



**Government of India**  
**Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change**  
**(Wildlife Division)**

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New Delhi 110 003

F.No. 6-159/2107 WL

Date: 9 August 2017

To  
All Members  
Standing Committee of NBWL

**Sub:** Minutes of 44<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Standing Committee of NBWL- reg.

Sir/Madam,

Kindly find enclosed copy of the Minutes of 44<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Standing Committee of National Board for Wildlife held on **29<sup>th</sup> July 2017 at 1.00 PM in Teesta Conference Hall, I Floor, Vayu Block, Indira Paryavarn Bhavan, New Delhi** under the chairmanship of Hon'ble Union Minister of Environment, Forest and Climate Change.

Yours faithfully,

**(Dr. Pasupala Ravi)**  
Scientist C

**E-mail:** [ddwlmef@gmail.com](mailto:ddwlmef@gmail.com)

**Encl:** As above

**Distribution**

- (1) Secretary, MoEF&CC
- (2) DGF&SS, MoEF&CC
- (3) Member Secretary, NTCA
- (4) ADGF(FC), MoEF&CC
- (5) ADGF(WL), MoEF&CC
- (6) Director, WII, Dehradun
- (7) Director, GEER Foundation, Gandhinagar, Gujarat
- (8) Dr. R.Sukumar, Member, NBWL
- (9) Dr. H.S. Singh, Member, NBWL
- (10) Pr. Secretary (Forests), Govt. of Andhra Pradesh

**Copy to**

- (1) PS to Hon'ble MoEF&CC
- (2) PPS to DGF&SS, MoEF&CC
- (3) PPS to Addl.DGF(WL), Member Secretary, NBWL
- (4) PPS to IGF(WL)/PS to DIG(WL)/PS to JD(WL)

**MINUTES OF 44<sup>th</sup> MEETING OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL  
BOARD FOR WILDLIFE HELD ON 29<sup>th</sup> JULY 2017**

The 44<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Standing Committee of National Board for Wildlife was held on 29<sup>th</sup> July 2017 in the Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change under the chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister for Environment, Forest & Climate Change. List of participants is at **ANNEXURE I.**

Hon'ble Chairman welcomed all the participants to the 44<sup>th</sup> Meeting and asked the IGF(WL) to initiate the discussions on the Agenda Items.

**AGENDA ITEM No. 1**

**Confirmation of the minutes of the 43<sup>rd</sup> Meeting of the Standing Committee of National Board for Wildlife held on 27<sup>th</sup> June 2017**

The IGF(WL) informed the Committee that the minutes of the 43<sup>rd</sup> meeting of the Standing Committee of NBWL held on 27<sup>th</sup> June 2017, were circulated to all members of the Standing Committee on 21<sup>st</sup> July 2017. No comments/suggestions have been received and accordingly the minutes of 43<sup>rd</sup> meeting were confirmed.

**AGENDA ITEM No. 2**

**ACTION TAKEN REPORT**

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

The IGF(WL) briefed the Committee on the proposal and mentioned that the proposal was discussed in the 40<sup>th</sup> Meeting of SC-NBWL. He also mentioned that according to Terms of Reference for EC, impact on Marine Life would be assessed. Since the project site is located 2.5

km away from Coringa WLS, Impact Mitigation and Wildlife Conservation Plan is required to be submitted. A report on impact and other aspects related to marine life has been pending for one and half year. No response has been received from the State Government. The Chairman of the board suggested that the Senior Official of Wildlife Division would speak and write to the State Government to furnish information at the earliest. If they do not take action within 30 days then the proposal will be returned to the State. Accordingly the Standing Committee decided to defer the proposal.

**36.4.2.12. Construction of Singoli-Bhatwari Hydroelectric Project 99 MW by M/s L&T Uttaranchal Hydropower Limited. The proposed site falls within 10 km from the boundary of Kedarnath Wildlife Sanctuary**

**36.4.2.13. Construction of 171 MW Lata Tapovan Hydropower Project of NTPC Ltd, Uttarakhand**

**36.4.2.14. Construction of 520 MW (4 X 130) Tapovan Vishnugad Hydroelectric Project of NTPC Ltd., Uttarakhand. The proposed site falls outside Nanda Devi National Park at a distance of 7.5 km**

The IGF(WL) briefed the Committee on the above proposals and mentioned that the proposals were considered by the SC-NBWL in its 39<sup>th</sup> meeting held on 23<sup>rd</sup> August 2016. During the said meeting, it was decided by the Standing Committee to seek the comments of the Ministry of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation (MoWRD&GR) on the proposed projects. A letter was sent to the Ministry of Water Resources on 23<sup>rd</sup> September 2016 for seeking its comments. Reminder letters were sent to the Ministry of Water Resources on 31.03.2017 and 05.05.2017 respectively. However, no comments have been received from the Ministry of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation. He also mentioned that in the 42<sup>nd</sup> meeting of SC-NBWL, the Chair suggested to the Chief Wildlife Warden to ask the State Government to take up the matter with the Ministry of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation.

