion prone patches. Except these patches, the status quo to be maintained in the rest of the length f the road. In such parts of the road, only repair of the road to the extent that there is no change on the nature of the road to be permitted i.e worn out WBM portion of the road to be repaired and maintained as WBM type road only, worn out Black topped portion of the road to be repaired and maintain as Black topped road only etc. 2. CD works (both new and reconstruction of existing structures) included in the proposals submitted by the user agency be permitted.

	3. Signage about wildlife movement & speed control should be erected at regular interval along the roads in consultation with Field Director, Melghat Tiger Reserve. 4. Speed breakers at appropriate interval sites should be provided by the user agency in consultation with Field Director, Melghat Tiger Reserve to restrict the speed of the vehicles. 5. Labour camp shall not be established inside the tiger reserve. 6. The work of the project inside the tiger reserve will be carried out during days' time only, so as to minimize disturbance to the wildlife. 7. The project proponent should deposit 2% amount of the project cost falling in PA and ESZ with Tiger Conservation Foundation, Melghat Tiger Reserve for wildlife conservation and management purposes in the state.
21	**Animal Passage Plan** The User Agency has proposed 17 numbers of cross drainage structures and 2 nos. of bridges.
22	**Violation, if any** No
23	**Comments of Ministry** National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) vide letter no.F.No.7-78/2023-NTCA dated 11th August 2023 has following observation: 1. Approximately 11.2 km of the road is passing through the core zone of Melghat Tiger Reserve while remaining 13.22 km of the road is passing through the buffer and notified Eco-sensitive zone of Melghat Tiger Reserve. 2. The project site had presence of tigers in its vicinity as per 2018 and 2022 cycles of all India tiger estimation. 3. The project site is rich in wildlife. As per 2018 cycle of all India tiger estimation, the site had presence of chital, sambar, barking deer, gaur, dhole, hyena, leopard, sloth bear and jackal in its vicinity. 4. In light of this, the proposal under Section 38O(1)(g) of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, **is not recommended** for approval. The portion of road passing through the core should be maintained as WBM road. However, periodic maintenance may be allowed as per the existing provisions of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972.
24	**Comments of Ministry** The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.

(4)

1	**Name of the Proposal**	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**
2	**Name of the protected area involved**	Melghat Tiger Reserve
3	**File No.**	6-272/2022 WL
4	**Name of the State**	Maharashtra.
5	**Whether proposal is sub-judice**	Not sub-judice
6	**Area of the protected area**	1677 sq. km
7(a)	**Area proposed for diversion / Denotification**	6.39 ha
7(b)	**Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)**	

S.no	Name of project	User Agency	Year	Area Diverted / Permitted for use(ha.)
1.	Construction of Rope Suspension Bridge Skywalk Connecting Hurricane Point and Goreghat Point at Chikhaldara Hill Station Diversion of 0.872 Ha Forest Land in Municipal Council Chikhaldara Dist Amravati Maharashtra	CIDCO	2023	0.9863

		2.	Karanjkheda Hatru Raipur Semadoh Part II Road Tq Chikhaldara Ch 13/00 To 26/00.	PMGSY	2017	7.80
		3.	Karanjkheda Hatru Raipur Semadoh Part III Road Tq Chikhaldara Ch 34/00 To 42/00.	PMGSY	2017	12.60
		4.	Laying of Optical Fiber Cable from Makhala Grampanchay at to Chunkhadi T-Point under NOFN along Right of way through Melghat Wildlife Division and Sipna Wildlife Division.	BSNL	2021	0.545
		5.	Laying of Optical Fiber Cable under National Optical Fiber Network NOFN along the Right of Way passing through Melghat Tiger Reserve Gugamal and Sipna Division.	BSNL	2018	4.40
		6.	MDR 02 Chaurakund	PMGSY	2017	10.20

			Chopan Khokmar Tq Border Tq Dharni.			
8	**Status of ESZ if any**	Final notified on 27.12.2016. The ESZ extent from 2.2 kilometres to 14.85 kilometres.				
9	**Specific comments w.r.t. section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972**	The forest areas adjoining the proposed road upgradation work has presence of wildlife species such as tiger, leopard, spotted deer, Sambars, Bisons sloth Bears etc. The existing road is WBM type in about 97% of its length and hence not smooth, acts as a good speed controller for vehicles. It limits the speed of vehicles plying on the road. Though this increase the travel time for villagers but it also reduces the chances of road kill of wildlife. The proposed work of cement concreting the entire road will greatly increase safe driving speed on this road, thereby increasing probability of road kill accidents for wildlife. JARIDA-Khandukheda road is part of Jarida-Semadoh ODR road. Apart from proposal of cement concreting of Jarida-Khandukheda road, there is a proposal of cement concreting of Makhla-Madizadap rod, for which proposal for wildlife clearance has been submitted by the User Agency. Makhala to Chunkhadi T point section (having length 10.85 km) of Makhala-Madizadap road is also part of Arida-Semadoh ODR road. Also Jarida lies in vicinity of Madhya Pradesh border. As Semadoh-Jarida ODR road is mainly WBM type and hence not smooth, it puts limitation on speed of vehicles plying on it and increases their travel time. Due to this a part of vehicular traffic from Madhya Prades side and nearby villages from Maharashtra side to				

		Semadoh (or Dharni) takes Domi-Ghatang-Semadoh route instead of Jarida-Semadoh route and thus bypassing core area of Melghat Tiger Reserve. Cement concreting of 21.5 km out of 36 km of Semadoh-Jarida ODR road may increase traffic on this route. The user agency has proposed road upgradation work within existing road width i.e. 6 m. Out of 6m width of proposed road, carriage way width is 3.75 m and should width is 2.25 m (both left and right should width is 1.125 m each). The proposed work consists of cement concreting in metalled portion of the exiting road in carriageway width, reconstruction/replacement of 9 existing CD works, construction of 14 new CD work and filling of shoulders by murum etc. On the ground, the existing road width is 6m in majority length of the road excluding few place. In those places the existing road width is less than 6m as some trees exist within proposed shoulder width of the road. There are 54 trees lying on the proposed shoulder width. However, user agency has furnished an undertaking that no tree will be felled or damaged during the execution of the proposed road upgradation work. In light of above, the proposed road upgradation work does not involve any felling of the trees.
10	**Whether linear/non-linear**	Linear
11	**Whether EC obtained**	No
12	**Name of the applicant agency**	EE PMGSY AMRAVATEE
13	**Date of submission**	18/11/2019
14	**Total number of tree to be felled**	Nil
15	**Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not**	Yes
16	**Recommendation of State Board for Wild Life**	

	The State Board for Wild Life recommended the proposal in its 18th meeting held on 6th June, 2022.
17	**Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency** The proposed road is existing road from Jarida Awagad Khandukheda road at ch.0/000 to 10/650 (ODR-18) in Chikhaldara block in Amravati district. The road is sanctioned to upgradation to existing surface under Mukhya Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (MMGSY). It is time bound flagship programme of Government of Maharashtra. This is the only scheme through which the complete improvement of all important village roads is being taken up since the road is existing and in use, no forest additional land is required and no clearing of vegetation is needed. Melghat is the most remote areas of the district and is having bad name for infant mortality and the malnutrition in the past. The main reason behind this is stated to be lack of all-weather roads. Since the area is hilly and with streams flowing, it get detached from rest of the world during monsoon period. The proposed road connect Merium Awagad Khandukheda village further to Churni village which is primary health center with al weather road. Since it is the only road and it get washed away every season. To safeguard this road, it is proposed to construct cement concrete road for 10.650 kms. The sanctioned proposed road Jarida Awagad Khandukheda road (ODR-18) is existing metalled road total length of road 10.65 km. in length. As per the toposhet of survey of India also shows this road of year 1978. The proposed road passing through core cone. At Ch.0/000 to Ch.10/650 respectively. Estimate include existing Jarida Awagad Khandukheda road to 3.75 m width and 10.65 km in length metalled road with 23 no CD works total structures 23 Nos. The total estimate cost of Rs.10.46 Cr. For construction of road and structures.
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 Hares etc.
19	**Type of Forest** Tropical dry deciduous forest predominated by Teak (*Tectona Grandis*) mix species like *Butea Monosperma, Emblica Officinalis, Aegle Marmelos, Dendrocalamus Strictus, Lagerstroemia, Madhuca indica* is found.
20	**Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden** The Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal subject to the following conditions:

	1. User agency should install speed breakers & speed control / wildlife movement signages at regular interval on the road in consultation with Field Director, Melghat Tiger Reserve to avoid accidental death of wild animals. 2. User agency to make appropriate changes in the road design so that top safe vehicular speed remains within 30 km/hr. To achieve this, measures to maintain road surface as rough as possible by putting a coarse bitumen layer over cement concrete road or any other appropriate alternative measures may be employed. 3. Labour camp shall not be established inside tiger reserve. 4. No work shall be allowed after sunset. 5. The user agency should deposit 2% amount of project cost, falling in ESZ with Melghat Tiger Conservation Foundation for wildlife conservation and management purposes in the state.
21	**Animal Passage Plan** 23 cross drainage structures have been proposed by the User Agency.
22	**Violation, if any** **No**
23	**Comments of National Tiger Conservation Authority** National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) vide letter no.F.No.7-80 /2023-NTCA dated 8th August, 2023 has suggested following mitigation measures: 1. The project proponent has proposed 23 cross drainage structures for the road. Since the landscape has presence of tiger and gaur, the minimum height of the structures should be maintained as 5 m as per WII Guidelines and depending upon engineering feasibility. This may be determined after a joint inspection made by forest department and user agency. 2. No existing water passage should be blocked by implementation of the project. 3. Use of heavy earth moving vehicles should be made as minimum as possible since they are likely to create substantial noise pollution in the area. 4. Construction materials (including top soil) should be procured from outside the forest area. The debris should be appropriately dumped outside the Tiger Reserve and its ESZ by user agency taking due care of air/dust pollution. 5. The upgraded road should be provided with speed breakers and/or rumble strips at regular intervals.

	6. User Agency should place wildlife crossing signage boards at appropriate places in consultation with Forest Department. 7. CWLW, Maharashtra should have appropriate mechanism in place for compliance of the conditions.
24	**Comments of Ministry** The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.

(5)

1	**Name of the Proposal**	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**
2	**Name of the protected area involved**	Melghat Tiger Reserve
3	**File No.**	6-273/2022 WL
4	**Name of the State**	Maharashtra.
5	**Whether proposal is sub-judice**	Not sub-judice
6	**Area of the protected area**	1677 sq. km
7(a)	**Area proposed for diversion / Denotification**	3.87 ha
7(b)	**Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)**	

S.no	Name of project	User Agency	Year	Area Diverted/ Permitted for use(ha.)
1.	Construction of Rope Suspension Bridge Skywalk Connecting Hurricane Point and Goreghat Point at Chikhaldara Hill Station Diversion of 0.872 Ha Forest Land in Municipal Council Chikhaldara Dist Amravati Maharashtra	CIDCO	2023	0.9863
2.	Karanjkheda Hatru Raipur Semadoh Part II	PMGSY	2017	7.80

			Road Tq Chikhaldara Ch 13/00 To 26/00.			
		3.	Karanjkheda Hatru Raipur Semadoh Part III Road Tq Chikhaldara Ch 34/00 To 42/00.	PMGSY	2017	12.60
		4.	Laying of Optical Fiber Cable from Makhala Grampanchayat to Chunkhadi T-Point under NOFN along Right of way through Melghat Wildlife Division and Sipna Wildlife Division.	BSNL	2021	0.545
		5.	Laying of Optical Fiber Cable under National Optical Fiber Network NOFN along the Right of Way passing through Melghat Tiger Reserve Gugamal and Sipna Division.	BSNL	2018	4.40
		6.	MDR 02 Chaurakund Chopan Khokmar Tq Border Tq Dharni.	PMGSY	2017	10.20

8	**Status of ESZ if any**	Final notified on 27.12.2016. The ESZ extent from 2.2 kilometres to 14.85 kilometres.
9	**Specific comments w.r.t. section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972**	1. The forest areas adjoining the proposed road upgradation work has presence of wildlife species such as tiger, leopard, spotted deer, Sambars, Bisons sloth Bears etc. The existing road is WBM type in about 45% of its length and hence not smooth, acts as a good speed controller for vehicles. It limits the speed of vehicles plying on the road. Though this increase the travel time for villagers but it also reduces the chances of road kill of wildlife. The proposed work of cement concreting the entire road will greatly increase safe driving speed on this road, thereby increasing probability of road kill accidents for wildlife. 2. The user agency has proposed road upgradation work within existing road width i.e. 6 m. Out of 6m width of proposed road, carriage way width is 3m and should width is 3m (both left and right should width is 1.5 m each). The proposed work consists of cement concreting in metalled portion of the exiting road in carriageway width, reconstruction/replacement of 12 existing CD works, construction of one new CD work and filling of shoulders by murum etc. On the ground, the existing road width is 6m in majority length of the road excluding few place. In those places the existing road width is less than 6m as some trees exist within proposed shoulder width of the road. There are 84 trees lying on the proposed shoulder width. However, user agency has furnished an undertaking that no tree will be felled or damaged during the execution of the proposed road upgradation work.

		In light of above, the proposed road upgradation work does not involve any felling of the trees.
10	**Whether linear/non-linear**	Linear
11	**Whether EC obtained**	No
12	**Name of the applicant agency**	EE PMGSY AMRAVATEE
13	**Date of submission**	18/11/2019
14	**Total number of tree to be felled**	Nil
15	**Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not**	Yes
16	**Recommendation of State Board for Wild Life** The State Board for Wild Life recommended the proposal in its 18th meeting held on 06.06.2022.	
17	**Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency** The proposed road is existing road at ch 0/000 to 6.450 (VR-82) in Chikhaldara block in Amravati District. The road is sanctioned under Mukhya Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (MMGSY). It is time bound flagship programme of Government of Maharashtra. This is the only scheme through which the complete improvement of all important village roads is being taken up since the road is existing and in use, no forest additional land is required and no clearing of vegetation is needed request to grant the permission please. Melghat is the most remote areas of the district and is having bad name for infant mortality and the malnutrition in the past. The main reason behind this is stated to be lack of all-weather roads. Since the area is hilly and with streams flowing, it get detached from rest of the world during monsoon period. The proposed road connects Hatru to Marita. The village which is primary health centre with all-weather road. Since it is the only road and it get washed away every season. To safeguard this road, it is proposed to construct a upgrade to existing WBM road which reach marita. The sanctioned proposed road Hatru to Martia (VR-82) is metal road total length of road 6.45 km. As per the toposheet of survey of India also shows this road of year 1978. The proposed road passing through buffer zone Melghat Wild Life sanctuary, Sipna Wild Life Division paratwada. The proposed length is 6.45 km and proposed structure Hume pipe culvert 05 nos, slab culverts 03 nos, FWC-04 nos, and bridge is 01 no. total structure 13 Nos. The total estimate cost of Rs.354.95 lakhs for construction of road and structures.	

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 Hares etc.
19	**Type of Forest** Tropical dry deciduous forest predominated by Teak (*Tectona Grandis*) mix species like Butea *Monosperma, Emblica Officinalis, Aegle Marmelos, Dendrocalamus Strictus, Lagerstroemia, Madhuca indica* is found.
20	**Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden** The Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal subject to the following conditions: 1. User agency to install speed breakers and speed control signage's at regular intervals on the road to avoid accident with wild animals. 2. User agency to make appropriate changes in the road design so that top safe vehicular speed remains within 30 km/hr. To achieve this, measures to maintain road surface as rough as possible by putting a coarse bitumen layer over cement concrete road or any other appropriate alternative measures may be employed. 3. Project personnel engaged in the project work shall observe all the existing legal provision any violation of Wildlife (Protection) Act -1972, Indian Forest Act-1927 and Forest (Conservation) Act-1980, will attract strong action against project proponent. 4. No work shall be allowed after sunset. 5. User agency has to deposit 2% of project cost with Melghat Tiger Conservation Foundation for wildlife conservation and management purposes in the state.
21	**Animal Passage Plan** The User Agency has proposed 13 structures (5 Hume pipe culverts, 3 slab culverts, 4 FWC and one bridge) for the road.
22	**Violation, if any** No
23	**Comments of National Tiger Conservation Authority**

	National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) vide letter no.F.No.7-79/2023-NTCA dated 8th August, 2023 has suggested following mitigation measures: 1. The project proponent has proposed 13 structures (5 Hume pipe culverts, 3 slab culverts, 4 FWC and one bridge) for the road. Since the landscape has presence of tiger and gaur, the minimum height of the structures should be maintained as 5 m as per WII Guidelines. 2. No existing water passage should be blocked by implementation of the project. 3. Use of heavy earth moving vehicles should be made as minimum as possible since they are likely to create substantial noise pollution in the area. 4. Construction materials (including top soil) should be procured from outside the forest area. The debris should be appropriately dumped outside the Tiger Reserve and its ESZ by user agency taking due care of air/dust pollution. 5. The upgraded road should be provided with speed breakers and/or rumble strips at regular intervals. 6. User Agency should place wildlife crossing signage boards at appropriate places in consultation with Forest Department conditions laid in this report during various phases of project implementation.
24	**Comments of Ministry** The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.

(6)

1	**Name of the Proposal**	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**
2	**Name of the protected area involved**	Melghat Tiger Reserve
3	**File No.**	6-274/2022 WL
4	**Name of the State**	Maharashtra.
5	**Whether proposal is sub-judice**	Not sub-judice
6	**Area of the protected area**	1677 sq. km
7(a)	**Area proposed for diversion / Denotification**	3.504 ha
7(b)	**Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)**	

S.no	Name of project	User Agency	Year	Area Diverted / Permitted for use(ha.)
1.	Construction of Rope Suspension Bridge Skywalk Connecting Hurricane Point and Goreghat Point at Chikhaldara Hill Station Diversion of 0.872 Ha Forest Land in Municipal Council Chikhaldara Dist Amravati Maharashtra	CIDCO	2023	0.9863

		2.	Karanjkheda Hatru Raipur Semadoh Part II Road Tq Chikhaldara Ch 13/00 To 26/00.	PMGSY	2017	7.80
		3.	Karanjkheda Hatru Raipur Semadoh Part III Road Tq Chikhaldara Ch 34/00 To 42/00.	PMGSY	2017	12.60
		4.	Laying of Optical Fiber Cable from Makhala Grampanchay at to Chunkhadi T-Point under NOFN along Right of way through Melghat Wildlife Division and Sipna Wildlife Division.	BSNL	2021	0.545
		5.	Laying of Optical Fiber Cable under National Optical Fiber Network NOFN along the Right of Way passing through Melghat Tiger Reserve Gugamal and Sipna Division.	BSNL	2018	4.40
		6.	MDR 02 Chaurakund	PMGSY	2017	10.20

			Chopan Khokmar Tq Border Tq Dharni.			
8	**Status of ESZ if any**	Final notified on 27.12.2016. The ESZ extent from 2.2 kilometres to 14.85 kilometres.				
9	**Specific comments w.r.t. section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972**	The forest areas adjoining the proposed road upgradation work has presence of wildlife species such as tiger, leopard, spotted deer, Sambars, Bisons sloth Bears etc. The existing road is WBM type in about 90% of its length and hence not smooth, acts as a good speed controller for vehicles. It is difficult to safely drive on this road in speed greater than 30 km/hr. Though this increase the travel time for villagers but it also reduces the chances of road kill of wildlife. The proposed work of cement concreting the entire road will greatly increase safe driving speed on this road, thereby increasing probability of road kill accidents for wildlife. The user agency has proposed road upgradation work within existing road width i.e. 6 m. Out of 6m width of proposed road, carriage way width is 3.75 m and should width is 3 m (both left and right should width is 1.5 m each). The proposed work consists of cement concreting in metalled portion of the exiting road in carriageway width, reconstruction/replacement of 12 existing CD works, construction of 16 new CD work and filling of shoulders by murum etc. On the ground, the existing road width is 6m in majority length of the road excluding few place. In those places the existing road width is less than 6m as some trees exist within proposed shoulder width of the road. There are 139 trees lying on the proposed shoulder width. However, user agency has furnished an				

		undertaking that no tree will be felled or damaged during the execution of the proposed road upgradation work. In light of above, the proposed road upgradation work does not involve any felling of the trees.
10	**Whether linear/non-linear**	Linear
11	**Whether EC obtained**	No
12	**Name of the applicant agency**	EE PMGSY AMRAVATEE
13	**Date of submission**	18/11/2019
14	**Total number of tree to be felled**	Nil
15	**Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not**	Yes
16	**Recommendation of State Board for Wild Life** The State Board for Wild Life recommended the proposal in its 18th meeting held on 6th June, 2022.	
17	**Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency** The proposed road is existing road from Chilati To Kuhi road at ch 0/00 to 5/850 in Chikhaldara block in Amravati District. The road is sanctioned to upgradation to existing surface under Mukhya Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (MMGSY). It is time bound flagship programme of Government of Maharashtra. This is the only scheme through which the complete improvement of all important village roads is being taken up since the road is existing and in use, no forest additional land is required and no clearing of vegetation is needed. Melghat is the most remote areas of the district and is having bad name for infant mortality and the malnutrition in the past. The main reason behind this is stated to be lack of all weather roads. Since the area is hilly and with streams flowing, it get detached from rest of the world during monsoon period. The proposed road connect Kuhi village further to Hatru Village which is Primary Health Center with all weather road. Since it is the only road and it get washed away every season. To safeguard this road, it is proposed to construct construct cement concrete road for 5.850 kms. The sanctioned proposed road Chilati to Kuhi road is partly existing Metalled road and toal length of road 5.85 km. in length. As per the toposheet of survey of India also shows this road of year 1978. The proposed road passing through core zone. At Ch. 0/00 to Ch. 5/850 respectively.	

