

Office of The Deputy Conservator Of Forest,

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Letter

Sub:-FP/MH/IRRIG/61238/2020) - regarding. Karcghat Minor Irrigation Tank at Kareghat, Tal. Nawapur, Diversion of 73.94 ha forest land for construction of District Nandurbar in the State of Maharashtra (Online No.

नंदुरबार 425412 दिनांक- 🆊 💪 /05/2023 जावक क्रं.अ/जमीन/कारेघाट/ 2 / 3 /सन 2023-24

धूळे म. वनसरक्षक (प्रा.)

1. आपले कार्यालयचे पत्र जा.क्र.कक्ष-5/नोडल/प्र.क्र./36/2023-24 दि.08.05.2023

2 मा. अपर प्रधान मुख्य वनसंरक्षक व केंद्रस्थ अधिकारी नागपुर यांचे पत्र क्रं. Desk/nodal/dhule/RS-I/ID-12942/25/358/2023-24 Dt. 08/4/05/2023

3 क्रंद्र शासनाचे पत्र 8/28 02.05.2023 रोजीचे.

करुन अहवाल माहीती व आवश्यक कार्यवाहीस्तव सविनय सादर करीत आहे. उपरोक्त विषयांकित प्रकरणी कळविण्यात येते कि, संदर्भ क्रं. ယ च्या अनुषंगाने त्यांनी उपस्थित केलेल्या त्रुटीची पुर्तता

सहपत्र- वरोलप्रमाणे.

नंदुरबार वनविभाग, नंदुरबार उपवनसंरक्षक, (कृदाः भवर) Resource

प्रतिलिपी-प्रतिलिपी-कार्यकारी अभियंता नंदुरबार मध्यम प्रकल्प विभागीय पथक नंदुरबार यांना माहीतीस्तव सस्नेह अग्नेषित. मा. अपर प्रधान मुख्य वनसंरक्षक व = केंद्रस्थ अधिकारी नागपुर यांना माहीतीस्तव सविनय सादर.

4:-	Marragan	
5.No.	MoEF&CC Points The KML file of proposed diversion area is in	KML file of proposed diversion and the control of t
	The KML the of proposed diversion area is in line features which is not appropriate for calculation of area and the same cannot be analyzed through DSS tool. Therefore, the revised KML file of proposed diversion area showing all components shall be submitted in polygon form	KML file of proposed diversion area showing all components have been uploaded in Part-I form of PARIVESH.
2	The CAT plan is required to be approved by the competent authority as mentioned in the para 9.2(vi) of the Handbook of guidelines dated 28.03.2019. Accordingly, the copy of the approval of the CAT plan needs submission.	Related to the Forest Department.
3	The cost of Compensatory Afforestation as mentioned in the Cost Benefit analysis is not at par with the cost contained in the CA scheme. The Cost Benefit analysis therefore needs revision and the same shall be submitted as per the prescribed format.	Cost contained in the CA scheme has now been included in the Cost Benefit analysis and the revised Cost-Benefit analysis has been uploaded in Part-I form of PARIVESH.
4	The State Govt. vide letter dated 12.09.2022 had informed that the total Non-forest land involved in the project is 77.54 ha and later vide letter dated 13.12.2022 informed that 3.60 ha non-forest area is involved in the project for the construction of canal. The Part-1 of the proposal mentions the NFL to be Nil. The State Govt shall verify the total Nonforest land involved in the project and the accurate details shall be filled in the Part-1 of the proposal online.	Due to some typographical error an area of 77.54 ha Non-forest land was incorrectly mentioned in the State Govt. letter dated 12.09.2022. Along with 73.94 ha forest land for construction of Minor irrigation tank, an area of 3.60 ha was earlier proposed to be taken by the irrigation department for the construction of Canal. Accordingly, the State Govt. vide letter dated 13.12.2022 mentioned an area of 3.60 ha Non-forest land in the project. Late on, the Irrigation Department has decided to use Piper Distribution Network (PDN) an underground pipe line network in the wake of the Govt. of Maharashtra policy to distribut irrigation water through PDN, vide Govt. Resolution of 09.06.2016 and revised on dated 13.01.2017 instead of Canasystem as it overcomes the lacunas of the flow irrigation system viz land acquisition, lavish use of water from the farmers in the upper reaches of the canal. This PDN system will also serve the drinking water purpose to this water scarce area. Therefore, in the present project there is no requirement of the Non-forest area Hence, it has been mentioned as 'Nil' in the Part-I form of PARIVESH.
	The KML file of the Non forest land involved in the project is required to be submitted in polygon form.	In the present proposal requirement of the Non-forest land is Zer due to which the KML file of Non-forest land has not been uploaded on PARIVESH.
	The State Govt. has reported 91.26 ha Non forest land for CA whereas the area of KML file as provided has been found to be 153 ha. Therefore the correct KML file of 91.26 ha Non-forest/ Revenue land located in Villages Sutare and Satarpada, is required to be submitted and uploaded online on the PARIVESH portal.	KML file of 91.26 ha Non-forest land located in Villages Sutar and Satarpada have been uploaded online on the PARIVES portal.
	The KML file (153 ha) as submitted for the Compensatory Afforestation site apparently contains encroachment and roads etc. Moreover, the presence of settlements can also be seen within. Therefore, apart from submission of correct KML file as above the State Govt shall ensure that the area proposed for CA is free from all encumbrances	Compensatory Afforestation (CA) area has been provided Forest Department is 91.26 ha but the DCF, Dhule has give suitability certificate for 87 ha and remaining 4.26 ha land f Compensatory afforestation is not suitable for plantation. Revise KML file of 91.26 ha Non-forest land located in Villages Suta and Satarpada, Dhule district have been uploaded online on the PARIVESH portal. Encroachments as visible within the given C land are temporary in nature and these shall be removed befor according the final approval to this project under the FC Act 1980.