Further IGF(WL) also mentioned that no response has been received from the State Chief Wildlife Warden and MoWRD&GR. Accordingly the Standing Committee decided to defer the proposal pending receipt of comments from MoWRD&GR.

- 34.4.2.11 Proposal of Ms Stone International Pvt. Ltd Chechat for expansion and renewal of Kotah Stone (Building) production in Mining lease no.22/92 situated in village Chechat in Tehsil Ramganj Mandi, District Kota which lies at about 6.4 km aerial distance from the Darrah Wildlife Sanctuary/ Mukundra Hills National Park**
- 34.4.2.12 Proposal for renewal of existing lime stone mining lease no.24/87 in village Pipakhedi, Tehsil Ramganj Mandi District Kota near Darrah Wildlife Sanctuary, Rajasthan by M/s Zahoor Ahmed, Abdul Majid. The proposed mining lease 8.5 km away from Darrah Wildlife Sanctuary**
- 34.4.2.13 Proposal of M/s Associated Stone Industries (Kota) limited for expansion and renewal of Kotah Stone production in mining lease No. 1/89 situated in Tehsil Ramganj mandi, District Kota, Rajasthan**

The IGF(WL) briefed the Committee on the proposal and mentioned that a committee of NTCA had visited the site and accorded concurrence to the proposal. In the 39<sup>th</sup> meeting, the Standing Committee had decided to defer the proposals in view of non-finalization of ESZ proposal of Mukundra Hills TR by the State Government. He also mentioned that in the 42<sup>nd</sup> meeting of SC-NBWL, the state Chief Wildlife Warden informed that ESZ proposals would be finalized and submitted to the Ministry in one month.

The State CWLW stated that the revised ESZ proposals would be submitted within two months. Consequently the Standing Committee decided to defer the proposal.

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

The IGF(WL) briefed the Committee on the proposal and mentioned that the proposal was considered by the SCNBWL in its 39<sup>th</sup> meeting held on 23<sup>rd</sup> August 2016. During the said meeting, the Chief Wildlife Warden mentioned that the Environment Clearance for the project is under consideration of SEIAA. He also mentioned that in the 42<sup>nd</sup> meeting of SC-NBWL the State CWLW informed that the Environment Clearance of project shall be submitted in 2-3

months. The State CWLW stated that the EC of project would be submitted within two months. Consequently the Standing Committee decided to defer the proposal.

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

The IGF(WL) briefed the Committee on the proposal and mentioned that the proposal was considered by the SC-NBWL in its 31<sup>st</sup> Meeting held during 12<sup>th</sup> - 13<sup>th</sup> August 2014. He mentioned that the State Government has stated that there are difficulties in implementation of the condition of declaring Bhairabnagar Bison Conservation Reserve (BBCR) area as a part of the Trishna Wildlife Sanctuary. He also mentioned that in the 42<sup>nd</sup> meeting of SC-NBWL the DGF&SS suggested that a Committee comprising of the Chief Wildlife Warden of Tripura, Dr. R. Sukumar, Member, one representative of WII and one person from Wildlife Division would visit the site and submit a report to the Ministry for further consideration within June 2017. The site inspection report has not been received. If the present Committee fails to submit the report then a new Committee of 2 members shall be constituted who would submit the report within 15 days. Consequently the Standing Committee decided to defer the proposal.

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

The IGF(WL) briefed the Committee on the proposal and mentioned that the proposal was considered by the SC-NBWL in its 40<sup>th</sup> meeting held on 3<sup>rd</sup> January 2017. A meeting was held under the chairmanship of the Secretary, MoEF&CC to discuss the aforesaid matter on 6<sup>th</sup> March 2017. The Secretary, MoEF&CC requested for the mining plan for 201.88 ha and 208 ha. He also enquired about the EC and FC clearance for the project from the ACC representatives. He also enquired on the requirement of law on de-notification as well as clarification on the conflicting stands taken by NTCA vis-à-vis this project. He mentioned that requisite information has been provided by the project proponent and NTCA. He mentioned that in the 42<sup>nd</sup> meeting of SC-NBWL, the Chair suggested that the DGF&SS, MoEF&CC would take a decision by

convening meeting with the project proponent and the NTCA. Accordingly, a meeting was held on 1<sup>st</sup> June 2017 under the chairmanship of DGF&SS.

After discussions the Chief Wildlife Warden, Rajasthan was requested to furnish additional information clarifying the mistake of facts committed while notifying the area of 409.88 ha as buffer of Ranthambore Tiger Reserve in the year 2012. The response on the mistake of facts has been received from the State Government. The Standing Committee requested that the NTCA would examine the issue and submit the report in three weeks. Consequently the Standing Committee decided to defer the proposal.