	Estimate include existing Chilati to kuhi road to 3.0 m Widths and 5.85 km in length metalled road with 17 no CD Works. total structures 17 Nos. The total estimate cost of Rs. 5.04 Cr. For construction of road and structures.
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 Hares etc.
19	**Type of Forest** Tropical dry deciduous forest predominated by Teak (*Tectona Grandis*) mix species like *Butea Monosperma, Emblica Officinalis, Aegle Marmelos, Dendrocalamus Strictus, Lagerstroemia, Madhuca indica* is found.
20	**Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden** The Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal subject to the following conditions: 1. User agency should install speed breakers & speed control / wildlife movement signages at regular interval on the road in consultation with Field Director, Melghat Tiger Reserve to avoid accident death of wild animals. 2. User agency to make appropriate changes in the road design so that top safe vehicular speed remains within 30 km/hr. To achieve this, measures to maintain road surface as rough as possible by putting a coarse bitumen layer over cement concrete road or any other appropriate alternative measures may be employed. 3. Labour camp shall not be established inside tiger reserve. 4. No work shall be allowed after sunset. 5. The user agency should deposit 2 % amount of project cost, falling in PA & ESZ with Melghat Tiger Conservation Foundation for wildlife conservation and management purposes in the state.
21	**Animal Passage Plan** 17 cross drainage structures have been proposed by the User Agency.
22	**Violation, if any** **No**
23	**Comments of National Tiger Conservation Authority** National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) vide letter no.F.No.7-81/2023-NTCA dated 8th August, 2023 has suggested following mitigation measures:

	1. The project proponent has proposed 17 cross drainage structures for the road. Since the landscape has presence of tiger and gaur, the minimum height of the structures should be maintained as 5 m as per WII Guidelines and depending upon engineering feasibility. This may be determined after a joint inspection made by forest department and user agency. 2. No existing water passage should be blocked by implementation of the project. 3. Use of heavy earth moving vehicles should be made as minimum as possible since they are likely to create substantial noise pollution in the area. 4. Construction materials (including top soil) should be procured from outside the forest area. The debris should be appropriately dumped outside the Tiger Reserve and its ESZ by user agency taking due care of air/dust pollution. 5. The upgraded road should be provided with speed breakers and/or rumble strips at regular intervals. 6. User Agency should place wildlife crossing signage boards at appropriate places in consultation with Forest Department. 7. CWLW, Maharashtra should have appropriate mechanism in place for compliance of the conditions laid in this report during various phases of project implementation.
24	**Comments of Ministry** The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.

(7)

1	**Name of the Proposal**	Proposal for use of 63.540 ha of land from Tadoba Andhari Tiger Reserve (63.450 ha out of which 25.27 ha is Protected Forest land and 38.27 ha is Reserve Forest land) for development of Green Field Airport at Village Vihirgaon and Murti, Taluka Rajura of District Chandrapur, Maharashtra. **FP/MH/Others/42471/2019**
2	**Name of the protected area involved**	Tadoba Andhari Tiger Reserve
3	**File No**	WL-6/118/2023 WL
4	**Name of the State**	Maharashtra
5	**Whether proposal is sub-judice**	Not sub-judice
6	**Area of the protected area**	625.40 Sq.km.
7(a)	**Area proposed for diversion / De-notification**	63.540 ha
7(b)	**Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)**	NA
8	**Status of ESZ if any**	Final notified on 11th September, 2019. The Eco-sensitive Zone shall be to an extent of 3 kilometre to 16 kilometre kilometres.
9	**Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972**	The proposed area is not a part of any National Park/Wildlife Sanctuary. It comes under deemed ESZ of Kanhagaon wildlife Sanctuary. It is a part of Tiger corridor of Tadoba-Andhari-Kawal Tiger Reserve as per the report published of the Wildlife Institute of India, Dehradun "Tiger Corridor of Eastern Vidarbha Landswcape" Grid No.248 (Vihirgaon & Murti Compt.No.173, 200,593) Section 29 of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 is not applicable in this proposal but as per section 38-O(1)(g) of Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 recommendation of NBWL will be required through SBWL. 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.
10	**Whether linear / non-linear**	Non-Linear
11	**Whether EC obtained**	Yes, EC under process
12	**Name of the applicant agency**	Greenfield Airport Chandrapur
13	**Date of submission**	17/10/2022
14	**Total number of tree to be felled**	3,392 trees
15	**Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not**	Yes
16	**Recommendation of State Board for Wild Life** State Board for Wild Life recommended the proposal in its 20th meeting held on 20.05.2023.	
17	**Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency** MADC was constituted in the year 2002 by the Government of Maharashtra (GoM) as a Special Purpose Company. MADC has been mandated to play a lead role in the planning and implementation of the Multi-modal Interactional Hub Airport at Nagpur (MIIIAN) project, development & operation of Aviation infrastructure in the state of Maharashtra, keeping in mind the key objectives. MADC is headed by the Chief Minister of Maharashtra as its Chainnan, MADC comprises a mission driven team of professionals and experts from all sectors. MADC is looking after following Airports Development/Maintenance projects; Nagpur International Airport, Shirdi Greenfield International Airport, Greenfield International Airport at Pune, Solapur (Boramani) Greenfieeld Airport, Karad Airport, Chandmpur Airport, Dhule Airport, Phaltan Airport, Amravati Airport. **Purpose** The purpose of this Request for Proposal is to seek the forest clearance under the forest conservation act 1980 and necessity of the proposal for obtaining forest clearances for proposed Greenfield airport at Chandrapur at village Vihirgaon and Murti Tahsil Rajura District Chandrapur, to accelerate the industrial growth and facilitate the transportation to and fro to important parts of the Country. Socio-economic standards of people will be improved due to increased employment opportunities provided by this	

	project. This will also help medical emergencies in Naxality area of Gadchorli district. This will also lead to economic development of the backward Region of the Vidharbha Area. The user agency has already submitted the proposal for 75.24Ha earlier but as suggested by Government of Maharashtra and DyCF Central Chanda, Chandrapur re-submitting revised proposal as per V/II Dehradun, Mitigation Measures given on page no 34. To reduced 2A0m area from Varsapendi Nala to reduced runway and safety area (RESA) in northen side. Corrected maps, area statement of reduced 11.70Ha area and all other related documents for 63.54 Ha area. **Location** Project area of Proposed Chandrapur airport is located at village Vihirgaon and Murti Tahsil Rajura District Chandrapur, Maharashtra. **ALTERNATE SITE EXAMINATION** As per Ministry of Civil Aviation's (MOCA) guidelines, Airport Authority of India (AAI) has the sole authority to decide on locations and prepare prefeasibility of Greenfield airport. The location as finalized by AAI have been provided to MADC to further plan, design and develop the airport at Chandrapur. **Land Uses** Proposed land use is that of airport infrastructure that will include Air strip, terminal building, apron and other related infrastructure. That is construction of terminal building, taxi Runway End Safef Area (RESA), Doppler VHF Omni Direction Range (DVOR), Air Traffic Controller (ATC) etc will be done. **Employment generation** Local skilled, semiskilled and unskilled labourers will be employed during the construction phase approx 250 no. In the operation phase, commuting of employees for operation of airport and passengers will take place in permanent nature approx. 300 no. The implementation of this project the area can be developed industrially which would also substantially improve the socio-economic and demographic status of the area. This industry on implementation can help in developing the existing infrastructural and cultural facilities of the local community of the area.

	The area also does not cover any wild life sanctuary, National Forest Park or do not possess any historical/architectural monuments. **Benefit from the Project** - Employment generated consequent to the activities in the Greenfield Airport Project will benefited around 600 people (Direct including through Contractors and indirect self-employment) - The Project will give a tremendous boost to the local and the regional economy benefiting a population over 2Lac. - Ample commercial opportunities will become available for economic development of the district through ancillary services and cottage industries. - The State Govt. will directly benefited the revenue on account of Greenfield Airport Project. - The project will reduce the distance over connecting the Road to the existing Greenfield Airport Plant which implied saving of foreign Exchange on the precious fuel used in Road Transport. - Unlike the financial benefits, the social benefit arising out of this proposal can expressed only as value judgment. This includes increases in the slandered of living local population, educational opportunities, training and development of skills, etc. - The project will provide wide opportunities for increase interaction in one side word and will draw the local population out of their shell and encourage then to join national mainstream. - This will also help medical emergencies in Naxalite area of Gadchorli district. - The most important from the Greenfield Airport will be creating of an industrial channel that will defuse the potentially grave social problems that the district faces in the form of illiteracy which thrive on ignorance, poverty and isolation of the local people will cease to have their rationale and hence will fade out from the area. **Conclusion** The strength under lane the project and benefit it is expected to bestow, make it abundantly clear that it now need fill further support and encouragement from the Govt. for speedy implementation, they can come about by an expeditious clearance under &e Forest Conservation Act to be followed grant of Greenfield Airport at Chandrapur for Forest Land. We request you to consider this proposal submitted pursuant to our above background and justification favourably and grant the clearance at the earliest so that the economy and industrial development of the backward region of Vidarbha and Country. Receive the requisite boost.

18	**Rare and endangered species found in the area** Tadoba Andhari Tiger Reserve is home to tiger, leopard, sloth bear, wild dog, gaur, chital and sambar etc.
19	**Type of Forest** The forests according to Champion and Seth's classification belong to the sub group 5A-C1-1B Southern Tropical Dry Deciduous Forests having teak as dominant species. The area consists of Tropical Dry Deciduous Teak Forests. Teak, a high value timber species is dominant in most part of the WL Sanctuary.
20	**Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden** The State Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal subject to the following conditions: 1. Wildlife Institute of India, Dehradun has suggested the following mitigation measures: a) Re-align airport boundary or reduce the area of "Runway end safety area". b) Restoration and strengthening of existing wildlife habitat along the corridor and in the forests of Chandrapur Division, Maharashtra. c) Minimize the likely impact of peripheral lights and sound level. d) Undertake suggested mitigatory measures across roads passing through the existing corridor and minimize the extent of increased disturbance with this development in this landscape. e) Wildlife use shall be monitored during the construction phase and for five years once the airport is operationalized. The estimated budget is Rs.475.00 Lakhs. All the cost for such monitoring shall be met by MADC. The Wildlife Institute of India, shall provide a separate proposal with the cost details. f) MADC shall conside and accept any mid-term mitigatory measure suggested based on the monitoring undertaken during construction and after operation of the airport by the Wildlife Institute of India, and. g) A committee shall monitor the compliance of suggested mitigatory measures.

	All these Mitigation measures suggested by Wildlife Institute of India, shall be implemented by the User Agency. 2. 2% amount of project cost falling in Tiger Corridor of Tadoba-Andhari Tiger Reserve to Kawal Tiger Reserve shall be deposited by the user agency for wildlife conservation and management activities in the State of Maharashtra with Tiger Conservation Foundation of Tadoba-Andhari Tiger Reserve. As per the guidelines issued by MoEF&CC Government of India dated 21/07/2022 in paragraph (6), a wildlife conservation plan shall be prepared in consultation with the local forest officials and shall be implemented.
21	**Violation, if any** No violation has been done.
22	**Comments of National Tiger Conservation Authority** National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) vide letter no.F.No.7-61/2023- NTCA dated 12th July, 2023 has following observations: 1. The area proposed for diversion is 63.540 ha out of which 25.27 ha is Protected Forest land and 38.27 ha is Reserved Forest land and total number of trees to be marked for felling is 3,392. 2. The proposed greenfield airport is situated at an approximate distance of 30 km from Tadoba Andhari Tiger Reserve (TATR), 7 km from Kanhargaon Wildlife Sanctuary and 43 km from Kawal Tiger Reserve. 3. The northern portion of the airport falling inside Rajura RF is part of tiger corridor delineated by Maharashtra Forest Department in the Tiger Conservation Plan for Tadoba Andhari Tiger Reserve. The project area also falls within tiger dispersal corridor in between Rajura and Kothari RFs as per WII report on Tiger Corridors of Eastern Vidharbha Landscape. 4. Rajura RF, Kothari RF (Kanhargaon WLS) and forests of FDCM of Chandrapur Forest Division are potential wildlife areas especially for tiger conservation because it connects tiger habitat of TATR with Kawal Tiger Reserve, Telangana. WII survey report conducted for this project in 2020 identified several streams along both banks of the river Wardha as potential tiger stepping stone habitats for dispersal. Currently, both Kawal and Indravati Tiger Reserves support low density tiger populations below their potential. Recovery of tigers in these Tiger Reserves are possible only when the connectivity with major source populations in the landscape such as Tadoba and Nagzira are maintained. Kanhargaon WLS, Rajura RF, Kothari RF of Chandrapur Forest Division are important stepping stone connectivity in between Kawal and Tadoba which got further strengthened by declaration of Kanhargaon as a Protected Area. Permeability of these

	corridors are currently already under fragmentation threats from urban sprawls and many linear infrastructures such as railway tracks, highways and mining. Impact of any further developmental project of large scale in this landscape will be cumulative and detrimental for the persistence of corridor functionality. 5. The proposed project site had presence of tigers in its vicinity as per 2022 and 2018 cycles of all India tiger estimations. 6. The proposed project area has high potential habitat for wild carnivores and herbivores. Presence of dhole, sloth bear, barking deer, sambar and chital have been recorded from vicinity of this area during all India tiger estimation 2018. WII 2020 survey report has recorded presence of leopard, gaur and jungle cat from this area. Many of these species are endangered and under Schedule I of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972. 7. Although the project area is not part of any Protected Area and embedded within a matrix of agricultural landscape, heterogeneity of natural habitats in the agro-ecological region enhances the overall biodiversity. Remnant scrubland, forest, and plantation patches are the key wildlife habitat in agro-ecological regions of the landscape, which provide refuge habitats to several taxa ranging from herpetofauna, birds, and mammals. Moreover, as evident from above, this agro-ecological landscape illustrates conservation importance at the larger landscape level as it provides "stepping stone" habitats to several species of the adjoining conservation areas of Maharashtra and Telangana. 8. The construction of the Greenfield airport is not a site specific activity and moreover the construction of Airport will further lead to infrastructural development like roads, hotels and other residential/commercial areas in and around the proposed site. This may have an adverse impact on tiger movement in the project area which falls within the Tiger Corridors of Eastern Vidharbha Landscape. 9. The direct impacts from airports and their associated roads, developmental paraphernalia and urban sprawl are becoming increasingly recognized. Airports can have impacts on biodiversity in several ways, including loss, degradation, alteration of land use and land cover, diversion of drainages, impairment of wildlife movement paths, collisions of bird, and impacts of light and noise pollution on behavioral biology of wildlife species in and around the airport's zone of influence. 10. Several types of noise are known to affect animal welfare. Sound or vibration plays considerable role in the lives of the whole spectrum of wildlife, from the simplest to the most complicated types of organisms, as alongside with sound it is involved in such vital processes as communication, interpersonal (especially, mating and

	parents-young relations), population (territory occupation) and interspecies (predator-prey) relations, foraging and food storage, survival strategies etc. Moreover, the noise generated by the aircrafts would have irrefutable negative impacts on wildlife such as animal fleeing in response to panic caused by sudden peaks of noise, inducing escape behaviour, increases in alert behaviour, changes in vocal behaviour, increased stress level and jeopardized reproductive success. Similar observations have been made by Honourable National Green Tribunal (Principal bench, New Delhi) during an original application number 327 of 2015 pertaining to flying of helicopter in Kedarnath Wildlife Sanctuary, Uttarakhand. 11. WII survey report clearly mentions that "the proposed site for Greenfield Airport at Murti Village, Chandrapur, Maharashtra is well known for the wildlife values, especially for tiger and its importance as connecting corridor with other areas in the landscape. Hence, the present site may or shall not be considered for the construction of the proposed airport. The proposed airport is going to impact functional connectivity and may result in surge of human - wildlife conflict in the district". It further mentions that "given the wildlife value of the area and its importance of connecting corridors, the present site may or shall not be considered for the construction of the proposed Greenfield airport at Murti village, Chandrapur, Maharashtra". 12. It is pertinent to mention that Forest Advisory Committee (FAC) during its meeting held on 09-12-2022 observed that the proposed site is surrounded by non-forest land and recommended that the State Government shall therefore explore other options of using non-forest land instead of using Forest land for the project. FAC also advised the State to explore the possibility of expanding the already existing Chandrapur (Morwa) Airport. 13. It is noteworthy that the proposed site for greenfield airport is quite near (39 km) to the already existing Chandrapur (Morwa) Airport and to the Nagpur Airport. 14.In view of the above, the proposal under section 38-O(1)(g) of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 is not recommended for approval.
23	**Comments of Ministry** The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal

MAHARASHTRA

Proposals falling within Eco-sensitive Zone

S. No.	F. No.	Name of the Proposal
1.	6-89/2022 WL	Proposal for Redevelopment of Police staff quarters on plot bearing C.T.S. No. 258/A (Old Sy.No. 89/P, 88/P, 87/P, 77/P, 76/P, 70/P, 73/P, 72/P, 71/P, 69, 66, 63/P, 68, 67, 65, 57/P, 64/P) Aarey Village (SRPF), at Goregaon (E) Mumbai over an area of 8.959 ha about 2.95 km away from Sanjay Gandhi National Park in its notified Eco-sensitive Zone. **FP/MH/Others/5490/2020**

(1)

1	**Name of the Proposal**	Proposal for Redevelopment of Police staff quarters on plot bearing C.T.S. No. 258/A (Old Sy.No. 89/P, 88/P, 87/P, 77/P, 76/P, 70/P, 73/P, 72/P, 71/P, 69, 66, 63/P, 68, 67, 65, 57/P, 64/P) Aarey Village (SRPF), at Goregaon (E) Mumbai over an area of 8.959 ha about 2.95 km away from Sanjay Gandhi National Park in its notified Eco-sensitive Zone. **FP/MH/Others/5490/2020**
2	**Name of the protected area involved**	Saniay Gandhi National Park
3	**File No.**	6-89/2022 WL
4	**Name of the State**	Maharashtra
5	**Whether proposal is sub-judice**	Not sub-judice
6	**Area of the protected area**	86.96 sq.km
7(a)	**Area proposed for diversion/Denotification**	

S. No	Component	Project Area under Non-Protected Area(ha.)
1	Proposed Redevelopment of Police staff quarters	8.959

7(b) **Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)**

S.no	Name of project	User Agency	Year	Area Diverted/ Permitted for use(ha.)
1.	Construction of Flyover at National park junction	MMRDA	2006	0.1259
2.	Diversion of 0.99 ha. of unclassed forest area for	SGNP	2018	0.99

		3.	Diversion of 58.1498 ha. of forest land in favour	DFCCIL	2013	10.8559
		4.	Diversion of 81.4230 ha. of Reserved Forest, Prote	MSTCL	2012	81.423
		5.	Diversion of Forest land for grid connectivity to	Reliance Infrastructure Ltd.	2010	0.0144
		6.	Laying of optical fibre cable from Maingate at NH8	BSNL	2003	0.134
		7.	Surya Regional Water Supply Project	MMRDA	2019	3.18
		Total				**96.7232**
8	**Status of ESZ if any**	Final notified on 5th December, 2016. The Eco-sensitive Zone is spread over an area of 59.456 sq.km to an extent of 100 meters to four kilometers				
9	**Specific comments w.r.t. section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972**	The said project is not located within the protected area and hence not applicable				
10	**Whether linear/non-linear**	Non-Linear				
11	**Whether EC obtained**	EC obtained vide F.No.SEIAA-EC-0000002163 dated 28th November, 2019				
12	**Name of the applicant agency**	Arihant Railway				
13	**Date of submission**	13/11/2020				
14	**Total number of tree to be felled**	Nil				
15	**Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the**	Yes				

	diversion proposal included or not	
16	**Recommendation of State Board for Wild Life** The State Board for Wild Life recommended the proposal in its 17th meeting held on 12th October, 2021.	
17	**Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency** This is to state that the project under consideration comprising of redevelopment of Police Staff Quarters on Plot bearing C.T.S. No. 258/A, Aarey Village (SRPF) at Goregaon (East), Mumbai consists of 620 habitable flats for Police personnel along with sewerage treatment & disposal scheme for the layout and necessary infrastructure and has following measures for nature conservation: • Aluminium Formwork adopted for restricting use of timber. • Ready-mix concrete is adopted to contain pollution. • Autoclaved Aerated Concrete (AAC) Blocks adopted for using by products, better insulation and offsetting use of sand. • Complete establishment, Operation & maintenance of Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) of various capacities using Pythorid Technology. • Supply and installation of solar panels on roof of buildings. • Garbage collection bins for wet and dry garbage for every building. • Organic Waste Composter. • Landscape and horticulture work • Storm water drainage with rain harvesting system) No relevant information is hidden in above said project.	
18	**Rare and endangered species found in the area** Sanjay Gandhi National Park is an ideal habitat for many wild animals namely leopard, jungle cat, small Indian civet, common palm civet, jackal, four horned antelope, mouse deer, barking deer, sambar, spotted deer and crested porcupine etc.	
19	**Type of Forest** No forest area involved in the project. The said project is on private land.	
20	**Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden** The State CWLW has recommended the proposal with the following conditions: 1. 2% amount of project cost be made available for wildlife conservation activities in the Sanjay Gandhi National Park or atleast 1 Crore became the project agency has requested to levy the minimum charges on the project is already delayed due to the paucity of funds.	