(Krishna B-Bhavar)
Deputy Conservator Of Forest
Mandurhar Forest Division, Nandurbar

Cost-Benefit Analysis

Kareghat M.I. Tank Project

Table-A: Cases under which a cost-benefit analysis for forest diversion are required

S. No.	Nature of proposal	Applicable/ not applicable	Remarks
1	All categories of proposals involving forest land upto 20 hectares in plains and upto 5 hectare in hills.	Not applicable	These proposals may be considered on a case-to-case basis and value judgment.
2	Proposal for defence installation purposes and oil prospecting (prospecting only).	Not applicable	In view of national Priority accorded to these sectors, the proposals would be critically assessed to help ascertain that the utmost minimum forest land is diverted for non-forest use.
3	Habitation, establishment of industrial units, tourist lodges complex and other building construction.	Not applicable	These activities being detrimental to protection and conservation of forest, as a matter of policy, such proposals would be rarely entertained.
4	All other proposals involving forest land more than 20 hectares in plains and more than 5 hectares in hills including roads, transmission lines, minor, medium and major irrigation projects, hydro projects, mining activity, railway lines, location specific installations like microwave stations, auto repeater centers, TV towers etc.	Applicable	These are cases where a cost- benefit analysis is necessary to determine when diverting the forest land to non-forest use in the overall public interest.

Table-B: Estimation of cost of forest diversion

S. No.	Parameters			Rei	narks	
I	Ecosystem services losses due to proposed forest diversion.	diversion of for be diverted is a are made on Government o Climate Chang	rests land 73.94 ha. the bas f India, 1 ge, (Fores	and Hence dis o Minis t Cor	in this project re, following a f NPV Guid try of Envirouservation Div	services due to total forest land to re the calculation telines issued by nment, Forest an vision), New Dell 6th January 2022
		Particulars	Area		NPV Rate	Amount
		Dam	73.94	X	1228590	90841945
		= Rs. 908.41 L	akhs	1		