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

The IGF(WL) briefed the Committee on the proposal and mentioned that the proposal was considered by the SC-NBWL in its 40<sup>th</sup> meeting held on 3<sup>rd</sup> January 2017. The PCCF, Maharashtra has not recommended the proposal. He also mentioned that in the 42<sup>nd</sup> meeting of SC-NBWL the representative of CWLW mentioned that meeting of State Board for Wildlife (SBWL) will be convened in 1-2 months and accordingly its decision on the aforesaid proposal shall be communicated to the Ministry. It was resolved in the 42<sup>nd</sup> meeting of SC-NBWL that the Secretary, MoEF&CC will hold a meeting with the stakeholders. The meeting will be convened shortly.

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

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

1. Protection & Mitigation measures for wild life should be ensured as per guidelines of Government of India.
2. A detailed impact assessment study will be carried out by a nationally reputed institute/organization having experiences and expertise in wildlife related issues suggested in col.(7), or as per guidelines of Government of India.
3. User agency/concerned Department (Upper Ganga Canal Modernization Division, Hapur, Irrigation & Water Resources Dept.) should provide the funds for the following mitigation measures and for the conservation and Eco-development activities of wildlife and its habitat as per guidelines of Ministry of Environment & Forest, Government of India.
  - (i) Habitat improvement work e.g., Gross land management/pasture development, creation of water holes, plantation, etc., in 1500 ha area to counter the loss of habitat for herbivores in the sanctuary.
  - (ii) Boundary demarcation/solar fencing of the reserve forest block which is likely to be fragmented due to such diversion.
  - (iii) 50 km fire line management along the forest boundary to enforce strict fire protection work.
  - (iv) Construction of check chowkies and residential staff quarters.
  - (v) Procurement of two vehicles and four motor boats for patrolling in the area and other equipment such as tranquilizing equipment, cages, field equipment, spotting scopes, camera traps, etc. shall be borne by the project proponent.
  - (vi) Establishing a Nature Interpretation Centre in the area to educate and sensitize the tourists about conservation of the wildlife.
4. Labour camp during construction stage shall be kept away from any sensitive place/passage of the wild animal in the said forest & sanctuary area.
5. Necessary fuel wood for the labourers shall be met with purchase from market. No quarrying/mining/borrowing of soil/operations shall be carried within the other sanctuary accept project site.
6. Any form of poaching or forest offence, particularly by the construction workers, will be strictly prevented. In the event of any case of poaching noticed during the construction of project, user agency would be held responsible.

7. A survey/study shall be conducted for the critically endangered species of Amphibians & Reptiles such as gangetic dolphin, water lizard, otters, crocodiles, ganges soft shelled turtle and other wildlife species found in river ganga from Ramnagar to Balia and other Ramsar site wetland which is situated within the Hastinapur Wildlife Sanctuary. The expert body for survey will be decided by the competent authority of Forest Department and Wild Life Institute, Dehradun. According to the survey report a conservation plan shall be prepared in consultation of WII/expert for preparation of Wild Life Management Plan. The user agency shall provide funds for the above activities.
8. Any other condition stipulated by Standing Committee of National board for Wildlife, Government of India will be complied with by user agency.

The IGF(WL) also stated that the site inspection committee has not recommended the proposal in its present form with the following reasons:

- (a) Construction of this project will change the morphology and hydrodynamics of the Ganga River at the proposed site and will kill approximately 7 km of the holy river. This will hinder the efforts made by Government of India in the restoration effort of the Ganga River and will negatively affect the success of making a clean and vibrant Ganga which is one of the main agenda of the Government of India. The construction of the barrage will cause disruption of the ecological process in Ganga
- (b) Some of the construction activities, as proposed in the project, will violate the judgement on Writ Petition No. 3727/1985 and M.A. No. 594/2017 & 598/2017 of National Green Tribunal (NGT), Principal Bench dated 13<sup>th</sup> July 2017.
- (c) The stretches of the Ganga River at the proposed project site is one of the cleanest part of the Ganga river in Uttar Pradesh which holds the significant population of National Aquatic Animal- the Ganges River dolphin, critically endangered Gharial and several species of Threatened turtle species. The project will disrupt the population structure of these threatened species.
- (d) The construction of proposed canal between Tigri to Brij Ghat (8.5 km long at each side of the ganga river encircling the Religious and Hi-Tech City will affect the integrity of the habitat thereby hindering migration of terrestrial species like swamp deer, hog deer, honey badger, sambar, chital, nilgai and wild boar.