2. Project personnel, engaged in the project work shall observe the provisions of all the existing legal provisions, especially the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 and rules made there under & also take precautionary measures for conservation & protection of flora, fauna in the vicinity of the project.
3. 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.
4. No dumping of debris on wet lands and forest areas by project proponent.
5. The Project agency should construct a compound wall of at least 3.00 metres height and 1.00 meters height chain link/barbed wire Y shape hence along the boundary of the plot, with appropriate reinforcements and safety features for the future inhabitants of the proposed project to reduce Human-Animal conflicts.
6. During excavation phase, rules laid down for minor minerals excavation shall be followed.
7. Provision of barricading the work site during execution phase to avoid any human or wildlife mishaps.
8. All the other mandatory permission from different statutory authorities should be obtained prior to commencement of work.
9. There shall be no blasting within Eco-sensitive zone boundaries of the National Park / Wildlife Sanctuary.
10. The agency & the contractor appointed by the agency shall strictly follow the provisions under the Wildlife (Protection) Act, Biological Diversity Act and the Environment (Protection) Act 1986.
11. The project agency shall not use this property for commercial activities such as hotels, resorts, etc.
12. The project agency shall not discharge untreated effluents and solid waste in natural water bodies or land area.
13. The project agency shall undertake eco-friendly sludge or solid waste disposal system and recycling of effluents within the said property.
14. The project agency shall take steps to prevent contamination or pollution of water from any source including agriculture.
15. Project agency should not dig any new well or bore well in said project area which could affect the water table in the Protected Area.
16. No extraction of surface water and ground water for industrial or commercial use.
17. The project agency shall not undertake cutting of hill slopes and river banks.
18. Adoption of measures not to hinder the free movement of wild animals within the boundary of the Protected Area.
19. No focusing of lights or any light beams which could disturb or alter the movement or behaviour of the wildlife in the areas of SGNP.

	20. The project agency shall install rainwater harvesting system in the project area. 21. Penalty for starting the work before the approval of the proposal may kindly be waived as this is a project for police housing who are involved in protection of civil liberties.
21	**Violation, if any** Part III filled by the DFO, it is mentioned that no violation of any Forest and Wildlife Acts is noticed.
22	**Comments of Ministry** The Eco-sensitive Zone of Sanajay Gandhi National Park has been notified on 5th December, 2016. As per the notification of ESZ around Sanjay Gandhi National Park: Construction shall be permitted within the Eco-sensitive Zone as per the provisions of the approved Development Plan and other applicable rules and regulation under the Maharashtra Regional and Town Planning Act: Provided that the under construction/renovation of commercial buildings including group housing societies, offices, and services such as Information Technology/Information Technology Enabled Services, Parks, Roads, Power Transmission lines and cables, Telecommunication Towers and cables, Sewage lines, civic amenities, etc., and new construction projects such as Mumbai Metro Rail Shed, and creation of new civic amenities such as water supply related infrastructure and facilities and Operation & Maintenance of infrastructure, facilities of civic amenities sanctioned by concerned Local Self Government under approved Development Plan under the Maharashtra Regional and Town Planning Act, may be permitted within ESZ subject to applicable rules and regulations. Provided further that commercial redevelopment, reconstruction, repairs of existing structures which includes group housing societies, sanctioned by concerned Local Self Government under approved Development Plan under the Maharashtra Regional and Town Planning Act, may be allowed within Eco-sensitive Zone subject to applicable rules and regulations: Provided further that the commercial redevelopment reconstruction, repairs of existing structures which includes group housing societies, sanctioned by concerned Local Self Government under approved Development Plan under the Maharashtra Regional and Town Planning Act, may be allowed within the Eco-sensitive Zone subject to applicable rules and regulations. The construction activity related to small scale industries not causing

	pollution shall be permitted as per applicable rules and regulations, if any, with the prior permission from the competent authority. The Approved Development Plan shall be in conformity with the Zonal Master Plan taking into consideration the conservation aspects of the Eco-sensitive Zone. **The project has been granted Environment Clearance on 28th November, 2019. The Environment Clearance is subject to obtaining NOC from Forestry & Wild life angle including clearance from the standing committee of the National Board for Wild life as if applicable & this environment clearance does not necessarily implies that Forestry & Wild life clearance granted to the project which will be considered separately on merit.** **As per the Site Inspection Report of the DFO dated 27.08.2021, the work of the project was in progress at the site. Construction activities of total 7 buildings of type-II, type-III and type-IV quarters for the Police staff have started on the proposed site. Buildings were constructed upto two slab level.** **The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.**

PUNJAB

Proposal falling inside the protected area

S. No.	F. No.	Name of the Proposal
1.	WL-6/129/2023 WL	Proposal for use of 3.78 ha from Bir Dosanjh Wildlife Sanctuary for concrete lining of Kotli Distributary System with 10% enhanced capacity from RD 8850 to 11800 (900 mtr.) and Kakrala Minor RD 0-6000 (1829.26 mtr.) and Construction of Head regulator of Kakrala Minor, Nabha Patiala, Punjab. **WL/PB/MinorCanal/421503/2023**

(1)

1	**Name of the Proposal**	Proposal for use of 3.78 ha from Bir Dosanjh Wildlife Sanctuary for concrete lining of Kotli Distributary System with 10% enhanced capacity from RD 8850 to 11800 (900 mtr.) and Kakrala Minor RD 0-6000 (1829.26 mtr.) and Construction of Head regulator of Kakrala Minor, Nabha Patiala, Punjab. **WL/PB/MinorCanal/421503/2023**
2	**Name of the protected area involved**	Bir Dosanjh Wildlife Sanctuary
3	**File No.**	WL-6/129/2023 WL
4	**Name of the State**	Punjab
5	**Whether proposal is sub-judice**	Not sub-judice
6	**Area of the protected area**	518 hectares
7(a)	**Area proposed for diversion / Denotification**	3.78 ha
7(b)	**Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)**	NA
8	**Status of ESZ if any**	Final notified on 21st July, 2016. The extent of Eco-sensitive Zone is up to 100 meters from the boundary.
9	**Specific comments w.r.t. section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972**	The scope of remodeling of Kotli Distributary System includes lining of this system, construction of outlets patrol & non-patrol side, construction of regulation structures i.e. falls and head regulators works which are necessary to achieve the objective of project. The limits of the work shall be from village Bir Dosanjh of Tehsil Nabha district Patiala to village Sakraudi of Tehsil Bhawanigarh District Sangrur. The total length of lining of distributary system is of 39.33 Km which includes the portion in wild life area of Bir Dosanjh in length of 0.90 Km for Kotli Distributary and length of 1.83 Km from RD 8800-11800 of Kakrala Minor of Kotli distributary The design in proposed project is to construct a cup shape cross section of Kotli

		distributary & Kakrala Minor, including construction of regulation structure along with outlets for wild life area and head of Kakrala Minor. This part under consideration is for lining of Kotli distributary & Kakrala Minor and for the enhancement of carrying capacity of both the distributary & minor.
10	**Whether linear/non-linear**	Linear
11	**Whether EC obtained**	No
12	**Name of the applicant agency**	Executive Engineer, Lehal Canal Division WRD Patiala
13	**Date of submission**	09/03/2023
14	**Total number of tree to be felled**	Nil
15	**Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not**	Yes
16	**Recommendation of State Board for Wild Life** The State Board for Wild Life recommended the proposal in its meeting held on 20.07.2023.	
17	**Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency** Kotli Distributary off takes from RD 136000/R of 2nd Patiala feeder the total length of Kotli Distributary is 39.33 Km. The proposed authroized discharge of Kotli Distributary at head is 74.69 Cs. The total gross area of Kotli distributary in 3301 ha and total culturable command area (CCA) at Kotli Distributary is 2980 ha. There are 2 No.of Minors which off take from Kotli Distributary at RD 9900/R&RD 50000/R. Kotli distributary system provides canal water to villages choudharymajra, Kakrala, Dhingi, Malko, KotKalan, Faizgarh, KotKhurd, Sakraudie etc of tehsil Nabah district Patiala and tehsil Bhawanigarh of district Sangrur. As the ground water has depleting to alarming levels, the farmers of Tehsil Nabha & Tehsil Bhawanigarh have requested the government for the remodelling of Kotli Distributary system, so that maximum canal water can be utilized, which would result in saving of ground water. Because the Kotli Distributary System in unlined the remodelling of Kotli Distributary System with concrete lining will increase the available of canal water to the shareholders/farmers as well as to the outlets provided in Kotli Distributary & Kakrala Minor for Bir Dosanjh Wild Life areas. The unlined Kotli	

	Distributary system is unable to carry its authorized discharge from head, resulting in shortage of Canal Water at outlets at tail ends including outlets provided for wild life area in Bir Dosanjh. Further Kotli distributary system is unlined system and due to which bush, weed, Butti etc. grow in the inner unlined section of the Kotli Distributary & its minor causing hindrance in the flow of canal water. This hindrance in the flow canal water increases the chances of breach and leakage and overflowing from the top of banks. The heavy growth of weed, butti, jaala etc results in losses in conveyance which in turn severely reduces water at the tail ends of distributary and its minors.
18	**Rare and endangered species found in the area** Bir Dosanjh Wildlife Sanctuary is home to Porcupine, Wild Boar, Blue Bull, Jackal, Jungle Cat, Rhesus Monkey, Peafowl, Black and Grey Partridges etc.
19	**Type of Forest** NA
20	**Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden** The Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal subject to the condition that the user agency shall deposit required funds and implement the mitigation measures and structural measures as proposed in the Wildlife Mitigation Plan and Wildlife Conservation Plan in letter and spirit.
21	**Cost-benefit analysis in terms of maintenance of carbon neutrality or increase in carbon sequestration** Following information has been provided by the User Agency in the proposal: **Precautions measures to be taken to control noise pollution for abating** **adverse impacts on wildlife:** a. To minimize the impact of construction on wildlife, construction standards should be implemented, such as limiting the use of heavy machinery during specific times when wildlife is most active. b. Noise barriers, silencers and enclosures should be incorporated for Equipment, which emit high noise levels. c. All the basic equipment and various machinery should be kept well maintained. d. All moving parts of machine should be properly lubricated, and non-moving parts of machine should be properly fastened. e. Unnecessary use of horns by the drivers of the vehicles would be avoided. f. Awareness and education programs should be conducted for the construction workers, local communities, and other stakeholders to ensure their cooperation in conserving wildlife and their habitats.

The emissions from operation of machineries, vehicles, dust emissions due to movement of vehicles is expected to elevate the level of suspended particulate matters and other parameters due to the proposed project.

Following impacts could be anticipated due to air pollution on wildlife:

i. the dust pollution could lead to degradation of top-soil layer reducing the productivity of the surrounding habitats.
ii. It could potentially affect the movement of sensitive animals.
iii. Dust could directly affect plant growth and regeneration processes leading to degradation of habitats for wildlife.

However, if proper measures are taken, suspended particulate matter in air could be reduced significantly and can be brought to the level where minimum damage is caused to the surrounding habitats and wildlife.

Air pollution control measures:

Following precaution measures shall he taken to mitigate the effect of project activates in the ambient air environment.

i. Water sprinkling should be done at frequent intervals.
ii. Periodic maintenance of roads should be carried out.
iii. Regular maintenance of vehicles and machineries should be carried out in order to control emissions.
iv. During transportation through trucks and dumpers, materials shall be covered with tarpaulin.
v. Overloading of materials during transportation shall be avoided.

Mitigation measures proposed:

The mitigation plan shall be in accordance with the plan decided to be implemented after scrutiny by the National Board of Wildlife by the implementing agency. As such the mitigation measures proposed here are mainly applicable to the impact area around Bir Moti Bagh Wildlife sanctuaries. These mitigation measures shall include the followings:

- Plantation of native trees in Bir Dosanjh Sanctuaries preferably the fruit bearing trees.
- Distribution of plants to the community living around these sanctuaries for planting on their lands.
- Workshops, Seminars and trainings and awareness programs for the people around the protected areas.
- Putting up signages sensitizing the people living near the protected areas about the importance of protection of wildlife.

	To Provide easy passage for the animals crossing through the Kotli Distributory and Kakrala Minor the section of both the Kotli Distributory and Kakrala Minor has been changed from cup shape to trapezoidal shapeafter receiving approval from competent authority.
22	**Animal Passage Plan** Animal Passage Plan has been submitted by the User Agency which is placed at **ANNEXURE 30**
23	**Violation, if any** No
24	**Comments of the Ministry** The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.

RAJASTHAN

Proposal falling inside Eco-sensitive

S. No.	F. No.	Name of the Proposal
1.	WL-6/128/2023 WL	Proposal for Quartz & Feldspar Mine with production capacity of 60138 TPA in the mine lease area of 4.56 ha located at Village- Khaka Ka Gurha, Tehsil- Kumbhalgarh, and District- Rajsamand Rajasthan 7.7 km away from Kumbhalgarh Wildlife Sanctuary. **FP/RJ/MIN/2948/2018**

(1)

1	**Name of the Proposal**	Proposal for Quartz & Feldspar Mine with production capacity of 60138 TPA in the mine lease area of 4.56 ha located at Village- Khaka Ka Gurha, Tehsil- Kumbhalgarh, and District- Rajsamand Rajasthan 7.7 km away from Kumbhalgarh Wildlife Sanctuary. **FP/RJ/MIN/2948/2018**
2	**Name of the protected Area involved**	Kumbhalgarh Wildlife Sanctuary
3	**File No.**	WL-6/128/2023 WL
4	**Name of the State**	Rajasthan
5	**Whether proposal is sub-judice**	Not sub-judice
6	**Area of the protected area**	610.528 Sq.Km
7(a)	**Area proposed for diversion/Denotification**	**District wise breakup** **S.no** / **District Name** / **Project Area under Non-Protected Area(ha.)** 1. / Rajsamand / 4.56
7(b)	**Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)**	NA
8	**Status of ESZ, Draft/ Finally notified, if any**	Draft issued on 18th June, 2020 has been expired. Proposal received from the State Government and is under scrutiny.
9	**Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972**	Section-29 of WL(P)A-1972 is not applicable in the ESZ.
10	**Whether project linear/non-linear**	Non-Linear
11	**Whether EC obtained**	Yes, EC obtained on 1st August, 2016
12	**Date of submission by user agency**	02/11/2018
13	**Name of the applicant agency**	Shri Ashok Jain
14	**Total number of tree to be felled**	NA
15	**Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not**	Yes
16	**Recommendation of State Board for Wild Life**	

	State Board for Wild Life has recommended the proposal through circulation
17	**Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency** NA
18	**Rare and endangered species found in the area** Kumbhalgarh Wildlife Sanctuary is home to wild boar, grey musk shrew, flying fox, panther common langur, striped hyena, jungle ,five striped palm squirrel, chinkara, jackal and Indian small civet etc.
19	**Type of Forest** NA
20	**Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden** The State Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal with the following conditions: 1. **GC 2:** 2% of the proportional project cost of the project falling within the ESZ of Protected Area should be deposited in RPACS by the user agency for management and protection of wildlife in the state as a corpus. 2. **GC 3:** No work shall be done before sunrise and after sunset in the project area. 3. **GC 4:** No material of any kind should be extracted from the Protected Area and Eco-Sensitive Zone. 4. **GC 5:** There will be no felling of trees and burning of fuel wood inside the Protected Area ' and Eco-Sensitive Zone. 5. **GC 6:** The waste material generated should be disposed outside the Protected Area and Eco-Sensitive Zone. 6. **GC 7:** There will be no labor camp within km from the boundary of Protected Area. 7. **GC 9:** No blasting will be carried out within km from the boundary of Protected Area during the work. 8. **GC 11:** Green belt should be created by the User agency on the periphery of the project area. 9. **GC 12:** Water Harvesting Structure for recharging of water should be mandatory in the project area. 10. **GC 13:** There shall be no high mast/ beam/ search lights & high sounds within 1 km from the Protected Area boundary. 11. **GC 14:** Signages regarding information about the wild animals in the area, control of the traffic volumes, speed etc should be erected in the project area. 12. **GC 15:** The user agency and project personnel will comply with the provisions of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 l3.

	13. **GC 16:** Maintenance activity of any nature should be carried out only after seeking formal approval from competent authority of tiger reserve/PA. 14. **GC.17:** Six feet high wall is to be constructed on the periphery of applied project area. 15. **GC 19:** Any permission/clearance required under FCA-1980 or other acts may be taken as per rules. **Site Specific Conditions:** 16. **SSC 1:** The user agency will deposit fund in RPACS for construction of 6 feet high protection wall in protected areas. Length of this wall will be circulated as the rate of 250 m for each ha of project area.
21	**Violation, if any** No violation of FC Act, 1980 is committed by the Project Proponent.
22	**Comments of Ministry** The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.

TELANGANA

Proposal falling inside the protected area, tiger reserve and tiger corridor

S. No.	F. No.	Name of the Proposal
1.	6-131/2022 WL	Proposal for use of 4.2063 ha of forest land from buffer zone of Kawal Tiger Reserve for improvement and widening of existing road from earthen road to BT standards from Rasimatla to Korikal via Ankena, Rayadhari of Nirmal District, Telangana. **FP/TG/ROAD/39753/2019**
2.	6-138/2022 WL	Proposal for use of 1.278 ha of land falling in buffer area of Kawal Tiger Reserve for formation of BT Road from ZP road 27/9 to Gundala via Doddiguda of Tiryani Mandal in Asifabad division in KB Asifabad district, Telangana in favour of district Panchayat Raj Engineer, PIU, KB Asifabad under PMGSY. **FP/TG/ROAD/124336/2021**
3.	6-153/2022 WL	Proposal for use of 2.156 ha of forest land (0.521 ha area passing through Reserve Forest area and 1.060 ha falling outside reserve Forest Area falling in the tiger corridor area linking Kawal Tiger Reserve with Tadoba Andheri Tiger Reserve for construction of BT road from Kamana to Serkepalli from Km 0/0 to 8/920 of Wankidi Mandal, Garlapet (part) RF of Asifabad forest division of KB Asifabad district, Telangana. **FP/TG/ROAD/119264/2021**
4.	WL-6/58/2023 WL	Proposal for use of 1.1221 ha of land from buffer zone of Kawal Tiger Reserve for construction of BT road from Rayadhari to Godhumalla road from 0/500 to 2/2452 via Pochampally village Pembi Mandal, Rajura RF of Khanapur division of Nimal district in favour of Executive Engineer, Tribal Welfare Division, Utnoor, Adilabad district, Telangana. **FP/TG/ROAD/143080/2021**
5.	WL-6/86/2023 WL	Proposal for use of 7.4228 ha (revised from 8.483 ha) of forest land from Pranahitha Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of BT road from Racherla to Arjunagutta via Vechapally, Algaon, Royyalapally,

		Sirsa, Annaram Yenchapally RFs of Chennur Forest Division of Mancherial District in favour of Executive Engineer, R&B division. **FP/TG/ROAD/40085/2019**
6.	6-125/2022 WL	Proposal for use of 1.17911 ha (revised from 1.715 ha) of forest land from Pranahitha Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of BT road from Rajaram to Babberachikuka road from km 0/0 to 3/00 in Kotapally mandal of Parpally and Yenchapally RFs of Chennur Forest Division of Mancherial District in favour of Executive Engineer, R&B division. **FP/TG/ROAD/116718/2020**
7.	WL-6/64/2023-WL	Proposal for use of 2.7941 ha of forest land from Pranahita Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of BT road from Bopparam to Algaon from km 0/0 to 5/680 in Kotapally mandal of Yenchapally RF of Chennur Forest Division of Mancherial district in favour of Executive Engineer, R&B Division, Mancherial district, Telangana **FP/TG/ROAD/116722/2020.**
8.	WL-6/52/2023 WL	Proposal for use of 2.337 Ha of forest land tiger corridor connecting Kawal Tiger Reserve with Indravati and Tadoba Andheri Tiger Reserves (1.857 ha for road and 0.480 ha for two bridges along the road) for construction of Road from Bejjur to Somini of Bejjur Mandal of Komarambheem Asifabad District, Telangana in favour of Panchayat Raj Engineer, KB Asifabad under PMGSY. **FP/TG/ROAD/44233/2020.**

(1)

<table>
<tr><td>1</td><td>Name of the Proposal</td><td>Proposal for use of 4.2063 ha of forest land from buffer zone of Kawal Tiger Reserve for improvement and widening of existing road from earthen road to BT standards from Rasimatla to Korikal via Ankena, Rayadhari of Nirmal District, Telangana.