2	husbandry productivity,	Estimated loss of animal husbandry productivity due to liversion of @ 10% of NPV
		10% x 1228590 x 73.94 ha = Rs.90.84 Lakhs
3	resettlement.	Loss of Human Settlement = Rs. 0 Lakhs
4	and administrative infrastructure (Roads, building, schools, dispensaries, electric lines, railways, etc.) on forest land, which would require forest land if these facilities were diverted due to the project.	Loss of public facilities and administrative infrastructure (Roads, building, schools, dispensaries, electric lines, railways, etc.) on forest land. Hence, Rs. 0 Lakhs
5	Possession value of forest land diverted.	30% of NPV = Rs. 272.52 Lakhs
6	Cost of suffering to oustees.	Nil
7	Habitat Fragmentation Cost.	is habitat for various wild animals and birds found in that area. But there is no Tiger project, no National Park, Wildlife sanctuary or Eco-sensitive zone of protected area. Habitat fragmentation cost calculated at 50% of NPV = Rs. 454.20 Lakhs
8	Compensatory Afforestation and soil & moisture conservation cost.	

Table-C-Existing guidelines for estimating benefits of forest-diversion in CBA

Sr.	Parameters	Remarks
No.		
1	Increase in productively attribute to the specific project.	 a) Net increase in agricultural produce for 50 years. Per year benefits are at Rs. 70,000/4 Villages/ year = 280000 x 50 = Rs. 1400 Lakhs b) It is proposed to develop fisheries produced reservoir, the average reservoir area between FSL and M.D.D.L area is Ha annual production of @5000 Kg/1000 Ha, amounting to Rs 6.930 Lakhs per year after deduction of expenditure. Thus the overall benefits on this account in 50 Years will be = 6.93x 50 x 87.00 x 8.10 = Rs. 2441.78 Lakh

		c) Animal husbandry produce 10% of NPV =
2	Benefits to economy due to the specific project.	$908.41 \times 10\% = 90.41 \text{ Lakhs}$ It is assumed that there will be an overall benefit to the economy at 50% of increase in the agricultural output worked out under parameter 1 (a). Thus, benefit due to project on this account will be = Rs 1400 Lakhs $50\% \times 1400 = 700 \text{ Lakhs}$
3	No. of population benefited due to specific project.	Overall all 4 villages will be benefited in the command areas due to this project. Total population of these villages is 70000 persons'. Total number of families benefited will be @17415 family. Assuming increase in income per family Rs.50,000/- per year to these families on this account for 50 years, for 17415 families will be Rs. 4353 lakh.
5	Economic benefits due to of direct and indirect employment due to the project. Economic benefits due to of direct and indirect employment due to the project.	a) Employment generated during construction period. Generally, in construction project, ratio of labour component cost to material component cost is 30:70. The total cost of the project is 12959.95 Lakhs labour employment will be about 30% of Rs.3382.60 Lakhs. The employment potential generated assuming the labour wages of Rs. 80/day (average) in monitory terms the employment potential will be 80 Lakhs 30% x 3382.6 = 1014.78 Lakhs b) After completion of the project it has been assessed from the statistics available for the irrigation project in operation that a labour potential of 73 mandays/Ha. year is generated perennially due to employment in the fields and in agro based industries in case of this project the irrigable command area is 994 Ha. Assuming wages of Rs. 280/- per day the employment potential that will be created during 50 years. 280 x 994 x 50 = 1391 Lakhs c) Drinking water Benefits (As per approved First administrative approval estimate) for 5.2272 M.cum x 0.232 x 10 = 12.12 Lakhs per year x 50 Years = Rs.606.35 Lakhs
5	Economic benefits due to Compensatory afforestation.	213.45 Lakhs

Cost-Benefit Analysis Kareghat M.I. Tank Project

Calculations of Benefit Cost Ratio

Total Cost (as per Table-B calculation) = Rs. 2133.106 Lakhs

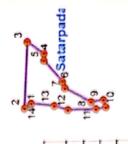
Total Benefits (as per Table-C calculation) = Rs. 12210.77

Hence, Benefit/Cost Ratio = 5.724

Executive Engineer Nandurbar Irrigation Project Divisional Unit Nandurbar

(Krishna <u>B. Bhavar)</u> Deputy Conservator Of Forest Nandurbar Forest Division, Nandurbar