- (I) Once the work of creation of barrage and associated canals are completed the project proposes to build the Religious City and Hi-tech City covering both the banks of Ganga River. The project proposes to divert 7395 sq.km area of the Sanctuary. This is will negatively affect the population of endangered swamp deer, sambar and host of other rare and threatened species of Hastinapur Wildlife Sanctuary. This may also have negative impact on the adjacent to Ramsar Site.
- (e) The project is based on the premises of drawing a minimum of 6000 cusec of water from the Ganga River for sustaining the project. The Ganga river is already water stress. As evident from the 48527 cusec of water is already being extracted before the proposed site (CPCB 2016). Diverting 6000 cusec of water from the barrage will render the downstream to the project site ecologically dead. The unregulated extraction of water without ecological consideration is one of the major factors that is affecting the integrity of the Ganga.

After discussions the Standing Committee decided to reject the present form of the proposal and requested the State Government to submit the revised proposal for the consideration of the Standing Committee of NBWL.

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

The IGF(WL) briefed the Committee on the proposal and stated that the proposal of the Oil India Limited was considered by the Standing Committee of the National Board for Wildlife in its 42<sup>nd</sup> meeting held on 15<sup>th</sup> May 2017, wherein the comments were sought from the State Government of Assam on the proposal. The State Government of Assam vide its letter 24<sup>th</sup> May 2017 gave their comments and has stated that, they are not in a position to submit the desired proposal for obtaining clearance from the Standing Committee of NBWL.

Further IGF(WL) stated that as per the Hon'ble Supreme Court Order vide dated 17.07.2017 in I.A. No.3934 in W.P.(C) 202/1995, a meeting was convened on 24<sup>th</sup> July 2017 under the chairmanship of DGF&SS. It was decided that the State Government of Assam would submit the proposal. The State Government of Assam submitted the proposal very recently. He

mentioned further that the State Chief Wildlife Warden has recommended the proposal with the following safety and mitigation measures:

1. Environment Impact Assessment and Environment Management Programme (EIA/EMP)
2. Preventive measures to ensure there is no contamination of surface water
3. Flaring of gas
4. Measure to prevent noise pollution
5. Measures to prevent oil spills
6. Measures to prevent fire hazard
7. To erect 10 feet high barricade around the drilling plinths of each well. Also a safety zone of 7.5 meters around the barricade may be fenced with chain link fencing and planted with indigenous plant species to prevent any injuries / mortality of wildlife and also environmental damage and pollution in the mining locality.

In addition to the above specified safety measures certain protection and mitigation measures are to be taken by the Forest Department for the welfare of the existing wildlife population as well as to prevent environmental damage and pollution in and around the vicinity of the National park. Thus the user Agency shall have to provide a reasonable amount to PCCF, WL & CWLW, Assam as Corpus Fund, which will be utilized for wildlife conservation and other allied activities in the interest of the wildlife prior to allowing the use of the area.

Accordingly the Standing Committee decided to recommend the proposal along with the conditions imposed by the State Chief Wildlife Warden.

#### **43.1.19 Realignment of area of the buffer area of Indravati Tiger Reserve, Chhattisgarh**

The IGF(WL) briefed the Committee on the proposal and stated that the proposal was considered in the 43<sup>rd</sup> meeting of SC-NBWL held on 27<sup>th</sup> June 2017 and the Standing Committee suggested to seek the recommendations of the CWLW for further consideration. He also mentioned that recommendation of the State Chief Wildlife Warden has not been received.

The Chief Wildlife Warden, Chhattisgarh informed that the recommendations would be submitted in two weeks. Consequently the Standing Committee decided to defer the proposal.

#### **43.1.21 Proposal for exclusion of 228.87 sq. km from Satkosia Gorge Wildlife Sanctuary for rationalization of the boundary of the sanctuary, Odisha**

The IGF(WL) briefed the Committee on the proposal and stated that the proposal was considered in the 43<sup>rd</sup> meeting of SC-NBWL held on 27<sup>th</sup> June 2017 and suggested to seek the recommendations of CWLW for further consideration. He mentioned that the State Chief Wildlife Warden has recommended the proposal for *exclusion of 186.93 sq.km and addition of 359.79 sq.km forest area* for rationalization of the boundary of the Satkosia Gorge Wildlife Sanctuary. Further IGF(WL) stated that there is discrepancy in the area of exclusion from the sanctuary.

The State Chief Wildlife Warden requested the Standing Committee *to exclude 186.93 sq km and add 359.79 sq km forestland for the rationalization of the boundary*. The matter was discussed and resolved.

After discussion the Standing Committee decided to recommend the proposal for exclusion of 186.93 sq.km and addition of 359.79 sq.km forestland for the rationalization of the boundary of the Satkosia Gorge Wildlife Sanctuary.