FP/TG/ROAD/39753/2019</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>Name of the protected area involved</td><td>Kawal Tiger Reserve</td></tr>
<tr><td>3</td><td>File No.</td><td>6-131/2022</td></tr>
<tr><td>4</td><td>Name of the State</td><td>Telangana</td></tr>
<tr><td>5</td><td>Whether proposal is sub-judice</td><td>Not sub-judice</td></tr>
<tr><td>6</td><td>Area of the protected area</td><td>892.23 square kilometres</td></tr>
<tr><td>7(a)</td><td>Area proposed for diversion / Denotification</td><td>4.2063 ha</td></tr>
<tr><td>7(b)</td><td>Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)</td><td>The following drinking water project belonging to Telangana Drinking water Supply Project (TDWSP) were approved by the SC-NBWL in Nirmal district of Kawal Tiger Reserve till date.
<table>
<tr><th>Sl. No.</th><th>Name of the Segment</th><th>Area diverted in Ha.</th></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>24-Kaddam</td><td>18.629</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Total Area diverted</td><td>18.629</td></tr>
</table>
The drinking water supply related diversion project aim at supplying water to Gram Panchayat and Municipalities through distribution pipelines in an optimized manner which will improve the health and living standards of the people of the area. There might be certain impact in terms of increased biotic pressure which may lead to habitat destruction. These are addressed through a Wildlife Mitigation Plan funded by the User Agency including plating of low height shrubs for sheltering smaller mammals and reptiles.</td></tr>
<tr><td>8</td><td>Status of ESZ if any</td><td>Draft notified on 12th March, 2018. Now expired.</td></tr>
</table>

9	**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 7010.37 mts with a width of 6.00 mts. No felling of trees is involved in the proposed project area for diversion. Hence, there will be no significant adverse impact of the proposed project on wildlife habitat of the area.
10	**Whether linear / non-linear**	Linear
11	**Whether EC obtained**	No
12	**Name of the applicant agency**	Panchayat Raj Engineering Department
13	**Date of submission**	08/04/2019
14	**Total number of tree to be felled**	Nil
15	**Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not**	Yes
16	**Recommendation of State Board for Wild Life** The State Board for Wildlife recommended the proposal in its 3rd meeting held on 7th September, 2021 with the following suggestions: • The maximum vehicular speed on the above roads shall be prescribed as 30 kmph and it shall be e ensured that this is implemented strictly and speed breakers include at regular intervals on the road stretches in forest areas. • Movement of vehicles shall be restricted during the night hours from 9.00 PM to 6.00 AM to avoid accidental death of animals and minimize disturbance to wildlife habitat. • Dense grass and low height shrubs shall be planted on either side of the under pass in bell shape with chain link fence of size 8 x 8" x 10 gauge to create a natural ambience and facilitate movement of reptiles through the fence.	
17	**Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency** The Government of India has decided to provide connectivity to interior unconnected tribal villages with all weather roads for uplift of tribal villages under Pradhana Manthri Grama Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) programme. Accordingly Panchayathi Raj department prepared and submitted the proposals for "R/F Rasimatla to Korikal via Ankena, Rayadhari " of Nirmal District of Telangana for a length of 9150 mtrs.	

	The above road is passing through many interior tribal villages like Rasimatla-298, Burdapally-158, Raydhari-662, Korikal Lambadi thanda-200, Chintaguda-177, Ankena-419, Karnamlodhi-264. This rood is also useful for public of many villages in Khanapur Mandal to reach the Mandal headquarters as well as District Head Quarters. This rood very essential to make Block topping, The people of above villages deprived of essential needs such as medical, educational, marketing facilities etc., due to unconnectivity to mandal headquarters and important villages. Improvement of these roods provides connectivity to mandal headquarters district headquarters by which people get access to medical, educational, cultural , marketing facilities etc,. It is very use full to the Forest Department to transport their needs in the season. There is no alternative route is found to improve as the above villages are located in reserve forest and wild life sanctuary. This is the only w ay created very long bock by local tribal for their transport by walking.
18	**Rare and endangered species found in the area** Kawal Tiger Reserve is home to tiger, leopard, gaur, cheetal, sambhar, barking deer, chowsingha sloth bear etc.
19	**Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden** The Chief Wild Life Warden 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 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. 2. 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. 3. The User Agency shall install speed control devices with proper sign boards at animal crossing points identified by the DFO. 4. The following mitigation plan as recommended by CF/FDPT, KTR is approved for Rs.46.00 lakhs.

(Rs.in lakh)

Sl. No	Name of the item	Unit Cost	Qty.	Amount
1	Installation of Solar borewells connected PTs.	6.00	3	18.00

2	Management of grass land by uprooting obnoxious weeds and sowing locally collected grass (including maintenance for 3 years).	0.40	10	4.00
3	Wildlife mitigation cost like compensation, rescue, trap cages etc	5.00	LS	5.00
4.	Procurement of camera traps	40 Nos	0.25	10.00
5.	Procurement of fire-fighting equipment	As per actuals	LS	2.00
6.	Installation of large hoarding and sign boards for creation of publicity and awareness	1.00	4	4.00
7.	Conducting nature camps to school children	0.1	10	1.00
8.	Administrative cost & unforeseen expenditure	As per actuals	LS	2.00
Total				**46.00**

5. 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.
6. No labour camp shall be set up during the execution of work.
7. Care shall be taken to ensure no incidents of fire occur in the forest area. No explosives to be used.
8. There shall be no violation of Forest Act, Forest conservation Act or Wildlife (Protection) Act during the execution of work.
9. Any other condition specified by the circle head/DFO/FDO shall be complied with.
10. The mitigation amount of Rs.46.00 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.

20	**Animal Passage Plan** Animal Passage Plan has not been submitted by the User Agency. The Chief Wild Life Warden has proposed mitigation measures as mentioned above.
21	**Violation, if any** No violation against the Forest Conservation Act, 1980 has been carried out by the User Agency
22	**Comments of NTCA**

	National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) vide letter no.F.No.7-73/2023- NTCA dated 13th July, 2023 has suggested following mitigation measures: 1. Telangana Forest Department has already proposed 12 animal passages, each of length of 30 m and height of 2.75 m along the stretch of the road passing through the forest for which upgradation has been proposed. Since the landscape has presence of tiger and gaur, the minimum height for proposed animal underpasses should be made 4-5 m. 2. As proposed by Telangana Forest Department, chain link fencing should be done by the user agency for 100 m on either side of the animal passages on both sides of the road for funnelling wildlife through the animal passages. 3. The animal passages 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. 4. User Agency should ensure that no drainage is blocked by desilting the existing water passageways and additional culvert(s) for passage of water may be provided wherever applicable. Box and pipe culverts need to be placed at additional places (wherever possible) permitting unhindered movement of smaller mammals, amphibians and reptiles. Details of these structures may be adopted from WII guidelines on linear infrastructures and placement of these structures should be decided in consultation with forest department. 5. The User Agency should ensure that the animal passages are not inundated with water during rains. Regular removal of debris and silts at the passage structures should be done by the project proponent. 6. The remaining portion of the road should be provided with speed breakers and rumble strips at every interval of 400-500 meters. 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 the user agency at regular intervals along the widened road. These should be placed where wildlife crossings are maximum and should be determined in consultation with forest department.

	7. Use of heavy earth moving vehicles should be made as minimum as possible since they are likely to create substantial noise pollution in the area. 8. 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. 9. User Agency should ensure that the construction period is kept minimal inside the Tiger Reserve since construction work continued for a longer duration might completely decimate the wildlife populations in the area beyond recovery. 10. Attempt should be made to keep tree felling minimal inside the Tiger Reserve. 11. CWLW, Telangana should have appropriate mechanism in place for compliance of the conditions laid in this report during various phases of project implementation.
23	**Comments of Ministry** The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.

(2)

1	**Name of the Proposal**	Proposal for use of 1.278 ha of land falling in buffer area of Kawal Tiger Reserve for formation of BT Road from ZP road 27/9 to Gundala via Doddiguda of Tiryani Mandal in Asifabad division in KB Asifabad district, Telangana in favour of district Panchayat Raj Engineer, PIU, KB Asifabad under PMGSY. **FP/TG/ROAD/124336/2021**
2	**Name of the protected area involved**	Kawal Tiger Reserve
3	**File No.**	6-138/2022
4	**Name of the State**	Telangana
5	**Whether proposal is sub-judice**	Not sub-judice
6	**Area of the protected area**	892.23 sq. km
7(a)	**Area proposed for diversion / Denotification**	1.278 ha
7(b)	**Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)**	The following 9 drinking water projects belonging to Telangana drinking water supply project (TDWSP) were approved by the SC-NBWL in KB Asifabad district of Kawal Tiger Reserve till date.

Sl. No	Name of the Segment	Area diverted in Ha
1	22/9-Asifabad	0.903
2	22/17-Powerguda	17.4145
3	22/8-Wankidi	3.655
4	22/5-Dahegoan	0.22
5	22/15-Dhanora	1.073
6	22/1-Kowtala	4.714
7	22/2-Bejjur	3.876
8	22/3-Sirpur	4.684
9	22/4-Khagaznagar	2.425
Total area diverted		38.9645

		All these drinking water supply related diversion projects aim at supplying drinking water to gram Panchayat and Municipalities through distribution pipelines in an optimized manner which will improve the health and living standards of the people of the area. There might be certain impact in terms of increased biotic pressure which may lead to habitat destruction. These are addressed through a Wildlife Mitigation Plan funded by the User Agency including planting of low height shrubs for sheltering smaller mammals and reptiles.
8	**Status of ESZ if any**	Draft notified on 12th March, 2018. Now expired.
9	**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 4904.73 meters (2131.04 meters passing through buffer of Kawal Tiger Reserve) with a width of 6.00 meters. There might be fragmentation of wildlife habitat since the road is passing through reserve forest area. Hence, to minimize the impact of the proposed project wildlife mitigation measures are proposed.
10	**Whether linear / non-linear**	Linear
11	**Whether EC obtained**	No
12	**Name of the applicant agency**	Panchayat Raj Engineering Department
13	**Date of submission**	01/03/2021
14	**Total number of tree to be felled**	Nil
15	**Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not**	Yes
16	**Recommendation of State Board for Wild Life** The State Board for Wild Life recommended the proposal in its 3rd meeting held on 7th September, 2021 with the following suggestions: • The maximum vehicular speed on the above roads shall be prescribed as 30 kmph and it shall be e ensured that this is implemented strictly and speed breakers include at regular intervals on the road stretches in forest areas.	

- Movement of vehicles shall be restricted during the night hours from 9.00 PM to 6.00 AM to avoid accidental death of animals and minimize disturbance to wildlife habitat.
- Dense grass and low height shrubs shall be planted on either side of the under pass in bell shape with chain link fence of size 8 x 8" x 10 gauge to create a natural ambience and facilitate movement of reptiles through the fence.

17 **Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency**

The Government of Andhra Pradesh State (Presently Telangana) has decided for formation of BT road from ZP road 27/9 km to Gundala via Doddiguda in Tiryani Mandal of erstwhile Adilabad district presently Komaram Bheem Asifabad district under PMGSY-Phase X (Batch II)

The Govt. vide G.O.Ms.No.96 of PR&RD (Prog.II) Dept.Dt:16.03.2013 under PMGSY-Phase X (Batch II) has aprovd administrative sanction for laying of BT and maintenance of Roads. The proposed project is one among them.

The existing old track is passing through forest reach to a length of 5451.29 m from ZP road 27/9 km to Gundala via Doddiguda duly connecting the mandal headquarters of TiryaniMandal, Rajaguda, Punaguda, Arjuguda, Dabaguda, Doddiguda, Gudivada and Chilkalaguda are the main habitations benefitting from this road. This is the shortest route for the peoples of habitations. The road serves the total population of 1043 in number. It is also an important road connecting these villages to the Tiryani Mandal Headquarter enrooting number of interior villages, and also vehicular movement for transportation of goods so as the farmers shall get the better benefits and true value.

As per the DGPS survey authentication report, the extent of area passing in the Reserve forest Area is 4.361 ha (Length-5451.29 ms, width-8.00 mts).

As there is no alternative to that for formation of BT road, proposal is being furnished for diversion of forest land.

The details of forest area required are as follows:

Diversion name	Block Name	Compt.No	Length in Mts	Width in Mts	Area in Ha
Asifabad	Rally RF	192,193,195,196,205	5451.29	8.0	4.361

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 **Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden**

The Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal subject to User Agency complying with the following conditions:

1. The User Agency as a part of the wild animal passage plan shall construct 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. As per the 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.
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 following mitigation plan as recommended by CCF/FDPT, Adilabad is approved for Rs.38.00 lakhs:

(Rs.in lakh)

Sl. No	**Name of the Item**	**Unit Cost**	**Qty**	**Amt.**
1	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	20.00	1 No	20.00
2	Management of Grasslands by uprooting obnoxious weeds and sowing locally collected grass seeds (including maintenance for 3 years)	0.40	10	4.00
3	Procurement of camera traps	0.25	2 Nos	0.50
4	Development of approach path to the Integrated camping facility	LS	LS	0.50
5	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	0.10 per month	2 trackers per site	7.20
6	Procurement of fire-fighting equipment	As per actuals	LS	0.80

7	Installation of large hoarding and sign boards for creation of publicity and awareness.	1.00	1 No	1.00
8	Conducting of Awareness programmes	LS	LS	0.80
9	Erection of check gates to control wildlife entering on to the roads	0.12	10 No	1.20
10	Administrative cost & unforeseen expenditure	As per actuals	LS	2.00
	Total			**38.00**

6. 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.
7. No labour camp shall be set up during the execution of work.
8. All the debris at the site of construction of under passes shall be removed after construction.
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.
12. The mitigation amount of Rs.38.00 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.

20 **Animal Passage Plan**

Animal Passage Plan has been submitted by the User Agency is placed at **ANNEXURE 31.**

21 **Violation, if any**

No.

22 **Comments of National Tiger Conservation Authority**

National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) vide letter no.F.No.7-70/2023-NTCA dated 13th July, 2023 has suggested following mitigation measures:

1. Telangana Forest Department has already proposed 5 animal passages, each of length of 30 m and height of 3 m along the stretch of the road passing through the forest for which upgradation has been proposed. Since the landscape has presence of tiger and gaur, the minimum height for proposed animal underpasses should be made 4-5 m.

2. As proposed by Telangana Forest Department, chain link fencing should be done by the user agency for 100 m on either side of the animal passages on both sides of the road for funnelling wildlife through the animal passages.
3. The animal passages 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.
4. User Agency should ensure that no drainage is blocked by desilting the existing water passageways and additional culvert(s) for passage of water may be provided wherever applicable. Box and pipe culverts need to be placed at additional places (wherever possible) permitting unhindered movement of smaller mammals, amphibians and reptiles. Details of these structures may be adopted from WII guidelines on linear infrastructures and placement of these structures should be decided in consultation with forest department.
5. The User Agency should ensure that the animal passages are not inundated with water during rains. Regular removal of debris and silts at the passage structures should be done by the project proponent.
6. The remaining portion of the road should be provided with speed breakers and rumble strips at every interval of 400-500 meters. 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 the user agency at regular intervals along the widened road. These should be placed where wildlife crossings are maximum and should be determined in consultation with forest department.
7. Use of heavy earth moving vehicles should be made as minimum as possible since they are likely to create substantial noise pollution in the area.
8. 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.
9. User Agency should ensure that the construction period is kept minimal inside the Tiger Reserve since construction work continued for a longer duration might completely decimate the wildlife populations in the area beyond recovery.
10. Attempt should be made to keep tree felling minimal inside the Tiger Reserve.

	11. CWLW, Telangana should have appropriate mechanism in place for compliance of the conditions laid in this report during various phases of project implementation.
23	**Comments of Ministry** The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.

(3)

1	**Name of the Proposal**	Proposal for use of 2.156 ha of forest land (0.521 ha area passing through Reserve Forest area and 1.060 ha falling outside reserve Forest Area falling in the tiger corridor area linking Kawal Tiger Reserve with Tadoba Andheri Tiger Reserve for construction of BT road from Kamana to Serkepalli from Km 0/0 to 8/920 of Wankidi Mandal, Garlapet (part) RF of Asifabad forest division of KB Asifabad district, Telangana. **FP/TG/ROAD/119264/2021**
2	**Name of the protected area involved**	Kawal Tiger Reserve
3	**File No.**	6-153/2022 WL
4	**Name of the State**	Telangana
5	**Whether proposal is sub-judice**	Not sub-judice
6	**Area of the protected area**	892.23 sq.km
7(a)	**Area proposed for diversion / Denotification**	2.156 ha
7(b)	**Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)**	NA
8	**Status of ESZ if any**	Draft notified on 12th March, 2018. Now expired.
9	**Specific comments w.r.t. section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972**	This is a cart track (Shown in the SOI topo sheet No.56M/7 surveyed in the year 1975-76, first edition 1982) which is proposed to be black topped. The total length of the road passing through the Tiger Corridor area (linking Kawal Tiger Reserve with Tadoba Andheri Tiger Reserve) is 2875.13 m of which 947.00 m is passing through the reserve forest area and 1928.13 m is passing outside the notified reserve forest area with a width of 5.50 m. 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 in terms of fragmentation. Hence, to mitigate any sort of impact on wildlife, Wildlife mitigation

		measures along with Animal Passage Plan is being proposed.
10	**Whether linear/non-linear**	Linear
11	**Whether EC obtained**	No
12	**Name of the applicant agency**	Roads and Buildings Department
13	**Date of submission**	11/1/2021
14	**Total number of tree to be felled**	Nil
15	**Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not**	Yes

16 **Recommendation of State Board for Wild Life**

The State Board for Wild Life recommended the proposal in its 4th meeting held on 24th February, 2022 with the following suggestions:

- The maximum vehicular speed on the above roads shall be prescribed as 30 kmph and it shall be ensured that this is implemented strictly and speed breakers are laid at regular intervals on the road stretches in forest areas.
- Movement of vehicles shall be restricted during the night hours from 9.00 PM to 6.00 AM to avoid accidental death of animals and minimize disturbance to wildlife habitat.
- Provision of Salt Licks and Saucer pits nearer to the under passes would ensure the usage of the under pass by the Wild animals.
- Regular monitoring of the movement of Wildlife near the under passes can be ensured by installing camera traps in the under passes.

17 **Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency**

The Government of Telangana State has decided for construction of BT road from Kamana to Serkepalli from km 0/0 to 8/920 via Patakguda, Laxmpur, Lainguda village of Wankidi Mandal of Kumaram Bheem Asifabad district. The Govt.vide
GO Rt.No.200, Transports, Roads & buildings (R.I) dept. proposals of 2019-20, dated 14.05.2020 has approved administrative sanction for laying of BT and maintenance of roads under LWE (RCPLWE) Batch-I Scheme". The proposed project is one among them. Cost of the proposed road is sanctioned under this scheme is around Rs.12.2 crores.

The existing road is passing through forest reach to a length of 2875.13 mts and width of 7.50 mts proposed from Kamana to Serkepalli village to the mandal headquarters of Wankidi Mandal. These villages has population about 270 in numbers. It is also an important road connecting these villages to the Wankidi Mandal Headquarter enrouting number of interior villages, and also vehicular movement for transportation of goods.

As per the DGPS survey authentication report, the extent of area passing in the Reserve Forest Area is 2.156 ha (Length-2875.13 mts, Width-7.50 mts).

As there is no alternative to that of construction of BT road, proposal is being furnished for diversion of forest land.

The details of forest area required are as follows:

Division Name	Block Name	Length in Mts	Width in Mts	Area in Ha
Asifabad	Garlapati Part RF	2873.13	7.50	2.156

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 **Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden**

The Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal subject to User Agency complying with the following conditions:

1. As per the specifications issued by WII 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.
2. The User Agency as a part of the wild animal passage plan shall construct two (02) as per the dimensions and 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 facilitate movement of wild animals.
4. Chain link fencing shall be installed for a length of 100 m on either side of the underpasses on either side of the road which shall be periodically maintained by the User Agency.
5. The user agency shall install speed control devices with proper caution sign boards at animal crossing points identified by the FDO.
6. The following mitigation plan as recommended by CCF/CF, Adilabad is approved for Rs.71.00 lakhs:

Sl. No	Name of the item	Unit Cost	Qty.	Amt.
1	Engaging animal trackers (5 No. for 3 years @ 9,000 per month per person).	0.09 per month	5 No.	16.20

		per person		
2	Erection of check gates to control wildlife entering to road along with chain link fencing for 50 m on either side of the check gate to curb movement of domestic animals and trespassers.	0.45 each	2 No	0.90
3	Construction of solar powered percolation tank along with drilling of borewell.	6.00 each	1 No	6.00
4	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.	20.00 each	1No	20.00
5	Management of Grasslands by uprooting obnoxious weeds and sowing locally collected grass seeds (including maintenance for 3 years).	0.40 per ha	10 ha	4.00
6	Raising of fodder plots with chain link fencing.	2.50 per ha	2 ha	5.00
7	Procurement of camera traps	0.25 each	2 Nos	0.50
8	Development of approach path each to the integrated camping facility.	LS	LS	0.50
9	Procurement of equipment like GPS, binoculars etc., to monitor wildlife	LS	LS	0.50
10	Installation of large hoardings	1.00 each	1 No	1.00
11	Conducting awareness programmes	0.25 each	2 No	0.50
12	Creation of fire lines and maintenance for 3 years	0.25 per km	20 km	5.00
13	Engaging fire watchers (5 No. for 3 years @9,000 month per person for five months in an year)	0.09 per month per person	5 No	6.75
14	Mitigation Human animal conflict issues	LS	LS	2.00
15	Administrative cost & unforeseen expenditure	As per actual	LS	2.15
Total				71.00

	7. The works shall be carried out only between 8.00 AM to 4.00 PM without disturbing /damaging flora, fauna of the area. 8. No labour camp shall be set up during the execution of work. 9. All the debris at the site of construction of under passes shall be removed after construction. 10. Care shall be taken to ensure no incidents of fire occur in the forest area. No explosives to be used. 11. There shall be no violation of FCA Act, Wildlife (Protection) Act, during execution of work. 12. Any other condition specified by the circle head/DFO/FDO shall be complied with. 13. The mitigation amount of Rs.71.00 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.
20	**Violation, if any** It has been mentioned in the proposal that the User Agency has not violated any provision of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.
21	**Comments of National Tiger Conservation Authority** National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) vide letter no.F.No.7-77/2023-NTCA dated 13th July, 2023 has suggested following mitigation measures: 1. The road should be provided with speed breakers and/or rumble strips at every interval of 400-500 meters. Sign posts warning about movements of wild animals should also be placed by the user agency at regular intervals along the widened road. These should be placed where wildlife crossings are maximum and should be determined in consultation with forest department. 2. Construction materials (including top soil) should be procured from outside the forest area. 3. The debris should be appropriately dumped outside the forest by user agency taking due care of air/dust pollution.
22	**Comments of Ministry** The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.