DGPS Coordinates of Compensatory Afforestation Sites at Village Sutare, Dhule District



Village:- Sutare attitude 11°4'46.715"N 74°2' 41.12 11°4'48.550"N 74°2' 45.51 11°4'48.550"N 74°2' 45.51 11°4'48.550"N 74°2' 45.51 11°4'49.718"N 74°2' 45.86 11°4'40.055"N 74°2' 46.67 11°4'40.319"N 74°3' 3.685 11°4'40.319"N 74°3' 3.685 11°4'40.319"N 74°3' 3.685 11°4'40.319"N 74°3' 3.076 11°4'40.350"N 74°3' 3.024 11°4'29.65"N 74°3' 5.09 11°4'10.895"N 74°3' 5.02 11°4'10.895"N 74°2' 57.8 11°4'20.69"N 74°2' 57.8 11°4'20.69"N 74°2' 57.8 11°4'20.90"N 74°2' 57.9 11°4'20.90"N 74°2' 57.9 11°4'20.90"N 74°2' 27.2 11°4'20.328"N 74°2' 27.7 11°4'20.391"N 74°2' 32.6 11°4'46.619"N 74°2' 33.6 11°4'46.619"N 74°2' 33.6																											2	2 :				
Village: - S Latitude 21°4'46.715"N 21°4'48.550"N 21°4'49.718"N 21°4'49.718"N 21°4'40.319"N 21°4'29.66"N 21°4'29.66"N 21°4'29.66"N 21°4'20.357"N 21°4'39.80"N 21°4'39.80"N 21°4'39.60"N 21°4'39.60"N 21°4'39.60"N 21°4'39.60"N 21°4'39.60"N 21°4'39.60"N 21°4'30.60"N 21°4'30.60"N 21°4'30.60"N 21°4'30.60"N 21°4'30.60"N 21°4'30.60"N 21°4'30.60"N 21°4'30.60"N	utare	Longitude	2.41.124"	2, 44.503"	4°2' 45.51	°2,4	4°2' 47.284	4°2' 46.676"	4°3' 0	3.3.3.685"	4°3' 5.	4°3' 1.	03.3.71	4°3' 7.054	4°3' 5.696" I	4°3' 5.214"	4°3' 2.027"	4°3' 2.462	4°3' 0.241"	2' 57.844	4°2' 57.48	4°2' 55.041"	4°2' 52.475" I	4°2' 41.	4°2' 40.	4°2' 27.212" I	4°2' 27.7	4°2' 25.917"	4°2' 32.	2' 35.379".	°2' 36.53	74°2' 41.124" F
	- S	1	21°4'46.715" N	21°4'47.922"	21°4'48.550"	21°4'50.055"	21°4'49.718"	21°4'47.633"	21°4'41.399"	21°4'40.319"	21°4'39.536"	21°4'29.986"	1 21 04 29	21°4'28.539"	3 21°4'20.357"	4 21°4'18.136"	21°4'15.626"	6 21 4.10.895"	7 2104.9.	8 21°4'8.960"	9 21 04'8.434"	21°4'9.647"	21°4'19.069"	21°4'22.930"	3 21°4'26.328"	21°4'27.756"	5 21 9.29.626"	621°4'34.936"	7 21°4'38.798"	8 21 04'40.391"	21°4'46.619"	30 21°4'46.715" N

Sutare

	S	Village:-	Satarpada
	-		74° 6' 46.426"E
	2		74° 6' 45, 130" E
	3		74° 7° 2,349°E
	4	21° 3' 42.721" N	74° 6' 59,335" E
j	S	210 3	
17		7 21° 3' 36 895" N	74° 6' 51.987°E
(Javar)		210 3	
of Forest		9 21° 3' 26. 165"N	74° 6' 46.997" E
rental liftbar	=	219 3	6' 45.097"
		11 21° 3' 28, 170" N 12 21° 3' 36,069"N	74° 6 44.677" E
	_		74° 6' 45.689" E
		14 21° 3' 46.293"N	74° 6′ 46.426" E