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

#### **44.3.1. National Wildlife Action Plan (2017-2031)**

Dr. V B. Mathur, Director, Wildlife Institute of India, Dehradun gave a detailed presentation mentioning all the Chapters of the proposed National Wildlife Action Plan (2017-2031). Some suggestions were received from the Chief Wildlife Warden, Rajasthan and Dr. H S. Singh, Member, NBWL. Most of these were covered in the proposed Chapters of National Wildlife Action Plan. The Plan was approved with few modifications such as inclusion of the critically endangered species and clarification of funding process. The National Wildlife Action Plan (2017-2031) will now be launched at an appropriate program.

## **AGENDA ITEM No. 4**

### **44.1 PROPOSALS WITHIN THE PROTECTED AREAS**

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

##### **44.1.1 Diversion of 1.9545 ha of forestland in the buffer of Indravati Tiger Reserve for corundum mineral mine by Chhattisgarh Mineral Development Corporation Limited**

The IGF(WL) briefed the Committee on the proposal and stated that the proposal involves the diversion of 1.9545 ha of forestland from the buffer of Indravati Tiger Reserve for mining of corundum mineral by CMDCL, Chhattisgarh. He added that the CWLW has recommended the proposal and imposed condition that the Specific Protection and Management Plan should be prepared and implemented within the project cost.

Further the IGF(WL) stated that the NTCA has recommended the proposal subject to the strict adherence to the following mitigation strategies for mitigating the loss of habitat and connectivity:

1. Since the mineral deposit is small in quantity, the mining shall be completed within five years so that the exposure of the area to prolonged disturbance of mining is avoided.
2. The mined area shall be given priority for rehabilitation by creating reservoir with due care of maintaining ease in approach by wild animals.
3. The slope of mined and dumped area shall not exceed 45 degrees after progressive closure.
4. There shall not be any bench terraces after progressive closure.
5. The families relocated from core of Indravati Tiger Reserve shall get priority in employment created.
6. All other conditions laid by Indian Mining Bureau, Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate change, Chhattisgarh Forest Department, Chhattisgarh Environment Conservation Board and other shall be followed to make mining operations less detrimental to the wildlife.
7. The Environment Management Plan (part of Mining Plan) shall be adhered completely.
8. The 5% of project cost and CSR funding shall be made available to Indravati Tiger Foundation for conservation work.

9. The forest Department authorities shall ensure compliance to the conditions.

After discussions the Standing Committee decided to recommend the proposal along with the conditions imposed by the Chief Wildlife Warden and the mitigation measures prescribed by the NTCA and the site inspection committee.

**44.1.2. (1) Construction of CRPF check post in 2.020 ha, Kasara No. 146/1 of Indravati Tiger Reserve at Ranibodali**

**(2) Construction CRPF check post in 2.020 ha, Kasara No. 157/1 of Indravati Tiger Reserve at Cherapalli, Rudraram, and**

**(3) Construction CRPF check post in 0.700 ha, Kasara No. 131 of Indravati Tiger Reserve at Gudma**

The IGF(WL) briefed the Committee on the proposal and stated that the proposal involves the diversion of 4.740 ha ( $2.020 \times 2 = 4.040 \text{ ha} + 0.700 \text{ ha}$ ) of forestland from the buffer of Indravati Tiger Reserve for construction of CRPF check posts. He added that the CWLW has recommended the proposal without imposed conditions.

Further the IGF(WL) stated that the NTCA has recommended the proposal subject to the strict/mandatory adherence to the following condition:

*Joint DGPS survey by the State Forest Department and user agency shall be carried out for rectification in the actual extent and location mentioned in the original proposal and implications thereof.*

After discussions the Standing Committee decided to recommend the proposal along with the condition imposed by the NTCA.

**44.1.3. Proposal for change of surface of Morjadi-Kanda road in 0.76 ha of land in Shoolpaneshwar Wildlife Sanctuary, Gujarat**

The IGF(WL) briefed the Committee on the proposal and stated that the proposal involves the diversion of 0.76 ha of forestland from the Shoolpaneshwar Wildlife Sanctuary for the change of surface of Morjadi-Kanda road. He added that the CWLW has recommended the proposal with the following conditions:

1. The user agency shall not violate any regulatory provisions under Section 9, 17A, 27, 29, 30, 31 & 32 of Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.
2. The user agency shall not harm or destroy wildlife habitat including fauna and flora of Shoolpaneshwar Wildlife Sanctuary.
3. The user agency shall not use the area for the proposed work other than the area permitted.
4. The user agency shall not establish any temporary or permanent labour camp in the Shoorpaneshwar Wildlife Sanctuary.
5. The user agency or his contractor shall not create any fire places inside the Shoolpaneshwar Wildlife 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 forestland.
9. The user agency shall deposit NPV for the use of land of protected area as per the existing rates.
10. The user agency shall create a speed breaker at a distance of every 500 meters.