(4)

1	**Name of the Proposal**	Proposal for use of 1.1221 ha of land from buffer zone of Kawal Tiger Reserve for construction of BT road from Rayadhari to Godhumalla road from 0/500 to 2/2452 via Pochampally village Pembi Mandal, Rajura RF of Khanapur division of Nimal district in favour of Executive Engineer, Tribal Welfare Division, Utnoor, Adilabad district, Telangana. **FP/TG/ROAD/143080/2021**
2	**Name of the protected area involved**	Kawal Tiger Reserve
3	**File No.**	WL-6/58/2023 WL
4	**Name of the State**	Telangana
5	**Whether proposal is sub-judice**	Not sub-judice
6	**Area of the protected area**	892.23 sq.km
7(a)	**Area proposed for diversion / Denotification**	1.1221 ha
7(b)	**Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)**	NA
8	**Status of ESZ if any**	Draft notified on 12th March, 2018. Now expired.
9	**Specific comments w.r.t. section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972**	The proposed road is passing along a cart track which does not have Right of Way as per the Rajura RF Gazette Notification. The length of the road is 1951.50 m with a width of 5.75 m. (3.75 m BT road and 1.00 m each on either side as shoulders). No felling of trees is involved in the proposed project area for diversion. There will be certain adverse impact of the proposed project on wildlife habitat of the area since there is movement of Tigers and the area is harbouring major faunal species. Hence, to mitigate any sort of impact on wildlife, Wildlife mitigation measures along with animal Passage plan is proposed for implementation.
10	**Whether linear/non-linear**	Linear
11	**Whether EC obtained**	No

12	**Name of the applicant agency**	Tribal Welfare Engineering Department
13	**Date of submission**	10/11/2022
14	**Total number of tree to be felled**	4
15	**Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not**	Yes
16	**Recommendation of State Board for Wild Life** The State Board for Wild Life recommended the proposal in its 4th meeting held on 24th February, 2022.	
17	**Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency** After the formation of new State of Telangana, the State Government has attached top most priority for the development of Schedule Tribe population in the State, which accounts for 9.08% of the total population (as per 2011 census), which is the significantly higher comparative the percentage of 6.99 ST's in the erstwhile combined state. Pochampally and Godumalla villages is surrounded by hill and forest. The Rayadhari, Venkampochampad, Pochampally and Godumalla tribal villages with total population of 2218 out of which tribal population is 2156. Due to geographical location the village is not having transportation facilities and goods, road facility. The road is indirectly connecting Ankena, Chinna Godumalla, Chintaguda villages also. Due to up gradation of existing Gravel road transportation facility is available for the villagers. The Government of Telangana has been sanctioned the road project providing BT road from Rayadhari to Godumalla via Pochampally under infrasture in (3) ITDA districts grant with an estimate cost of 222.00 lakhs. As per the DGPS survey authentication report the existing area passing in the reserve forest 1.4637 ha total length of rod is 1.952 kms for a width of 7.50 mts. From 0/00 to 0/500 kms non-forest area from 0/500 to 2/452 kms reserve forest area & 2/452 to 3/450 kms non-forest area as there is no alternate to that full providing BT road proposals is being furnished for diversion of forest land.	

Division name	**Block Name**	**Total length in Mts**	**Width in Mts**	**Area in Ha**
Nirmal	Rajura	1951.54	7.50	1.4637
	Total	**1951.54**	**7.50**	**1.4637**

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	**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.
20	**Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden** The State Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal subject to User Agency complying with the following conditions: 1. As per the specifications issued by WII 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. 2. The User Agency as a part of the wild animal passage plan shall construct four (04) under passes as per the dimensions and 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 facilitate movement of wild animals. 4. Chain link fencing shall be installed for a length of 100 m on either side of the underpasses on either side of the road which shall be periodically maintained by the User Agency. 5. The user agency shall install speed control devices with proper caution sign boards at animal crossing points identified by the FDO. 6. The following mitigation plan as recommended by CCF/FDPT, KTR is approved for Rs.24.00 lakhs. **(Rs.in lakhs)**

Sl. No	**Name of the item**	**Unit Cost**	**Qty.**	**Amt.**
1	Erection of check gates to control wildlife entering to road along with chain link fencing for 50 m on either side of the check gate to	0.45 each	5 No	2.25

	curb movement of domestic animals and tresspassers			
2	Construction of Solar Powered Percolation Tanks including digging of Bore Wells	6.00 each	2 No	12.00
3	Management of Grasslands by uprooting obnoxious weeds and sowing locally collected grass seeds (including maintenance for 3 years)	0.40 per ha	10 ha	4.00
4	Procurement of camera traps	0.25 each	4Nos	1.00
5	Installation of large hoardings	1.00 each	2 No	2.00
6	Conducting awareness programmes	0.25 each	2 No	0.50
7	Procurement of fire fighting equipment	LS	LS	1.00
8	Administrative cost & unforeseen expenditure	As per actual	LS	1.25
Total				**24.00**

7. 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.
8. No labour camp shall be set up during the execution of work.
9. All the debris at the site of construction of under passes shall be removed after construction.
10. Care shall be taken to ensure no incidents of fire occur in the forest area. No explosives to be used.
11. There shall be no violation of Forest Act, Forest Conservation Act or Wildlife (Protection), Act during the execution of work.
12. Any other condition specified by the circle head/DFO/FDO shall be complied with.
13. The mitigation amount of Rs.24.00 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.

21 **Animal Passage Plan**

Animal Passage Plan has been submitted by the User Agency is placed at **ANNEXURE 32.**

22 **Violation, if any**

	User Agency has not violated any provision of Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972.
23	**Comments of National Tiger Conservation Authority** National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) vide letter no.F.No.7-38/2023-NTCA dated 10th July, 2023 has suggested following mitigation measures: 1. Telangana Forest Department has already proposed 4 animal passages, each of length of 30 m and height of 5 m along the stretch of the road passing through the forest for which upgradation has been proposed. 2. The animal passages 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. 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 passage structures should be done by the project proponent. 4. The remaining portion of the road should be provided with speed breakers and/or rumble strips at every interval of 400-500 meters. Sign posts warning about movements of wild animals should also be placed by the user agency at regular intervals along the widened road. These should be placed where wildlife crossings are maximum and should be determined in consultation with forest department. 5. 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. 6. CWLW, Telangana should have appropriate mechanism in place for compliance of the conditions laid in this report during various phases of project implementation.
24	**Comments of Ministry** The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.

(5)

1	**Name of the Proposal**	Proposal for use of 7.4228 ha (revised from 8.483 ha) of forest land from Pranahitha Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of BT road from Racherla to Arjunagutta via Vechapally, Algaon, Royyalapally, Sirsa, Annaram Yenchapally RFs of Chennur

		Forest Division of Mancherial District in favour of Executive Engineer, R&B division. **FP/TG/ROAD/40085/2019**
2	**Name of the protected area involved**	Pranahitha Wildlife Sanctuary
3	**File No.**	WL-6/86/2023 WL
4	**Name of the State**	Telangana
5	**Whether proposal is sub-judice**	Not sub-judice
6	**Area of the protected area**	136 sq. kms
7(a)	**Area proposed for diversion/ Denotification**	7.4228 ha
7(b)	**Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)**	The user agency is R&B department. Two proposals related to R&B department were cleared during the 72nd (part) meeting of SC0NBWL held on 12.06.2023. Further, few more have been cleared during the 73rd meeting of SC-NBWL held on 17.07.2023 however the minutes of meeting are awaited. Both the minutes of meeting are yet to be communicated and working permissions are yet to be issued. Hence, compliance on the approvals does not arise.
8	**Status of ESZ if any**	Draft notified on 17th November, 2014 has been expired. Revised proposal is awaited from the State Government.
9	**Specific comments w.r.t. section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972**	The road proposed for construction does not have Right of Way as per Yenchapally RF Gazette Notification. The length of the road passing through the tiger bearing area in the Pranahita Wildlife Sanctuary is 10604.14 m with a width of 7.00 m. There is negative impact of the proposed project on wildlife habitat since the area is falling in Pranahita Wildlife Sanctuary with Tiger movement. This is a potential tiger bearing area along with other major wildlife like spotted deer, Jackal, Sloth Bear, Nilgai, Porcupine, Python, Wild Dog,Chowsingha etc. Likely increase in traffic and vehicle movement would impact the habitat and movement of Wildlife. Hence to mitigate any sort of impact on wildlife or to the movement

		of tigers, wildlife mitigation measures along with animal passage plan is proposed for implementation.
10	**Whether linear / non-linear**	Linear
11	**Whether EC obtained**	No
12	**Name of the applicant agency**	Executive Engineer RB Mancherial
13	**Date of submission**	02/02/2021
14	**Total number of tree to be felled**	Nil
15	**Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not**	Yes
16	**Recommendation of State Board for Wild Life** The State Board for Wildlife recommended the proposal in its 4th meeting held on 24th February, 2022 and revised proposal was discussed in 6th meeting held on 13th February, 2023.	
17	**Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency** Racherla to Arjunagutta road is sanctioned under PMGSY under LWE scheme. The aim of the project is to provide quick transportation for the security forces. This road connects the remote villages Racherla, Algaon, Royyalapally, Sirsa, Annaram and Arjunagutta thereby improving the transportation facilities and communication**.**	
18	**Rare and endangered species found in the area** Pranahita (Black Buck) Wildlife Sanctuary is home to Blackbuck, Chowsinga, Spotted deer, Indian fox, Jackal, Wild boar and Sloth bear etc.	
19	**Type of Forest** Density 0.1, Eco-Class-III	
20	**Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden** The State Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal subject to the following conditions: 1. As per the specification issued by WII 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 to be implemented by the User Agency. 2. The user agency as part of the wild animal passage plan shall construct four (04) under passes as per the dimensions and at the	

locations indicated in the Animal Passage Plan prepared by the Forest Divisional Officer/District Forest Officer concerned, following the specifications issued nu 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 facilitate movement of wild animals.
4. In addition to the underpasses suggested, the User Agency shall construct three (02) no. of High Level bridges with dimensions 60mx12mx5m, three (03) no. of Slab culverts with dimensions 30mx12mx3m and three Check Dams at the locations indicated by the District Forest Officer concerned.
5. Chain link fencing shall be installed for a length of 100m on either side of the underpasses/bridges/check dams on either side of the road which shall be periodically maintained by the user agency.
6. The user agency shall install speed control devices with proper caution sign boards at animal crossing points identified by the FDO.
7. The following mitigation plan as recommended by CCF/FDPT, KTR is approved for Rs.150.00 lakhs.

(Rs.in lakh)

Sl. No	**Name of the item**	**Unit cost**	**Qty**	**Amt.**
1	Engaging animal trackers (5 No. for 3 years @ 10,000 per month per person)	0.10 per month per person	5 No	18.00
2	Erection of check gates to control wildlife entering to road along with chain link fencing for 50 m on either side of the check gate to curb movement of domestic animals and trespassers	0.45 each	10 No.	4.50
3	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	20.00 each	3 No	60.00
4	Installation of solar powered Borewells along with	10.00 each	2 No.	20.00

	percolation tanks including digging of borewells with minimum catchment area of 15.00 ha			
5	Management of Grasslands by uprooting obnoxious weeds and sowing locally collected grass seeds (including maintenance for 3 years)	0.40 per ha	10 ha.	4.00
6	Procurement of camera traps	0.25 each	10 Nos	2.50
7	Development of approach path each to the Integrated camping facility	LS	LS	1.50
8	Procurement of equipment like GPS binoculars etc, to monitor wildlife	LS	LS	1.00
9	Installation of large hoardings	1.00 each	2 No	2.00
10	Conducting awareness programmes	0.25 each	4 No	1.00
11	Creation of fire lines and maintenance for 3 years	0.25 per km	10 km	2.50
12	Engaging fire watchers (5 no. for 3 years @ 10,000 per month per person for five months in an year)	0.1 per month per person	5 No	18.00
13	Maintenance and POL charges of the vehicle involve in wildlife monitoring and tracking	0.25 per month	1 No	9.00
14	Mitigating Human animal conflict issues	LS	LS	3.50
15	Administrative cost & unforeseen expenditure	As per actuals	LS	2.50
			Total	**150.00**

8. The mitigation amount of Rs.150.00 lakh shall be deposited in the BIOSOT account of Chief Wildlife Warden in Union Bank, Secretariat Branch, Hyderabad A/C No.110310100030284, IFS Code UBIN0811033.
9. The road work shall be carried out only between 8.00 AM to 4.00 PM without disturbing/damaging the flora and fauna of the area.
10. No labour camp shall be set up inside the RF during the execution of work.
11. All the debris at the site of construction of under passes shall be removed after construction.

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. If already committed, the violation has to be resolved under the Forest Conservation Act, 1980.
14. Any other condition specified by the circle head/DFO/FDO shall be complied with.

21 **Animal Passage Plan**

Animal Passage Plan has been submitted by the User Agency is placed at **ANNEXURE 33.**

22 **Violation, if any**

Yes. On verification of records there is no Right of Way mentioned in the Yenchapally RF, BT & Morram roads are observed in the alignment of project, which is violation under Forest Conservation /act, 1980. The details of violation are as follows:

Racharla to Arjungutta

Sl. No	Beat	Compt.No	Length in Mtrs	Width (M)	Area in Ha	Remarks of UA
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**
	Arjunagutta	341	177	7.5	0.1328	BT Road is observed
	Arjunagutta	340	414	7.5	0.3105	
	Total		**591**		**0.4433**	
2	Arjunagutta	340	1202	7.5	0.9015	BT Road is observed
	Annaram	339	615	7.5	0.4613	
	Annaram	344	2363	7.5	1.7723	
	Total		**4180**		**3.1350**	
3	Edulabandam	345	46	7.5	0.0345	Morram Road is observed
	Edulabandam	346	526	7.5	0.3945	
	Edulabandam	347	2564	7.5	1.923	
	Total		**3136**		**2.3520**	
4	Yenchapally	387	835	7.5	0.6263	Morram Road is observed
	Yenchapally	386	640	7.5	0.4800	
	Yenchapally	815	126	7.5	0.0945	
	Yenchapally	385	1142	7.5	0.8565	
	Total		**2743**		**2.0573**	
	Grand Total		**10650**		**7.9875**	

	2. Details of action taken U/S.29 of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972. Show cause notices have been issued to the User Agency for work in violation carried out under FC Act, 1980 vide D.F.O, Mancherial RC.No.3910/2020-D5, Dt.18.06.2022, 27.06.2022, 21.07.2022 & Rc.No.2145/2019-D5, Dt.16.01.2023. Further, preliminary offence report booked, POR No.1133/46, POR No.335/14, POR No.397/14 dt.15.07.2023 invoking section 29, Wildlife Protection Act, 1972, Section 2, Forest Conservation Act, 1980, Section 20(i)(c)(vii) of Telangana Forest Act, 1967. It is further submitted that, the disciplinary action (AoCs) have been initiated against the forest department staff, i.e. Sri.M.Rajeshwar, the then FSO, Mulkalpet and Sri.B.Govindu, the then FBO, Yenchapally, who were present at the time of violation vide CCF, Kaleshwaram Circle, JS Bhupalpally Rc.No.1250/2023/K2(i), dated 4th July, 2023.
23	**Comments of Ministry** The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal

(6)

<table>
<tr><td>1</td><td>Name of the Proposal</td><td>Proposal for use of 1.17911 ha (revised from 1.715 ha) of forest land from Pranahitha Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of BT road from Rajaram to Babberachikuka road from km 0/0 to 3/00 in Kotapally mandal of Parpally and Yenchapally RFs of Chennur Forest Division of Mancherial District in favour of Executive Engineer, R&B division.

FP/TG/ROAD/116718/2020</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>Name of the protected area involved</td><td>Pranahitha Wildlife Sanctuary</td></tr>
<tr><td>3</td><td>File No.</td><td>6-125/2022 WL</td></tr>
<tr><td>4</td><td>Name of the State</td><td>Telangana</td></tr>
<tr><td>5</td><td>Whether proposal is sub-judice</td><td>Not sub-judice</td></tr>
<tr><td>6</td><td>Area of the protected area</td><td>136 sq. kms</td></tr>
<tr><td>7(a)</td><td>Area proposed for diversion/ Denotification</td><td>1.17911 ha</td></tr>
<tr><td>7(b)</td><td>Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)</td><td>The following 4 drinking water projects belonging to Telangana Drinking water supply Project (TDWSP) were approved by the SC-NBWL in Mancherial district till date.
<table>
<tr><th>Sl.No.</th><th>Name of the Segment</th><th>Area diverted in Ha.</th></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>24-Kaddam</td><td>1.789</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>22/5-Dahegaon</td><td>2.421</td></tr>
<tr><td>3</td><td>22/7-Vemanapally</td><td>1.117</td></tr>
<tr><td>4</td><td>23/3-Kotapally</td><td>2.259</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Total area diverted</td><td>7.586</td></tr>
</table>
Sl.No.1& 2 are falling in Kawal Tiger Reserve and Sl.No.3 & 4 area falling in Pranahita Wildlife Sanctuary. All these e drinking water supply related diversion projects aim at supplying drinking water to Gram Panchayat and Municipalities</td></tr>
</table>

		through distribution pipelines in an optimized manner which will improve the health and living standards of the people of the area. There might be certain impact in terms of increased biotic pressure which may lead to habitat destruction. These are addressed through a Wildlife mitigation planting of low height shrubs for sheltering smaller mammals and reptiles.
8	**Status of ESZ if any**	Draft notified on 17th November, 2014. The Eco-sensitive Zone varies from 0.1 kilometre to 5.0 kilometre.
9	**Specific comments w.r.t. section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972**	The road proposed for construction does not have Right of Way as per Yenchapally RF Gazette Notification. The length of the road passing through the tiger bearing area in the Pranahita Wildlife Sanctuary is 2143.83 m with a width of 5.50 m. No felling of trees is involved in the proposed project area for diversion. There will be negative impact of the proposed project on wildlife & wildlife habitat since the area falling in Pranahita WLS with Tiger movement and is a potential tiger bearing area along with other major wildlife like spotted deer, jackal, sloth bear, Nilgai, Porcupine, Python, wild dog, chowsingha etc. As a result of the proposed project there will be increased traffic and vehicle movement which would impact the habitat and movement of wildlife. Hence, to mitigate any sort of impact on wildlife or to the movement of tigers, wildlife mitigation measures along with animal passage plan are proposed for implementation.
10	**Whether linear / non-linear**	Linear
11	**Whether EC obtained**	No
12	**Name of the applicant agency**	Executive Engineer RB Mancherial
13	**Date of submission**	23/12/2020
14	**Total number of tree to be felled**	Nil

15	**Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not**	Yes
16	**Recommendation of State Board for Wild Life** The State Board for Wildlife recommended the proposal in its 4th meeting held on 24th February, 2022.	
17	**Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency** Rajaram to Bannerachiluka road is sanctioned under PMGSY under LWE scheme. The aim of the project is to provide quick transportation for the security forces. This road connects the remote villages Velmapally, Laxmipur, Annaram, Rapanpally, Arjunagutta and border habitations of Maharashtra thereby improving the transportation facilities and communication**.**	
18	**Rare and endangered species found in the area** Pranahita (Black Buck) Wildlife Sanctuary is home to Blackbuck, Chowsinga, Spotted deer, Indian fox, Jackal, Wild boar and Sloth bear etc.	
19	**Type of Forest** Scrub jungle and mixed deciduous vegetation, Density 0.1, Eco-Class-III.	
20	**Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden** The Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal subject to the following conditions: 1. As per the report of the CCF/FDPT, KTR, the proposed road for diversion is passing through the forest and revenue boundary and hence animal passages are not required. 2. However, the User Agency shall construct 01 No. High Level Bridge with 60x12x5m dimensions and 01 No. Slab culvert with 30x12x3m dimensions. 3. Chainlink fencing shall be installed for a length of 100 m on either side of the underpasses/bridges/check dams on either side of the road which shall be periodically maintained by the user agency. 4. The user agency shall install speed control devices with proper caution sign boards at animal crossing points identified by the FDO. 5. The following mitigation plan as recommended by CCF/FDPT, KTR is approved for Rs. 35.00 lakhs. **(Rs.in lakh)**	

Sl. No	**Name of the item**	**Unit cost**	**Qty**	**Amt.**

1	Engaging animal trackers (2 No. for 3 years @ 10,000 per month per person)	0.10 per month per person	2 No	7.20
2	Erection of check gates to control wildlife entering to road along with chain link fencing for 50 m on either side of the check gate to curb movement of domestic animals and tresspassers	0.4 5 each	2 No.	0.90
3	Installation of solar powered percolation tanks along with drilling of borewells with minimum catchment area of 15.00 ha	10.00 each	2 No.	20.00
4	Management of Grasslands by uprooting obnoxious weeds and sowing locally collected grass seeds (including maintenance for 3 years)	0.40 per ha	5 ha.	2.00
5	Procurement of camera traps	0.25 each	2 Nos	0.50
6	Installation of large hoardings	1.00 each	1 No	1.00
7	Conducting awareness programmes	0.25 each	2 No	0.50
8	Creation of fire lines and maintenance for 3 years	0.25 per km	5 km	1.25
9	Administrative cost & unforeseen expenditure	As per actual	LS	1.65
	Total			**35.00**

6. The mitigation amount of Rs.35.00 lakh 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.
7. The road work shall be carried out only between 8.00 AM to 4.00 PM without disturbing/damaging the flora and fauna of the area.
8. No labour camp shall be set up inside the RF during the execution of work.
9. All the debris at the site of construction of under passes shall be removed after construction.
10. Care shall be taken to ensure no incidents of fire occur in the forest area. No explosives to be used.
11. There shall be no violation of Forest Act, Forest Conservation Act or Wildlife (Protection) Act during the execution of work. If

already committed, the violation has to be resolved under the Forest Conservation Act, 1980.

12. Any other condition specified by the circle head/DFO/FDO shall be complied with.

21 **Animal Passage Plan**

Animal Passage Plan map has been provided by the User Agency which is placed at **ANNEXURE 34.**

22 **Violation, if any**

Yes, on verification of records there is no right of way mentioned in the Yenchapally RF. Morram road is observed in the alignment of project, which is violation under Forest Conservation Act, 1980. The details of violation are as follows:

Sl.No	**Beat**	**Compt.No**	**Length in mtrs**	**Width (M)**	**Area in Ha**
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*
1	Kawar Kothapally	335	827	7.5	0.620
2	Kawar Kothapally	336	1316.83	7.5	0.988
Total			**2143.83**		**1.608**

The following action has been initiated against the concerned from the Forest Department:

Sl. No.	**Name of the officer**	**Designation**	**Action Initiated**
1	Sri Lokanadham	FRO	Has retired from service on 31.10.2006. and hence action cannot be initiated
2	Sri K.Mallajah	FSO	Has retired from service on 30.04.2013 and hence action cannot be initiated
3	Sri P.Madhukar	FBO	Disciplinary action by issuing AOC has been initiated vide CCF, Kaleshwaram Circle Rc.No.1249/2023/K2, dt.04.07.2023.

Further, it is to inform than an offence case has been registered against the UA vide PoR No.636/26, dt:15.07.2023 U/s 29 of WLPA, 1972, U/s 2 of FC, Act 1980, U/s 20 (i)(c)(vii) of Telangana Forest Act, 1967.

23	**Comments of Ministry** The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal

(7)

1	**Name of the Proposal**	Proposal for use of 2.7941 ha of forest land from Pranahita Wildlife Sanctuary for construction of BT road from Bopparam to Algaon from km 0/0 to 5/680 in Kotapally mandal of Yenchapally RF of Chennur Forest Division of Mancherial district in favour of Executive Engineer, R&B Division, Mancherial district, Telangana **FP/TG/ROAD/116722/2020.**
2	**Name of the protected area involved**	Pranahitha Wildlife Sanctuary
3	**File No.**	WL-6/64/2023-WL
4	**Name of the State**	Telangana
5	**Whether proposal is sub-judice**	Not sub-judice
6	**Area of the protected area**	136 sq.kms
7(a)	**Area proposed for diversion / Denotification**	2.7941 ha
7(b)	**Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)**	NA
8	**Status of ESZ if any**	Draft notified on 17th November, 2014 which has expired. Revised proposal is awaited from the State Government.
9	**Specific comments w.r.t. section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972**	The road proposed for construction does not have Right of Way as per Yenchapally RF Gazette notification. The length of the road passing through the Tiger bearing area in the Pranahita wildlife sanctuary is 5080.27 m and a width of 5.50 m. No felling of trees is involved in the proposed project area for diversion. There is some negative impact of the proposed project on wildlife habitat since the area falling in Pranahita Wildlife Sanctuary has tiger movement and is a potential tiger bearing area along with other wildlife like spotted deer, Jackal, Sloth Bear,

		Nilgai, Porcupine, python, Wild Dog, Chowsangh etc. The proposed project is likely to result in increased traffic and vehicle movement would impact the habitat and movement of wild animals. Hence, to mitigate any sort of negative impact on wildlife and wildlife habitat, a wildlife mitigation plan along with Animal Passage Plan are proposed for implementation
10	**Whether linear / non-linear**	Linear
11	**Whether EC obtained**	No
12	**Name of the applicant agency**	Executive Engineer RB Mancherial
13	**Date of submission**	23/12/2020
14	**Total number of tree to be felled**	Nil
15	**Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not**	Yes
16	**Recommendation of State Board for Wild Life** The State Board for Wild Life recommended the proposal in its 6th meeting held on 13.02.2023.	
17	Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency The road from Bopparam to Algaon is proposed under Road Connectivity Project in Left wing Extremism Affected areas and this road is for facilitating the forces in combating the menace of Left Wing Extremism, wherein the forces have to move very swiftly to the desired location, while performing combing operations or when they face ambush in the said Left Wing Extremism Affected areas. In addition to that forces have to cross the passing traffic without any hassle. Bopparam to Algaon road is an important Rural road connecting National highway NH-63 at Km 218/0 in Chennur Constituency having traffic intensity of 188 CVPD. Part of this road passes through Pranahitha Wild Life Sanctuary. For Rural roads the width of the carriage way for Single lane road is 3.75 m and the roadway width i.e., top width is 7.50 meters. The width of the shoulder works out to be 3.75/2 on each side of carriage way for rural roads. The total formation of road including the side slopes the minimum width required for diversion of forest land is 9.50 m to 9.80 m as per site condition. The area of the proposed road receives significant rainfall during the monsoon season and as most of the alignment passes through Godavari	

River Basin, with enormous catchment area, and therefore is often prone to High Floods, with frequent water logging.

Due to Water logging as a result of migration of water by capillary action from the high water table/high flood level, the subgrade soil gets saturated and leads to a gradual loss in its bearing capacity and CBR value. With low CBR values and loss in bearing capacity of soil, axle load remaining the same, 4 deterioration of pavement gets accelerated. It is important to ensure the drainage of storm water and lowering of subsoil water so that subgrade remains dry. Where continuous flooding for long periods takes place the progressive deformation of subgrade and pavement is accentuated by ingress of water from the top of the wearing surface, earthen shoulders or sides of embankment. The flood water saturates the subgrade thus reducing the bearing capacity. In case of bituminous pavements, the already inadequate water proofing of the surface is impaired further by stripping of the binder due to prolonged contact with water. While in the concrete pavement, water in the subgrade may lead to 1 pumping and cracking of pavement.

As per. IRC 34:2011: Recommendations For Road Construction In Areas Affected By Water Logging, Flooding And/Or Salts Infestation an embankment of such height may be provided that the bottom of the subgrade remains atleast 1.50 m above the highest water-table/highest flood water\level. Hence, it requires a minimum embankment above the natural ground level, otherwise the pavement gets severely damaged due to waterlogging and flooding.

This road connects Algaon with villages of Kotapally, Vemanapally Mandals and border habitations of Maharastra state. Bopparam to Algaon road passes through interior villages Nagampet, Kondampet, Mallampet, Supaka, Vechapally, Algaon, Royyalapally, Sirsa, Annaram, Rapanpally, Devulawada, Babberchiluka, Arjunagutta connecting Mandal Head quarters to District Head quarters. 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, Redgram, Chillies, . The crop yielding is generally very good and needs to be transported to the nearest marketing center i.e, Chennur and this is the only way to transport their products to Mancherial District Head Quarters so as the farmers shall get the better benefits, improve their standard of living, save time and also true value. This project is essential as the people living in villages Nagampet, Kondampet, Mallampet, Supaka, Vechapally, Algaon, Royyalapally, Sirsa, Annaram, Rapanpally, Devulawada, Babberchiluka, Arjunagutta is lack of emergency medical facilities.

There is no alternate to improve the transportation facilities to villages Nagampet, Kondampet, Mallampet, Supaka, Venchapally, Algaon, Royyalapally, Sirsa, Annaram, Rapanpally, Devulawada, Babberchiluka, Arjunagutta of Kotapally and Vemanapally Mandals other than "Construction of BT road I from Bopparam to Algaon road from Km 0/0 to 5/680 in Kotapally Mandal of Mancherial District". Moreover Bopparam to Algaon road falls under border of Maharashtra which is highly influenced by LWE.

18 Rare and endangered species found in the area

Pranahita (Black Buck) Wildlife Sanctuary is home to Blackbuck, Chowsinga, Spotted deer, Indian fox, Jackal, Wild boar and Sloth bear etc.

19 Type of Forest

Scrub jungle and mixed deciduous vegetation. Density 0.1, Eco-Class-III

20 Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden

The Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal subject to user Agency complying with the following conditions:

1. As per the specifications issued by WII, Dehradun, 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 to be implemented by the User Agency. The User Agency as a part of the wild animal passage plan shall construct four (040 under passes at the locations indicated in the Animal Passage Plan prepared by the district forest officer concerned duly following the design and specifications of 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 facilitate movement of wild animals.
3. In addition to the underpasses suggested, the User Agency shall construct one (01) no. of High level bridge with 60 mx 12mx5m dimensions and one (01) no. of RCC check dam as per the dimensions and at the locations indicated by the district Forest Officer concerned.
4. Chain link fencing shall be installed for a length of 100 m on either side of the underpasses/bridges/check dams on either side of the road which shall be periodically maintained by the user agency.
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 wildlife mitigation plan as recommended by CCF/FDPT, KTR is approved for Rs.59.00 lakhs.

(Rs.in lakh)

Sl.	**Name of the work**	Unit cost	**Qty.**	**Amount**

No.				
1	Erection of check gates to control wildlife entering to road along with chain link fencing for 50 m on either side of the check gate to curb movement of domestic animals and tresspassers	0.45 each	2 no	0.90
2	Installation of solar powered borewells along with percolation tanks including digging of Borewells with minimum catchment area of 15.00 ha	10.00 each	2 No.	20.00
3	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	20.00 each	1 No	20.00
4.	Management of grasslands by uprooting obnoxious weeds and sowing locally collected grass seeds (including maintenance for 3 years)	0.40 per ha	20 ha	8.00
5	Procurement of camera traps	0.25 each	10 Nos	2.50
6	Development of approach path each to the integrated camping facility	LS	LS	0.50
7	Procurement of equipment like GPS, binoculars etc., to monitor wildlife	LS	LS	0.50
8	Installation of large hoardings	1.00 each	2 No.	2.00
9	Conducting awareness programmes	0.25 each	2 No	0.50
10	Creation of fire lines and maintenance for 3 years	0.25 per km	10 km	2.50
11	Administrative cost & unforeseen expenditure	As per actual	LS	1.60
	Total			**59.00**

7. The mitigation amount of Rs.59.00 lakh shall be deposited in the BIOSOT account of Chief Wild Life Warden in Union Bank, Secretariat Branch, Hyderabad bearing A/C No.110310100030284, IFSC Code UBIN0811033.
8. The road work shall be carried out only between 8.00 AM to 4.00 PM without disturbing/damaging the Flora and Fauna of the area.
9. No labour campo shall be set up inside the RF during the execution of work.
10. All the debris at the site of construction of under passes shall be removed after construction.
11. Care shall be taken to ensure no incidents of fire occur in the forest area. No explosives to be used.
12. There shall be no violation of Forest Act, Forest Conservation Act or Wildlife (Protection) Act during the execution of work. If already committed, the violation shall be resolved under the Forest (Conservation), Act, 1980 & Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.
13. Any other condition stipulated by the Circle head/DFO/FDO shall be complied with.

21 Violation, if any

Yes, on verification of records there is no Right of Way mentioned in the Yenchapally RF. Morram road is observed in the alignment of project, which is violation under Forest Conservation Act, 1980. The details of violation are as follows:

Sl. No	**Beat**	**Compt.No.**	**Length in Mtrs**	**Width (M)**	**Area in Ha**
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*
1	Algoan	380	72.2	7.5	0.0542
2	Rohilpally	377	1621	7.5	1.2158
3.	Algoan	379	182	7.5	0.1365
4	Yenchapally	378	3205.07	7.5	2.4038
	Total		**5080.27**		**3.8103**

The following action has been initiated on the Officers responsible for violation.

S.No	**Name of the officer**	**Designation**	**Action Taken**
1	Sri R Ravi	FRO	Disciplinary action has been initiated vide DFO, Mancherial Rc.No.3909/2020/D5 dt.27.06.2023.
2	Sri S.Ramdas	FSO	Disciplinary action by issuing AOC has been initiated vide

					FFC, Kaleshwaram, Rc.No.1253/2023/K2(i) dt.04.07.2023.
		3.	Sri K.Srinivas	FSO	Disciplinary action by issuing AOC has been initiated vide CCF, Kaleshwaram, 1253/2023/K2(i)(c)(vii) of Telangana Forest Act, 1967.
22.	**Animal Passage Plan** Animal Passage Plan has been submitted by the User Agency which is placed at **ANNEXURE 35.**				
23	**Comments of Ministry** **The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.**				

(8)

1	**Name of the Proposal**	Proposal for use of 2.337 Ha of forest land tiger corridor connecting Kawal Tiger Reserve with Indravati and Tadoba Andheri Tiger Reserves (1.857 ha for road and 0.480 ha for two bridges along the road) for construction of Road from Bejjur to Somini of Bejjur Mandal of Komarambheem Asifabad District, Telangana in favour of Panchayat Raj Engineer, KB Asifabad under PMGSY. **FP/TG/ROAD/44233/2020.**
2	**Name of the protected area involved**	Kawal Tiger Reserve
3	**File No.**	WL-6/52/2023 WL
4	**Name of the State**	Telangana
5	**Whether proposal is sub-judice**	Not sub-judice
6	**Area of the protected area**	892.23 Sq.km
7(a)	**Area proposed for diversion / Denotification**	2.337 Ha
7(b)	**Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)**	The proposed road aim at providing better medical facilities, schooling for children, transport of goods and agriculture produce to the market. The proposed project area, there will be certain impact of the project on the wildlife habitat of the area in the terms of Habitat fragmentation. Hence, to mitigate any sort of impact on wildlife, a mitigation plan has proposed. The wildlife mitigation proposed includes components for protection and monitoring of wildlife, habitat management, awareness activities etc. This will be funded by the user agency. The following 9 drinking water projects belonging to Telangana drinking water supply project (TDWSP) were approved by the SC-NBWL in KB Asifabad district of Kawal Tiger Reserve till date.

Sl. No	Name of the Segment	Area diverted in Ha
1	22/9-Asifabad	0.903
2	22/17-Powerguda	17.4145
3	22/8-Wankidi	3.655
4	22/5-Dahegoan	0.22
5	22/15-Dhanora	1.073
6	22/1-Kowtala	4.714
7	22/2-Bejjur	3.876
8	22/3-Sirpur	4.684
9	22/4-Khagaznagar	2.425
	Total area diverted	**38.9645**

All these drinking water supply related diversion projects aim at supplying drinking water to gram Panchayat and Municipalities through distribution pipelines in an optimized manner which will improve the health and living standards of the people of the area. There might be certain impact in terms of increased biotic pressure which may lead to habitat destruction. These are addressed through a Wildlife Mitigation Plan funded by the User Agency including planting of low height shrubs for sheltering smaller mammals and reptiles.

Besides these nine drinking water proposals, three more projects have been approved by the SC-NBWL. The details of the projects are tabulated as under:

Sl.No	Name of the project	Area diverted in Ha.
1	Laying of 3rd BG line	21.2642
2	Four lanning of NH-363	21.2642
3	Construction of Warora pool transmission line	3.1142
Total area diverted		**30.1198**

		All the projects aim at improved standard of living of the local people in terms of better transportation facilities and power supply. There will be certain impact in terms of increased biotic pressure which may lead to habitat destruction. These are attempted to be addressed through a Wildlife Mitigation Plan funded by the User Agency including animal passage plan like construction of Eco-bridges and underpasses.
8	**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.
9	**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 4113.86 mts (including two bridges with a length of 200.00 meters and 12.00 meters width). The User agency has proposed width of the road as 10.00 but due to the interior location of the road, width of the road recommended is only 5.00 meters. No felling of trees is involved in the proposed project area for diversion. The area for diversion proposed is unavoidable and barest minimum possible. Since, the road is passing through the Tiger corridor area there might be damage to wildlife habitat and hence, a Wildlife Mitigation Plan along with an Animal Passage Plan is being proposed to reduce the impact of the proposed road on wildlife habitat.
10	**Whether linear / non-linear**	Linear
11	**Whether EC obtained**	No
12	**Name of the applicant agency**	Panchayat Raj Engineering Department
13	**Date of submission**	23/03/2023
14	**Total number of tree to be felled**	Nil
15	**Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the**	Yes

	diversion proposal included or not	
16	**Recommendation of State Board for Wild Life** The State Board for Wild Life recommended the proposal in its 3rd meeting held on 7th September, 2021.	
17	**Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency** The Government of India has decided to provide connectivity to interior unconnected tribal villages with all-weather roads for uplift of tribal villages under Pradhana Mantri Grama Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) Programme. Accordingly, Panchayat Raj Department prepared and submitted the proposals for "from Bejjur to Somini of Bejjur (M) under PMGSY-Batch III scheme in KomaramBheem Asifabad district, of Telangana state for a length of 8.00 kms. Accordingly, the work is sanctioned vide G.O.Rt.No. 218. The above road connects Gudem (Village), with Mandal headauarter Bejjur duly passing through many interior villages such as Indergaon (population-281) Rechini (296), Kushnepally (1071), Sushmeer (278), Somini (630), Moogavelly (310),Nagepally (161) and Gudem (1736). And this road links to Maharashtra border villages by crossing Pranahitha River at Gudem village. On this road sanctioned length is 8.00 Kms and 4.113 Kms length is passing through tiger corridor Zone. This road is essential to make Black topping. The people of above villages deprived of essential needs such as medical, educational, marketing facilities etc., due to connectivity to mandal headquarters and important villages. In rainy season it is very difficult to travel on this road as it is earthern & gravel surface. Improvement of these road provides connectivity to mandal headquarters district headquarters by which people get access to medical educational cultural marketing facilities etc., it is very useful to the Forest Department to transport the Bamboo in the season. There is no alternative route found to improve as the above villages are located in reserve forest and tiger corridor zone. This is the only way created very long back by local tribal for their transport by walking. More over the area is sensitive about LWE.	
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	**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

20 **Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden**

The Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal subject to the User Agency complying with the following conditions:

1. As per the specifications issued by WII 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.
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 facilitate movement of wild animals.
4. The user agency shall install speed control devices with proper caution sign boards at animal crossing points identified by the FDO.
5. The following mitigation plan as recommended by CCF/CF, Adilabad is approved for Rs.50.40 lakhs.

(Rs.in lakhs)

Sl. No	**Name of the item**	**Unit Cost**	**Qty.**	**Amt.**
1	Animal trackers (5 No. for 3 years @9.000 per month per person)	0.09	5 No.	16.20
2	Erection of check gates to control wildlife entering to road.	0.12	5 No	0.60
3.	Management of Grasslands by uprooting obnoxious weeds and sowing locally collected grass seeds (including maintenance for 3 years)	0.40	10 ha	4.00
4	Construction of solar pump with PT.	6.00	2 No	12.00

5	Procurement of camera traps to monitor wildlife	0.25	30	7.50
6	Procurement of equipment like GPS, binoculars etc., to monitor wildlife	LS	LS	1.00
7	Installation of large hoardings	1.00	2 No	2.00
8	Conducting awareness programmes	0.25	6 No	1.50
9	Procurement of fire fighting equipment	LS	LS	2.00
10	Mitigation Human animal conflict issues	LS	LS	2.00
11	Administrative cost & unforeseen expenditure	As per actual	LS	1.60
Total				**50.40**

6. The works shall be carried out only between 8.00 AM to 4.00 PM without disturbing /damaging flora, fauna of the area.
7. No labour camp shall be set up during the execution of work.
8. Care shall be taken to ensure no incidents of fire occur in the forest area. No explosives to be used.
9. All the debris at the site of construction of under passes shall be removed after construction.
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.
12. The mitigation amount of Rs.50.40 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.

21 **Animal Passage Plan**

Animal Passage Plan has been submitted by the User Agency is placed at **ANNEXURE 36.**

22 **Violation, if any**

No violation.