After discussions the Standing Committee decided to recommend the proposal along with the conditions imposed by the Chief Wildlife Warden.

**44.1.4. Proposal for change of surface of Khatam-Gadh road in 0.272 ha of land in Shoolpaneshwar Wildlife Sanctuary**

The IGF(WL) briefed the Committee on the proposal and stated that the proposal involves the diversion of 0.272 ha of forestland from the Shoolpaneshwar Wildlife Sanctuary for the change of surface of Morjadi-Kanda road. He added that the CWLW has recommended the proposal with the following conditions:

1. The user agency shall not violate any regulatory provisions under section 9, 17A, 27, 29, 30, 31 & 32 of Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.
2. The user agency shall not harm or destroy wildlife habitat including fauna and flora of Shoolpaneshwar Wildlife Sanctuary.

3. The user agency shall not use the area for the proposed work other than the area permitted.
4. The user agency shall not establish any temporary or permanent labour camp in the Shoorpaneshwar Wildlife Sanctuary.
5. The user agency or his contractor shall not create any fire places inside the Shoolpaneshwar Wildlife 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 forestland.
9. The user agency shall deposit NPV for the use of land of protected area as per the existing rates.
10. The user agency shall create a speed breaker at a distance of every 500 meters.

After discussions the Standing Committee decided to recommend the proposal along with the conditions imposed by the Chief Wildlife Warden.

#### **44.1.5. Erecting of 11 KV overhead electric line by Paschim Gujarat Vij Company Ltd.**

The IGF(WL) briefed the Committee on the proposal and stated that the proposal involves the diversion of 0.0525 ha of forestland from the Gir National Park & Sanctuary for the erection of 11 KV overhead electric lines. He added that the CWLW has recommended the proposal with the following conditions:

1. The user agency will see that minimum vehicle should move in the sanctuary area.
2. Minimum movement of the staff of the user agency is to be allowed to move in the sanctuary area.
3. No damage should be caused to flora and fauna of the said area by user agency and its establishments.
4. The agency and or contractor will not use the area of the sanctuary which is not included in this proposal for the movement, transportation and any other purpose of the construction and maintenance of the transmission line.
5. The land will not be liable to sale to transfer the right and prevail ages to any other agency.

6. The agency and or contractor will strictly follow Wildlife Act and also the provisions under the Wildlife Act.

After discussions the Standing Committee decided to recommend the proposal along with the conditions imposed by the Chief Wildlife Warden.

**44.1.6. Proposal for construction of Attargoo Sagam-Mudh Bhawa Road km 33/500 to 61/930 in Spiti Division, HPPWD Kaza and km 0/0 to 44/400 in Karcham Division, HPPWD at Bhabanagar in Kinnaur District**

The IGF(WL) briefed the Committee on the proposal and stated that the proposal involves the diversion of 4.20 ha of forestland from the Rupi Bhaba Wildlife Sanctuary for the Attargoo Sagam-Mudh Bhawa Road. He added that the CWLW has recommended the proposal without imposing conditions.

The DFO, Himachal Pradesh mentioned that the diversion of 43.50 ha of forestland required for the laying of Attargoo Sagam-Mudh Bhawa road.

After discussions the Standing Committee requested the State Government of Himachal Pradesh to submit the revised proposal for the consideration of the Standing Committee of NBWL.

**44.1.7. Construction of Moreh bypass from NH-102 near Indo-Myanmar Border to Land Custom Port of India to bypass Moreh Town**

The IGF(WL) briefed the Committee on the proposal and stated that the proposal involves the diversion of 6.552 ha of forestland from the Yangoupokpi Lokchao Wildlife Sanctuary for the construction of Moreh bypass road. He added that the CWLW has recommended the proposal with the following conditions:

1. The legal status of the Sanctuary area shall remain unchanged.
2. Compensatory Afforestation (CA) shall be carried out over 14 ha in degraded forest land identified at centre K. Zalenmoul within Yangoupokpi Lokchao WLS, as identified by the Divisional Forest Officer, Wildlife and the User Agency shall bear the cost of CA.



3. The User Agency shall pay the Net Present Value (NPV) at 5 times of the amount fixed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court amounting to Rs.2,39,14,800/- as the area falls within a Sanctuary.
4. In addition to CA and NPV, 2% of the project cost amounting to Rs. 59.48 lakh shall be paid by the User Agency for implementation of Impact Mitigation and Wildlife Action Plan as proposed by the Divisional Forest Officer, Wildlife.
5. All the tree or NTFP removed for the implementation of the project shall be made available to the local people for their bona fide personal needs.
6. Minimum number of trees should be felled and it shall be done only when it is unavoidable and under strict supervision of the State Forest Department.
7. The user agency shall not take any such activity which contravenes Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 and the rules made therein.
8. The User Agency shall undertake comprehensive soil conservation measures such as retaining walls, breast walls and adequate drainage as per requirement at the project cost to control soil loss and to make the slope stable.
9. The User Agency shall construct culverts and other structures at the project cost in order to maintain natural water flow of rivers, streams, etc., and should not take up any activity to divert, stop or enhance flow of water into or outside the Sanctuary.
10. There should be no damage to the surrounding forests, environment, wildlife, natural resources and other properties.
11. Normally no explosive shall be used but when unavoidable the same may be used to the minimum extent and it will be done only with the prior permission of the State Forest Department.
12. No labour camps shall be set up inside the Sanctuary.
13. The User Agency shall provide fuel wood preferably alternate fuel to the labourers working at the site to avoid damage/felling of trees.
14. The muck generated in the earth cuttings will be disposed off at the designated dumping sites and in no case the muck/debris will be allowed to roll down the hill slopes.
15. Wherever possible and technically feasible, the User Agency shall undertake afforestation measures along the roads within the area diverted in consultation with the State Forest Department at the Project Cost.

After discussions the Standing Committee decided to recommend the proposal along with the conditions imposed by the Chief Wildlife Warden.

**44.1.8. Diversion of 1.32 ha of forestland for providing drinking water for Sikkim University at Yangang from Barfung Khola and other two sources falling under Maenan Wildlife Sanctuary, South Sikkim**

The IGF(WL) briefed the Committee on the proposal and stated that the proposal involves the diversion of 1.32 ha of forestland from the Maenan Wildlife Sanctuary for laying of water pipeline. He added that the CWLW has recommended the proposal with the following conditions:

1. The pipeline will be underground except in the rocky cliffs where digging the rocks will make the land more fragile.
2. Labour camps will not be permitted to be set up inside the sanctuary.
3. All workers need to obtain permits from working inside the sanctuary.
4. Construction materials should be stored in the identified area.
5. No additional felling of trees or destruction of wildlife habitat, exploitation or removal of any wildlife including forest produce from the sanctuary should take place.
6. Authorized sanctuary personnel will check the construction sites as and when required.
7. The project implementing authorities and workers will obey Dos and Don'ts of the sanctuary.
8. Even after completion of the project, the implementing agency shall inform and take permission from the forests, Environment & Wildlife Management Department for any kind of maintenance.

After discussions the Standing Committee decided to recommend the proposal along with the conditions imposed by the Chief Wildlife Warden.

**44.1.9. Diversion of 0.231 ha of wildlife forestland for laying of pipeline and construction of other structures for providing safe drinking water to Kothagudem and Pinapaka constituencies in Khammam District, Segment 25/2A, Manuguru**

The IGF(WL) briefed the Committee on the proposal and stated that the proposal involves the diversion of 0.231 ha of forestland from the Kinnerasani Wildlife Sanctuary for laying of water pipeline. He added that the CWLW has recommended the proposal with the following conditions:

1. The pipeline will be underground except in the rocky cliffs where digging the rocks will make the land more fragile.
2. Labour camps will not be permitted to be set up inside the sanctuary.
3. All workers need to obtain permits from working inside the sanctuary.
4. Construction materials should be stored in the identified area.
5. No additional felling of trees or destruction of wildlife habitat, exploitation or removal of any wildlife including forest produce from the sanctuary should take place.
6. Authorized sanctuary personnel will check the construction sites as and when required.
7. The project implementing authorities and workers will obey Dos and Don'ts of the sanctuary.
8. Even after completion of the project, the implementing agency shall inform and take permission from the forests, Environment & Wildlife Management Department for any kind of maintenance.

After discussions, the Standing Committee decided to recommend the proposal along with the conditions imposed by the Chief Wildlife Warden.

**44.1.10. Proposal for diversion of 38.798 ha of wildlife forestland for widening of two lane from km 0.00 to km 17.220 of Kothagudem-Mylaram Copper Mines Road and km 0.00 to 18.30 of Rajapuram-Ulvanoor Road in Kothagudem Division of Khammam District**

The IGF(WL) briefed the Committee on the proposal and stated that the proposal involves the diversion of 38.798 ha of forestland from the Kinnerasani Wildlife Sanctuary for laying of water pipeline. He added that the CWLW has recommended the proposal with the following conditions:

1. The user agency shall build under passes at their own cost at 4 to 6 locations approximately 5 km apart falling in forest areas which are frequently used by wild animals to cross the road.

The user agency shall design the under passes keeping the needs and safety of the wild animals in view and get the design approved by the Chief Wildlife Warden before executing the work.