23 **Comments of National Tiger Conservation Authority**

National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) vide letter no.F.No.7-83/2023-NTCA dated 8th August, 2023 has suggested following mitigation measures:

	1. Telangana Forest Department has already proposed 8 animal passages, each of length of 30 m and height of 3 m along the stretch of the road passing through the forest for which up gradation has been proposed. However, since the landscape has presence of tigers, minimum height of the animal underpasses should be 5 m as per WII Guidelines. 2. The animal passages 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. 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 passage structures should be done by the project proponent. 4. The remaining portion of the road should be provided with speed breakers/rumble strips at every interval of 400-500 meters. Sign posts warning about movements of wild animals should also be placed by the user agency at regular intervals along the widened road. These should be placed where wildlife crossings are maximum and should be determined in consultation with forest department. 5. Construction materials (including top soil) should be procured from outside the tiger corridor area. The debris should be appropriately dumped outside the tiger corridor by user agency taking due care of air/dust pollution. 6. CWLW, Telangana should have appropriate monitoring mechanism in place for compliance of the conditions laid in this report during various phases of project implementation.
24	**Comments of Ministry** The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.

UTTARAKHAND

Proposal falling inside the protected area

S. No.	F. No.	Name of the Proposal
1.	WL-6/125/2023 WL	Proposal for use of 400.89 ha for construction of Jamrani Drinking Water Multipurpose Project, Nanital, Uttarakhand in Dudhwa Lagga Tiger Corridor. **FP/UK/WATER/5918/2021**

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(1)

<table>
<tr><td>1</td><td>Name of the Proposal</td><td>Proposal for use of 400.89 ha for construction of Jamrani Drinking Water Multipurpose Project, Nanital, Uttarakhand in Dudhwa Lagga Tiger Corridor.

FP/UK/WATER/5918/2021</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>Name of the protected Area involved</td><td>Dudhwa National Park</td></tr>
<tr><td>3</td><td>File No.</td><td>WL-6/125/2023 WL</td></tr>
<tr><td>4</td><td>Name of the State</td><td>Uttarakhand</td></tr>
<tr><td>5</td><td>Whether proposal is sub-judice</td><td>Not sub-judice</td></tr>
<tr><td>6</td><td>Area of the protected area</td><td>680 sq. km.</td></tr>
<tr><td>7(a)</td><td>Area proposed for diversion/ Denotification</td><td>Component wise breakup
<table>
<tr><td>S.no</td><td>Component</td><td>Project Area under Protected Area(ha.)</td><td>Project Area under Non-Protected Area(ha.)</td></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>Dam and Reservoir</td><td>0</td><td>400.89</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td>7(b)</td><td>Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)</td><td>NA</td></tr>
<tr><td>8</td><td>Status of ESZ, if any</td><td>Proposal is under examination.</td></tr>
<tr><td>9.</td><td>Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972</td><td>NA</td></tr>
<tr><td>10</td><td>Whether project linear/non-linear</td><td>Non-Linear</td></tr>
<tr><td>11</td><td>Whether EC obtained</td><td>EC obtained vide File No.: J-12011/04/2007-IA-I(R)</td></tr>
<tr><td>12</td><td>Date of submission by user agency</td><td>06/07/2021</td></tr>
<tr><td>13</td><td>Name of the applicant agency</td><td>Irrigation Department</td></tr>
<tr><td>14</td><td>Total number of tree to be felled</td><td>NA</td></tr>
<tr><td>15</td><td>Maps depicting the diversion proposal included or not</td><td>Yes</td></tr>
</table>

16	**Recommendation of State Board for Wild Life** Proposal was recommended by State Board for Wild Life in its 16th meeting held on 22nd November, 2020.
17	**Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency** Planning of proposed project was started in year 1975 with the administrative approval of detailed project report by State Government of Uttar Pradesh and erstwhile planning commission. Before selection of the final site for the construction of dam, various alternative sites were comparatively assessed, based on certain criteria's (geological, seismicity, slope & catchment etc.) and after detailed site assessment and investigation, site near Jamrani village was found most feasible for construction of Dam. The phase of the project was completed in 1981-82 including construction of Gola barrage & construction/ renovation of feeder/ main/ branch/ distributary channels. Considering the importance of the project, progress of the project resumed again and Environmental Clearance of the project was accorded by MoEF&CC in December 2019. As per Clause/ point 7 (x) of the EC clearance, "Project is falling in the Dudhwa-Lagga tiger corridor therefore "No objection Certificate shall be obtained from National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA)". Dhudhwa National Park is located in Lakhimpur & Kheri District of Uttar Pradesh, lying adjacent to the Indo-Nepal border and situated around 150 km from Jamrani Project. While, LaggaBhagga Reserve Forest is located on the Indo-Nepal border adjoining the famous Sukla-Phanta Wildlife Sanctuary of Nepal on the northeast side and is situated around 100km from Jamrani Project. Jamrani Project is not lying anywhere in the forest protected areas. However, Potential Habitat connectivity/corridor for Tiger movement between Corbett-Dudhwa-Lagga was shown in one of the Wll reports, and one branch of this corridor is passing through Dam Submergence area. It is also reported that frequency to use this corridor is extremely low due to urban sprawl of Haldwani Township, boulder mining and various human activities along with National Highway-87 and railway line to Kathgodam. Tigers are now possibly using the forests of lower Himalayas to move eastwards. It is important to highlight that Bhabar area of Kumaon region depends entirely on Gola canal system taking off from a barrage constructed (in phase-1 & in Year 1982) at river Gola near Kathgodam both for Irrigation & Drinking water. There is rising demand of drinking water in Haldwani city and nearby villages due to high population growth in the area. Also, water availability in lean periods decreases to such an extent that a major population of the area suffers. Proposed project will provide assured supplies to existing irrigation systems and domestic water demands for Haldwani city. Additionally, Power Generation of annual 63.4 million units, Pisci-culture, Eco-tourism, recharge of ground water, employment generation and infrastructure development in the surrounding

	areas are some other examples of direct and indirect benefits of the proposed project.
18	**Rare and endangered species found in the area** Dudwa Tiger Reserve is home to Tiger, Rhinoceros, Swamp deer, Elephant, Sambar, Hog deer, Cheetal, Langur, Sloth bear, and Blue bull etc.
19	**Type of Forest** NA
20	**Mitigation Plan** The Wildlife Conservation Plan submitted along with the proposal by the User Agency is placed at **ANNEXURE 37.**
21	**Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden** The Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal with the following conditions: 1. The forest land shall not be used for any purpose other than specified in the proposal. 2. The concerned territorial divisional forest officer/director shall monitor the implementation of the project regularly & report for the violation, if any. 3. It shall be ensured that no labourer camp will be setup inside the forest area. 4. District Forest Officer shall ensure that all the activities in the corridor Management Plan shall be completed as per requirement. 5. User Agency shall obtain the Environmental Clearance as per the provisions of the Environmental (Protection) Act, 1986, if required. 6. The user agency shall comply all the provisions of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 & all other acts, rules, regulations, guidelines, Hon'ble court Order(s) and pertaining to this project, if any, for the time being in force, as applicable to the project.
22	**Violation, if any** No
23	**Comments of NTCA** National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) vide letter no.F.No.7-23/2023- NTCA dated 1st August, 2023 has following observations: 1. The project site has presence of many endangered and near threatened species recorded during i) WII assessment in 2023 and ii) 2018 and 2022 cycles of all India tiger estimation. These include-

	tiger, elephant, goral, serow, leopard, sambar, chital, barking deer and sloth bear. 2. The project site is part of one of the largest contiguous forested blocks supporting tiger population in India. 3. This project's implementation would severely disrupt the crucial connectivity between Corbett TRs and Nandhaur Wildlife Sanctuary, as well as other forested habitats in the further east with other populations of tigers in Uttar Pradesh (Pilibhit and Dudhwa Tiger Reserves) and Nepal (Suklaphanta and Bardia National Parks) in the Terai. This likely to undermine transboundary tiger conservation initiatives by compromising potential for tiger dispersal across landscape. Moreover, the adverse effects on forest contiguity, hydrology and drainage networks, distribution and behavior of other endangered flora and fauna in the area, impact on microclimate are some of the major irreversible impacts envisaged from implementing this project. 4. The tiger corridor on which the project is proposed has several bottlenecks across river Gola and is already severely impacted by urban sprawl of Haldwani township, mining and various human activities along with NH 87 and the railway track to Kathgodam. The proposed project would additionally affect approximately 24 km2 area and cause submergence of approximately 4.28 km2 area of the tiger corridor. Although the extent of submergence may appear less, it will fragment the corridor landscape completely and the impact of the proposed dam and associated infrastructures is likely to be cumulative which might alter the traditional dispersal routes of tigers, elephants and other wildlife, thereby making the corridor absolutely dysfunctional and escalating conflicts. Implementation of the project will undeniably alter the land use pattern in the landscape by changing cropping patterns. Moreover, as envisioned, the project will come up with many additional revenue generation activities such as fisheries, tourism etc. Irrefutable ecological impacts of these in future are beyond prediction with current understanding and information and should be considered cumulatively. 5. Construction of a dam on Gola river might have impact on hydrology and aquatic biodiversity in the region downstream and might affect flood dynamics in the region. Changes in the river channels and annual flooding maintain the dynamic complexity of Indian Terai. Channel dynamics represents an integral component in the evolution of vast alluvial floodplain while fluvial action is essential not only for establishing ecologically important remnant patches of the fast-disappearing Terai ecosystem but also for maintaining their productivity and supporting a rich biodiversity. WII report clearly mentions that “Despite all technological and scientific developments, our understanding of complex natural processes in the Terai

	landscape which has taken millions of years to evolve, is still primitive and far from complete and therefore many other impacts of the project on the natural systems may remain unforeseen as of today." 6. It is pertinent to mention that ecological ill effects of a dam are impossible to mitigate since the submergence will be permanent in nature. The habitat improvement/plantation and Buffer Area Development at Affected Corridor Branch (Upper-North Branch) especially above the submergence area proposed by the User Agency is difficult to achieve given the terrain complexity. 7. WII report also mentions that "mitigation is not a panacea that will overcome all ill effects of developmental projects. In fact, avoidance is also considered as the very first mitigation step/ measure. 8. In view of the above, the proposal under Section 38O(1)(g) of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 is not recommended for approval.
24	**Comments of Ministry** The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.

UTTAR PRADESH

Proposal falling inside the protected area, Tiger Reserve and Tiger Corridor

S. No.	F. No.	Name of the Proposal
1.	WL-6/135/2023 WL	Proposal for use of 1.9034 ha of land from Kaimur Wildlife Sanctuary for the construction of Jackwell Plant, Intake Well, Water Treatment Plant, Over Head Tank and laying of underground pipeline in District Sonbhadra under Kadara Group of Villages by State Water and Sanitation Mission. **WL/UP/Pipeline/413104/2023**
2.	WL-6/76/2023-WL	Proposal for use of 1.0235 ha of land from Core Zone of Dudwa Tiger Reserve for laying of Underground Optical Fiber Cable along Palia-Chandan Chauki-Gorifanta Road, Total length 48.00 Km passing through Dudhwa Tiger Reserve in favour of BSNL. **FP/UP/OFC/89811/2020**

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1	**Name of the Proposal**	Proposal for use of 1.9034 ha of land from Kaimur Wildlife Sanctuary for the construction of Jackwell Plant, Intake Well, Water Treatment Plant, Over Head Tank and laying of underground pipeline in District Sonbhadra under Kadara Group of Villages by State Water and Sanitation Mission. **WL/UP/Pipeline/413104/2023**
2	**Name of the protected Area involved**	Kaimur Wild Life Sanctuary
3	**File No**	WL-6/135/2023-WL
4	**Name of the State**	Uttar Pradesh
5	**Whether proposal is sub-judice**	Not sub-judice
6	**Area of the protected area**	500.73 Sq. km.
7(a)	**Area proposed for diversion/ Denotification**	1.9034 ha
7(b)	**Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)**	

S.no	Name of project	User Agency	Year	Area Diverted/ Permitted for use(ha.)
1.	400kV D/C Jaunpur Obra Transmission Line	Obra C Badaun Transmission Limited	2021	55.447
2.	765 kV Anpara Unnao Transmission Line	Uttar Pradesh Power Transmission Corporation Limited	2016	45.132
3.	Adwa Baraj Colony to Adwa Baraj approach road	Irrigation and water resources Department	2011	1.05

		4.	Adwa Baraj Construction	Irrigation and water resources Department	2011	1.92
		5.	Adwa Meja Link Canal	Irrigation and water resources Department	2013	71.97
		6.	WTP, Intake Jackwell and pipeline for Patwadh group of villages water supply scheme	State water and Sanitaion mission, Uttar Pradesh	2022	6.4325
8	**Status of ESZ, if any**	Final notified on 20th March, 2017. The extent of Eco-sensitive zone shall be 1 km all around the boundary of Kaimur Wildlife Sanctuary, with an area of 475.102 Sq. Km				
9.	**Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972**	Govt. of U.P. vide its notification No 908/14-3-44-78 Van-3 dated- 10.08.1982 specific comment declared 50073.8 ha forest land as Kaimur Wildlife Sanctuary, which lies in district Mirzapur and Sonbhadra (erstwhile district-Mirzapur) for the purpose of protecting, propagating and developing the Wildlife and its environment. Kaimur Wildlife Life (Protection) Sanctuary has rich vegetation having various important species of flora & fauna in the area will be affected for which mitigative measures need to be carried out, provided that where the forest produce removed 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. The proposal Kadra Group of Villages Water Supply Scheme in Sonbhadra District does not intend to destroy, exploit or remove wildlife from the Kaimur Wildlife Sanctuary, except for use of water from Son River which will be provided to villagers living in the village located in Kaimur Wildlife Sanctuary and nearby. During the					

		construction of the project, flora and fauna in the area will be affected for which mitigative measures need to be carried out
10	**Whether project linear/non-linear**	Hybrid
11	**Whether EC obtained**	No
12	**Date of submission by user agency**	23/08/2023
13	**Name of the applicant agency**	Uttar Pradesh Jal Nigam (Rural)
14	**Total number of tree to be felled**	Nil
15	**Maps depicting the diversion proposal included or not**	Yes
16	**Recommendation of State Board for Wild Life** Proposal was recommended by State Board for Wild Life in its 14th meeting held on 18th April, 2023.	
17	**Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency** The Project i.e. Kadra Group of Villages Water Supply Scheme, District Sonbhadra is located in Rijool, Kadra, Korat and Shilpi villages. Kadra Group of Villages Water Supply Scheme, District Sonbhadra is aimed to provide water connection to each household for clean drinking water which is connected from Water Treatment Plant and water intake is from Son river located in Rijool Village. Since villages named above are located within Kaimur WLS boundary and hence the project is located within Kaimur Wildlife Sanctuary. Total affected area is 8.9068 Ha (1.9034 Ha Forest land and 7.0034 Ha Non Forest land) in Kaimur Wildlife Division ,Mirzapur.	
18	**Rare and endangered species found in the area** Kaimur Wildlife Sanctuary is home to Black Bucks, Sloth Bears, Wild Boars, Striped Hyena, Sambhar, Indian Fox, Jackals, Spotted Deer and Chinkara etc.	
19	**Type of forest** **NA**	
20	**Mitigation Measures Plan** Mitigation Measures Plan has been submitted by the User Agency which is placed at **ANNEXURE 38.**	

21 **Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden**

The Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal with the following conditions:

1. The legal status of the land shall remain unchanged. The user agency will have right only for construction, maintenance and use of the land shall not be used for any purpose other than that specified in the proposal.
2. As forest land is involved in this project, therefore Forest Clearance as per provisions of Forest Conservation Act, 1980 will also be required and user agency will be required to comply all conditions stipulated in forest clearance under Forest Conservation Act, 1980.
3. Amount of Net Present Value (N.P.V.) shall be paid by the User Agency as per directions issued by Ministry of Environment of Forest (FC Division), New Delhi vide Letter No. F.No. 5-3l20ll-FC (Vol-I) dated 06.01.2022 and Letter No. F.No. 5-312011 -FC (Vol-I) dated 19.01.2022.
4. The user agency shall deposit of Rs.19.00 lakh for mitigation measures to minimize the negative impact of the project on the habitat of wild life in the Kaimur Wildlife sanctuary under the online deposit head no.6-additional charges for protected area in CAMPA FUND, as per guidelines of government of India. This amount will be spent on the mitigation measures within the same protected area. The details of work proposed are as follows:

S.No.	Description	Amount (INR)
1	Maintenance of Fire line along with firefighting equipment	300000
2	Development of pasture lands/fodder/fuel wood plantations	400000
3	Construction and maintenance of Water holes enabling supply of water for wildlife	600000
4	Environment awareness program and education program	100000
5	Deployment of suitable manpower for construction phase	200000
6	Temporary check post	200000
7	Miscellaneous expenditure	100000
Total		1900000

5. The personnel of user agency working on the site should be well aware and shall be bound to follow the provisions of Wildlife (Protection) Act,1972.
6. The user agency will ensure that no labour camp shall be established inside the sanctuary or any other sensitive area in its eco-sensitive zone. Neither firewood nor any other forest produce from the forest will be used.
7. Proper Training on significance of the area shall be provided to the manpower engaged during course of construction activity insuring no worker indulges in any kind of any kind of wildlife activity.
8. User agency need to provide water to existing and new develop ponds being developed in wildlife sanctuary area for the use of animals.
9. During construction, excavated pit shall be hard barricaded and fenced properly to avoid injury to wild animals.
10. 6 feet boundary to be erected around the Water Tank, Ground reservoir and Clean Water reservoir to avoid entry of animals.
11. Vegetation clearance should be strictly restricted and for any violation the project proponent shall be penalized under the provisions of Wildlife (Protection) Act, t972.
12. The user agency will keep firefighting equipments as well as equipments for minimizing noise pollution and muck disposals at the site.
13. During the construction period, the user agency will establish one temporary forest check post along with the required manpower at its own cost.
14. User agency will fix sign board at appropriate point of the project.
15. Construction waste materials/muck disposals shall not be thrown inside the protected forest area or its eco-sensitive zone area or on the movement corridor of Wildlife.
16. User agency will take all precautions including technical measures to contain the noise and air pollution, protection from fire during execution of construction activities and shall also obtain consent to operate the project work from U.P. Pollution Control Board and effectively implement all the conditions stipulated therein.
17. Blasted Ammunition materials shall not be carried by user agency in Wildlife area.
18. For sanctioning proposal on laying of underground drinking water pipeline the guidelines issued by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (Wildlife Division), New Delhi vide Letter No. F.No. 6-17512017 WL, dated 't'13.02.2018 and decisions taken in this regard during 71't meeting of National Board for Wild Life Q{BWL) as per meeting minutes issued vide Ministry of Environment, Forest

	and Climate Change (Wildlife Division), New Delhi vide Letter No. F.No. 6-25912022 WL, dated 27.01.2023 will strictly be followed. 19. No work shall be allowed from sunset to sunrise. The above conditions will be ensured by DFO Kaimur Wildlife Division, Mirzapur.
22	**Violation, if any** Yes, violation has been found as user agency have installed underground pipeline in an area of 0.08 ha and started construction of overhead water tank in 0.0625 ha.
23	**Comments of Ministry** The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.

(2)

1	**Name of the Proposal**	Proposal for use of 1.0235 ha of land from Core Zone of Dudwa Tiger Reserve for laying of Underground Optical Fiber Cable along Palia-Chandan Chauki-Gorifanta Road, Total length 48.00 Km passing through Dudhwa Tiger Reserve in favour of BSNL. **FP/UP/OFC/89811/2020**
2	**Name of the protected Area involved**	Dudwa Tiger Reserve
3	**File No**	WL-6/76/2023-WL
4	**Name of the State**	Uttar Pradesh
5	**Whether proposal is sub-judice**	Not sub-judice
6	**Area of the Protected Area**	1,284 sq. kms
7(a)	**Area proposed for diversion/ Denotification**	1.0235 ha Total Project Area is 2.4048 ha. out of which total Protected Area is 2.4048 ha. (1.0235 ha. forest land and 1.3813 ha. non forest land)
7(b)	**Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)**	NA
8	**Status of ESZ, if any**	Revised proposal received from the State Govt.
9.	**Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972**	Uttar Pradesh Government vide its notification No. 6991/14-3-1, dated 21.01.1977 notified 490.10 sq.km. area of the forests situated in District Lakhimpur-Kheri as Dudhwa National Park for the purpose of protecting, propagating and developing the wildlife and its environment. Dudhwa National Park (Dudhwa Tiger Reserve) along with the area of 227.10 sq.km. Kishanpur Wildlife Sanctuary and Katarniaghat Wildlife Sanctuary with its area of 400.09 sq.km. is notified as the part of Dudhwa Tiger Reserve with an area of total1093.79 Sq. Km. as its core or critical Tiger habitat be kept as inviolate for the purpose of Tiger Conservation in exercise of the powers under section 38-V of Wildlife

		(Protection) Act, 1972 (as amended) vide Govt. of U.P. notification No. 1505/14-4-2010-872/2007 dated 09.06.20I0. Dudhwa Tiger Reserve has rich vegetation having various important species of flora & fauna. It all will be affected due to commissioning of this project for which mitigative measures need to be carried out, provided that where the forest produce removed the same may be used for meeting the personal bonafide needs of the people living in and around the Tiger Reserve and shall not be used for any commercial purpose. Since 2.4048 ha. protected area of Dudhwa Tiger Reserve will be affected for laying of OFC along Palia-Chandan Chauki-Gorifanta Road, total in stretch of48.00 km, flora and fauna of the area will be affected, so under section 35(6) of Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, mitigative measures need to be carried out and it will be strictly followed by the user agency.
10	**Whether project linear/non-linear**	Linear
11	**Whether EC obtained**	No
12	**Date of submission by user agency**	06/05/2022
13	**Name of the applicant agency**	BSNL Lakhimpur
14	**Total number of tree to be felled**	Nil
15	**Maps depicting the diversion proposal included or not**	Yes
16	**Recommendation of State Board for Wild Life** Proposal was recommended by State Board for Wild Life in its 14th meeting held on 18th April, 2023.	
17	**Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency** Proposed forest land to be diverted for laying of underground Optical Fiber Cable along Palia-Chandan Chauki-Gorifanta road, total length 48.00 km,	

	in district Lakhimpur Kheri, Uttar Pradesh. Required forest land for laying of underground OFC is 1.0235 ha, it is the minimum required area and there is no alternative of this forest land.
18	**Rare and endangered species found in the area** Dudhwa Tiger Reserve is home to Tiger, Leopard cat, Sloth beer, Rhinosaurs (One horn) and Swamp deer etc.
19	**Type of forest** NA
20	**Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden** The Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal with the following conditions: 1. The legal status of land shall remain unchanged. The user agency will have right only for the purpose applied for and land shall not be used for any purpose other than that specified in the proposal. The said land or part of it shall not be transferred to any other department, institution or person without prior approval of State Govt./Central Govt. 2. As reserve forest land is also involved in the project, forest clearance as per provisions of Forest Conservation Act, 1980 will also be required and user agency will be required to comply all conditions stipulated there in. 3. Amount of Net Present Value (N.P.V.) shall be paid by the User Agency as per directions issued by Ministry of Environment of Forest (FC Division), New Delhi vide Letter No. F.No. 5-3/2011-FC (Vol-I) dated 06.01.2022 and Letter No.F.No. 5-3/2011-FC (Vol-I) dated 19.01.2022 for proposed land 2.4048 ha falling within jurisdiction of Dudhwa Tiger Reserve Division, Palia-Kheri in District Lakhimpur-Kheri (U.P.). 4. The user agency shall deposit Rs.7.30 lakhs (Rupees seven lakhs thirty thousand only) for mitigation measures to minimize the negative impact of the project on the Core/Critical Tiger habitat of Dudhwa Tiger Reserve Division, under the online deposit head no. 6- "Additional Charges for protected area in Campa Fund" as per guidelines of Government of India. This amount will be spent on the mitigation measures within the same protected area. The details of work proposed are as follows:

S.No.	Item of Work	Quantity	Rate	Amount (in INR)
1.	Expenditure on Diesel etc.	01	Rs. 25000 per month X 12	300000

2.	Erection of Solar Street Lights	10	Rs. 25000	250000
3.	Erection of Focus Lights	15	Rs. 12000	180000
Total				730000

5. Two GPS sets shall be provided to Dudhwa Tiger Reserve Division, Palia-Kheri for the survey and demarcation of the protected area according to specific recommendation of Deputy Director, Dudhwa Tiger Reserve Division, Palia-Kheri/Protected Area Manager concerned.
6. The user agency shall extend all support to forest department in case of any forest and wildlife offence.
7. The instructions/orders pass by the State Govt./Central Govt. and the directions passed by Hon'ble High Court/Supreme Court from time to time, regarding such project shall be complied with.
8. The personnel of user agency working on the site should be well aware and shall be bound to follow the provisions of Wildlife (Protection) Acct, 1972. (As amended)
9. The employees or workers shall never be involved in forest offences with regard to Wildlife and forest produce. In case of violation of this condition, the necessary compensation will be deposited by the User Agency as imposed by DFO concerned accordance to law.
10. The project proponent shall undertake plantation/afforastation work by planting the native species in the nearby adjacent area for which necessary enhance will be provided by the user agency.
11. The user agency will ensure that no labor camp shall be established inside the sanctuary. Nights stay in the sanctuary neither firewood nor any other forest produce from the forest will be used.
12. The user agency will keep fire fighting equipments as well as equipments for minimizing noise pollution and muck disposals at the site.
13. During execution of the project work, the user agency shall adopt certain technical measures to negate the impact relating any environmental pollution/radioactive pollution.
14. In reference of U.P. Govt. order vide letter No. 4862/14-2-/2008 dated 12.11.2008, the user agency shall plant 20km. in 3 lane at one place of the division/state and maintain the green cover on the project cost. Planting site for this purpose shall be identified by the concerned DFO. Protected Area Manager. Only indigenous

	forest trees species shall be used for such plantation. For the same an undertaking will be submitted by the User Agency. 15. Before sanctioning the proposal, all conditions laid on laying of underground Optical Fiber Cables inside protected areas in the guidelines issued by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (Wildlife Division), New Delhi vide Letter No. F.No.6-175/2017 WL, dated 13.02.2018 and as per decisions taken in this regard during 71st meeting of National Board for Wild Life (NBWL) as per meeting minutes issued vide Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (Wildlife Division), New Delhi vide Letter No.F.No.6-259/2022 WL, dated 27.01.2023 will strictly be followed. 16. 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. 17. The user agency will have to submit NOC from the agency which holds the right to use the right of way. 18. The user agency will ensure that no labor camp shall be established inside the protected area. 19. The personnel of user agency will neither use the firewood nor any other forest produce from the forest. 20. No work shall be allowed from sunset to sunrise. The above conditions will be ensured by Deputy Director, Dudhwa Tiger Reserve Division, Palia-Kheri.
21	**Violation, if any** Yes, It has been found that the user agency has violated the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.
22	**Comments of National Tiger Conservation Authority** National Tiger Conservation Authority vide letter no.F.No.7-42/2023-NTCA dated 28th June, 2023 has suggested following mitigation measures: 1. No construction material should be procured from within the forest. The OFC should be covered with excavated materials after the construction. Care should be taken that the OFC is totally underground. 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. 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. The user agency should

	not dig trenches along long stretches and leave them open for several weeks without completion of work. 4. Any future maintenance of the OFC would be subject to prior approval of the competent authority of Uttar Pradesh Forest Department
23	**Comments of Ministry** The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.

AGENDA – 6

ANY OTHER ITEM WITH THE PERMISSION OF THE CHAIR

1	**Name of the Proposal**	Proposal for use of 0.969 ha of forest land from Tiger corridor connecting Kawal, Indravati and Tadoba Tiger Reserves for upgradation and widening of the existing road from Earthen road to BT standards from R/FPWD road to Alliguda via Potharaj temple in Keramaeri mandal of Komarambheem Asifabad District, Telangana. **FP/TG/ROAD/53718/2020**
2	**Name of the protected area involved**	Kawal Tiger Reserve
3	**File No.**	6-155/2022 WL
4	**Name of the State**	Telangana
5	**Whether proposal is sub-judice**	Not sub-judice
6	**Area of the protected area**	892.23 sq.km
7(a)	**Area proposed for diversion / Denotification**	0.969 ha
7(b)	**Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)**	NA
8	**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. Now expired.
9	**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 3677.00 meters with a width of 6.00 meters. There might be fragmentation of wildlife habitat since the road is passing through Reserve Forest area. Hence, to minimize the impact of the proposed project wildlife mitigation measures are proposed.
10	**Whether linear/non-linear**	Linear
11	**Whether EC obtained**	No
12	**Name of the applicant agency**	Panchayat Raj Engineering Department
13	**Date of submission**	05/11/2020
14	**Total number of tree to be felled**	Nil
15	**Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not**	Yes
16	**Recommendation of State Board for Wild Life** The State Board for Wild Life recommended the proposal in its 3rd meeting held on 7th September, 2021.	

17	**Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency** The road work R/F PWD road to Alliguda via Potharaj temple" has been approved by Ministry of rural development under PMGSY (Batch-III) 2017-18 for Rs.139.18 Lakhs. The existing surface is earthen road. The road serves the total population of 1353 (Sawarkheda-752, Potharaj Temple, Alliguda). As there is no proper transportation facilities the school going children's were became 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, Soyabeen, Redgram and Chilies. The crop yielding is generally very good and needs to be transported to the nearest marketing center (54 Kms) i.e. Kaghznagar 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	**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.
20	**Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden** The Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal subject to User Agency complying with the following conditions: 1. As per the specifications, a minimum of two passage ways with a minimum of 30.00 mts width and 3.00 mts 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 seven at the locations indicated in 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 following mitigation plan as recommended by CCF/CF, Adilabad is approved for Rs.38.00 lakhs.

Sl. No	Name of the item	Unit Cost	Qty.	Amt.
1	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	20.00 each	1 No.	20.00

2	Management of Grasslands by uprooting obnoxious weeds and sowing locally collected grass seeds (including maintenance for 3 years)	0.40 per ha	10	4.00
3	Procurement of camera traps	0.25 each	2 Nos	0.50
4	Development of approach path to the integrated camping facility.	LS	LS	0.50
5	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.	0.10 per month	2 trackers per site	7.20
6	Procurement of fire-fighting equipment	As per actuals	LS	1.00
7	Installation of large hoardings and sign boards for creation of Publicity and awareness	1.00	2	2.00
8	Conducting awareness programmes	LS	LS	0.80
9	Administrative cost & unforeseen expenditure	As per actual	LS	2.00
Total				38.00

6. The works shall be carried out only between 8.00 AM to 4.00 PM without disturbing /damaging flora, fauna of the area.
7. No labour camp shall be set up during the execution of work.
8. All the debris at the site of construction of under passes shall be removed after construction.
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 FCA 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.
12. The mitigation amount of Rs.38.00 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.

21 **Animal Passage Plan**

Animal Passage Plan has been submitted by the User Agency which is placed at **Annexure…..**

22 **Violation, if any**

User Agency has not violated any provision of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.

23 **Comments of National Tiger Conservation Authority**

National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) vide letter no.F.No.7-88/2023- NTCA dated 28th August, 2023 has recommended with following mitigation measures:

1. Telangana Forest Department has already proposed 3 animal passages, each of length of 50 m and height of 3 m along the stretch of the road passing through the forest for which upgradation has been proposed. Minimum height of the underpasses should be 5 m adhering to WII Guidelines for tiger landscapes.
2. As proposed by Telangana Forest Department, chain link fencing should be done by the user agency for 100 m on either side of the animal passages on both sides

	of the road for funneling wildlife through the animal passages. 3. The animal passages 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. 4. The User Agency should ensure that the animal passages are not inundated with water during rains. Regular removal of debris and silts at the passage structures should be done by the project proponent. 5. The remaining portion of the road should be provided with speed breakers at regular intervals. Sign posts warning about movements of wild animals should also be placed by the user agency at regular intervals along the widened road. These should be placed where wildlife crossings are maximum and should be determined in consultation with forest department. 6. Use of heavy earth moving vehicles should be made as minimum as possible since they are likely to create substantial noise pollution in the area. 7. 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. 8. CWLW, Telangana should have appropriate monitoring mechanism in place for compliance of the conditions laid in this report during various phases of project implementation.
24	**Comments of Ministry** The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.

<table>
<tr><td>1</td><td>Name of the Proposal</td><td>Proposal for use of 32.225 ha of forest land from buffer zone of Simplipal Tiger Reserve for rehabilitation and upgradation of two lane to Four laning 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</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>Name of the protected Area involved</td><td>Simplipal Tiger Reserve</td></tr>
<tr><td>3</td><td>File No.</td><td>WL-6/74/2023 WL</td></tr>
<tr><td>4</td><td>Name of the State</td><td>Odisha</td></tr>
<tr><td>5</td><td>Whether proposal is sub-judice</td><td>Not sub-judice</td></tr>
<tr><td>6</td><td>Area of the protected area</td><td>2,750 Sq.Km</td></tr>
<tr><td>7(a)</td><td>Area proposed for diversion/Denotification</td><td><table>
<tr><th colspan="4">District wise breakup</th></tr>
<tr><th>S.no</th><th>District Name</th><th>Project Area under Protected Area(ha.)</th><th>Project Area under Non-Protected Area(ha.)</th></tr>
<tr><td>1.</td><td>Mayurbhanj</td><td>0</td><td>32.225</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td>7(b)</td><td>Area so far diverted from the protected area(s)</td><td>NA</td></tr>
<tr><td>8</td><td>Status of ESZ, Draft/ Finally notified, if any</td><td>Proposal is under examination</td></tr>
<tr><td>9</td><td>Specific comments w.r.t section 29 to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972</td><td>The stretch of National Highway No.6 from Baharagora to Singara over 7.2 Kms is not coming inside Similipal National Park. The area falls within buffer zone of Similipal Tiger Reserve. Widening of this stretch of existing National Highway is required from 2-lanning to 4-lanning to facilitate vehicular traffic and prevent accidents. Mitigative measures like Elephant underpasses (EUP-05 Nos.) and Animal Under Passes (AUP-16 Nos). shall be taken up by the NHAI in order to facilitate unhindered movement of Wild Animals.</td></tr>
<tr><td>10</td><td>Whether project linear/non-linear</td><td>Linear</td></tr>
</table>

11	**Whether EC obtained**	No
12	**Date of submission by user agency**	24/01/2022
13	**Name of the applicant agency**	National Highway Authority of India PIU Balasore
14	**Total number of tree to be felled**	20262 trees
15	**Maps depicting the Sanctuary and the diversion proposal included or not**	Yes
16	**Recommendation of State Board for Wild Life** State Board for Wild Life has recommended the proposal in its 8th meeting held on 25.04.2023.	
17	**Brief justification on the proposal as given by the applicant agency** The project road of 7.6 km stretch of Baharagora to Singhara Section (Km.199 .200 to km.310.806) of NH-6 package I start at Km 229.00 and ends at km 236.600 passing through the buffer zone of Simplipal Tiger Reserve in the Bangriposi Ghat section. The existing stretch is a critical location with respect to safety aspects leading to frequent accidents on the route, hence, it is necessary to improve the said stretch to 4 lane standards. The widening of existing carriageway is the only feasible option as far as the technical aspects are concerned which requires the bare minimum land under the protected area instead of construction of new 4-lane road, as it will involve significant amount of land acquisition which will include forest land and protected areas too. However, there is no suitable alternative land to widen the alignment as the proposed widening of NH-6 (Km 229.00 to Km.236.600) is proposed on the existing road. The forest area proposed for improvement proposal is the barest minimum.	
18	**Rare and endangered species found in the area** Simplipal Tiger Reserve is home to leopard, sambar, barking deer, gaur, jungle cat, wild boar, four-horned antelope, giant squirrel and common langur etc	
19	**Type of Forest** NA	

20 **Opinion of the Chief Wild Life Warden**

The State Chief Wild Life Warden has recommended the proposal with the following conditions:

1. The User Agency (NHAI) shall translocate the trees required to be removed for expansion of this road in consultation with the DFO Rairangpur Division as far as possible.
2. The User Agency (NHAI) shall construct Elephant Under Passes (EUPs) and Animal Under Passes (AUPs) at the identified vulnerable locations as per "Guidelines of Wildlife Institute of India, Dehradun on Mitigative Measures for Linear Infrastructure Projects" after obtaining prior approval of the plan and design from the CWLW, for adaptability of the structures by the Wildlife to facilitate unhindered movement of wild animals.
3. Retro Reflecting signages shall be erected by the User Agency (NHAI) at regular intervals to slow down the speed of vehicles at animal crossing points besides providing visual and sound barriers in addition to olfaction & other sensory enhancers as mentioned in the above guidelines.

21 **Animal Passage Plan**

A) Location of project coming within buffer zone of Simlipal Tiger Reserve (7.2 km)

S. No	Chainage	Easting (x)	Northing(Y)	Description
1.	229+000	450723.425513	2450529.102039	Project Start Point
2.	229+362	450387.92853	2450612.605373	Simlipal Tiger Reserve Buffer Boundary Start
3.	236+533	445822.081881	2452742.197434	Simlipal Tiger Reserve Buffer Boundary End
4	236+600	445758.708045	2452761. 12676	Project End Point

B) Elephant Under passes locations

S. No	Chainage	Easting (x)	Northing(Y)	Description
1	229+075	450577.3902	2450599.2278	25m x 10 span with 6m height
2	232+400	448875.2999	2451162.4897	25m x 2 span with 6m height
3	233+435	448274.2282	2451622.2425	25m x 6 span with 6m height

4	234+855	447334.2049	2452089.2759	25m x 6 span with 6m height
5	236+920	445436.564	2452776.470	25m x 6 span with 6m height

C) Animal Under passes locations

S. No	Chainage	Easting (x)	Northing(Y)	Proposed Size	Type of Structure
1	229+277	450469.498	2450635.118	6X3	Box
2	229+523	450247.8422	2450564.7015	6X3	Box
3	230+003	450475.4842	2450324.8858	6X3	Box
4	230+517	450303.8334	2451386.3229	6X3	Box
5	231+163	449816.1734	2451217.7183	6X3	Box
6	231+507	449463.3226	2451261.7280		
7	232+004	449185.2513	2451155.3299	6X3	Box
8	232+446	448844.5467	2451196.4971	6X3	Box
9	233+074	448571.1297	2451714.7178	6X3	Box
10	233+534	448201.6354	245125.0276	6X3	Box
11	233+812	447981.9473	245107.3489	6X3	Box
12	234+093	447881.5638	2451€54.4449	6X3	Box
13	234+333	447645.7000	2451708.1631	6X3	Box
14	235+239	446970.2047	2452192.7776	6X3	Box
15	236+468	445884.9162	2452722.5248	6X3	Box
16	236+873	445487.388	2452782.056	6X3	Box

22 **Violation, if any**

No violation of FC Act, 1980 is committed by the Project Proponent.

23	**Comments of National Tiger Conservation Authority** National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) vide letter no.F.No.7-44/2023-NTCA dated 28th August, 2023 has recommended the proposal with the following conditions: 1. The elephant and animal 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 elephant 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. NH Authorities should ensure that all the underpasses are fortified with integrated options of light and sound barriers (2 m high), camouflaging, and landscaping including restoration habitat beneath underpasses after construction. 4. As far as possible, the minimum height of the underpasses should not be achieved by ground excavation, but by elevating the road. This would prevent water logging during rains. 5. The User Agency should ensure that the animal passages are not inundated with water during rains. Regular removal of debris and silts at the passage structures should be done by the project proponent. 6. The underpasses must be kept free of all human-related activities and disturbances including foot-trails and roads by Forest Department, as these have a negative influence on the use of crossing structures by wildlife. 7. Additional features on crossing structures such as walkways or planks/ledges/shelves (50 cm wide) to be installed by NH Authorities on the interior walls of underpasses and box 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. Edges/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. 8. Chain link mesh fencing should be done by the user agency for 100 m on either side of the animal passages (elephant and animal underpasses) on both sides of the road for funnelling wildlife through the animal passages. A concrete base of 50 cm is to be constructed on which the chain-link mesh fencing should be installed. The height of the fencing should be a minimum of 10 feet height on all sections so that species like leopards and other herbivores cannot cross them to get trapped inside the highway. The bottom

	1- 1.5 feet of the fences should be fitted with mesh wires so as to prevent small mammals and herpetofauna from crossing the highway. All fences are to be maintained in future by NH Authorities. Remaining portions of the Highway should have crash barriers on both sides of the road. 9. Cattle guards (2 m wide) are to be installed at both ends of the underpasses (including the fenced portions) and other fenced sections of the Highway to prevent wild and domestic animals from getting trapped within the fences/crossing structures. 10. Some trees would have to be cut for upgradation work. These trees should be identified in consultation with the Forest Department before the construction starts and should be properly marked on ground. Attempt should be made that tree cutting is minimal. 11. Apart from mitigation structures and fenced sections, the remaining portion of the road (where it passes through a flat terrain) should be provided with rumble strips at regular intervals so as to maintain a vehicular speed of 30km/hour within the Tiger Reserve. 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 NH Authorities 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. 12. 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 rivulets within Tiger Reserve - Prohibition on procurement of construction materials from forest - Disposal of construction-related debris away from the wildlife sensitive sites. 13. High observation towers and cameras as recommended during 8th meeting of Standing Committee of State Board of Wildlife, Odisha dtd 25.04.2023, need to be constructed at suitable locations in consultation with Forest Department by NHAI, for monitoring of vehicular movement and prevention of any traffic congestion. 14. As per the GO No 17621/F&E dtd 12.09.1997 of Government of Odisha, entry of each vehicle into Similipal Tiger Reserve is to be charged @ Rs.100. Since charging each vehicle may lead to traffic congestion in the Ghat section, the Committee, in consonance with suggestion proposed by the State Government while submitting compliance to the EDS, recommends to deposit Rs 2 Crore annually by NHAI to Similipal Tiger Conservation Foundation. The same can be levied and the funds used for monitoring and protection activities. 15. The CWLW, Odisha should have appropriate monitoring mechanism in place for compliance of the conditions laid in this report during various phases of project implementation.

24	**Comments of Ministry** The 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 was considered by the Standing Committee of the National Board for Wild Life in its 40th meeting held on 3rd January, 2017. The stretch of the road for which the proposal has now been submitted was part of this proposal. The widening of this stretch from 2-lane to 4-lane was not recommended by the then Chief Wild Life Warden and National Tiger Conservation Authority being ghat section. Based on the advice received from the NTCA, the Standing Committee in the 40th meeting had not recommended widening for the instant stretch. **The Standing Committee may like to take a view on the proposal.**