2. The user agency shall provide money for installing borewells to be run on solar energy for filling up percolation tanks to meet the water need of wild animals. 10 such units consisting of borewells, solar pumping system and percolation tank shall be created on both sides of the road alternately. The cost involved will be Rs.60 lakh at Rs.6 lakh per unit.
3. The user agency shall provide money for constructing ten percolation tanks to harvest rain water for wild animals at cost of Rs.20 lakh at Rs.2 lakh per unit.
4. The user agency shall provide money for constructing six check dams with cement concrete across important nallas to impound rain water for improving wildlife habitat at cost of Rs.30 lakh at Rs.5 lakh per unit.
5. The user agency shall provide money for developing natural grasslands over an area of 50 ha each by uprooting weed growth, tilling the areas with cultivator, sowing of grass seeds and maintaining for three years at cost of Rs.50 lakh at Rs.25 lakh per unit.
6. Provide large sign boards for educating and informing travelers about the values of Kinnerasani Wildlife Sanctuary along with regulatory messages. 10 boards at cost of Rs.20 lakh at Rs.2 lakh per each.
7. The user agency while widening and improving the road shall install speed control devices at identify animal crossing zones and put up warning sign boards at their own cost.
8. Providing one patrolling jeep with maintenance cost for 5 years to ensure compliance with speed limits and other regulations for safety of wild animals at cost of Rs.15 lakh. Total cost to be met by user agency Rs.170 lakh (excluding the cost of under passes).
9. This amount of Rs.170 lakh shall be deposited in the BIOSOT Account of the Chief Wildlife Warden, Telangana for implementation of mitigation measures.
10. The user agency shall fell only barest minimum number of trees while executing the work
11. The works shall be carried out manually without disturbing or damaging flora, fauna or habitat of the area.
12. Work shall be carried out from 6 AM to 6 PM only.
13. The material for carrying out to the proposed works shall be kept outside the tiger reserve only. As and when required they should be carried to the site during execution only.

14. No labour camp should be established inside the tiger reserve during the execution of the work.
15. The debris formed due to the execution of the works shall be taken away from the tiger reserve on day to day basis.

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

1. The user agency shall construct Masonry pillars to demarcate the proposed project area at every 25 meter interval.
2. We suggest that the existing road (3.5 meters) could be repaired for the 28.975 km passing through the forested area for smooth passing of traffic. We suggest that the widening the existing road should not be allowed in the stretch of forested area of Kinnerasani Wildlife Sanctuary.
3. Once the road is widened/ repaired, traffic volume will inevitably increase and may cause wildlife mortality once the prey and tiger population build up in the area. Therefore, the user agency should put speed breakers and rumble strips at an interval of every 400 meters. Exact placement of these structures should be on those areas where wildlife crossings are maximum and should be decided after consulting the local forest department.
4. The team has observed many existing culverts on the current road. The converts needs to be retrofitted in the form of underpasses as per the specification details of such alignment should be as per the guide viz., *Eco-friendly Measures to Mitigate Impacts of Linear Infrastructure by Wildlife Institute of India*. User agency should retrofit all these culverts occurring within the sanctuary area with a dimension of 7 m height and 30 m width with a minimum openness ratio of 1.2, as recommended by WII. These dimensions will allow mega-herbivore like Gaur to cross the road without much hindrance. User agency should ensure that at least 10% of the road should be under these underpasses.
5. No existing drainage system should be disrupted by the user agency for widening/ repairing the road.

After discussions the Standing Committee decided to recommend the proposal along with the conditions imposed by the Chief Wildlife Warden and the NTCA.

**44.1.11. Proposal for diversion of 13.57 ha of Wildlife Management, Kinnerasani forestland for construction of 400 KV QMDC line from the proposed 4 X 270 MW Bhadadhri TPP near Manuguru to the proposed 400/220 KV Substation at Padamati Narsapuram, Julurupadu in Bhadradi Kothagudem District**

The IGF(WL) briefed the Committee on the proposal and stated that the proposal involves the diversion of 13.57 ha of forestland from the Kinnerasani Wildlife Sanctuary for the construction of 400 KV QMDC line from Bhadadhri TPP to Padamati Narasapuram substation. He added that the CWLW has recommended the proposal with the following conditions:

1. That the user agency will provide Rs.44 lakh for developing natural grass lands/meadows below power transmission line. This amount shall be deposited by the user agency in the BIOSOT Account of Chief Wildlife Warden.
2. The user agency shall fell only the barest minimum number of trees while executing the work.
3. The work shall be carried out without disturbing or damaging flora, fauna or habitat of the area.
4. Work shall be carried out from 6 AM to 6 PM.
5. The material for carrying out the proposed works shall be kept outside the sanctuary area. As and when required they should be carried to the site during the execution of the work.
6. The debris formed due to the execution of the works shall be taken away from the Tiger reserve on day-today basis.
7. The user agency shall construct Manonry pillars to demarcate the proposed project area at every 25 meters interval.

Further IGF(WL) mentioned that the NTCA has also recommended the proposal subject to the strict adherence to the following mitigation strategies:

- (i) The user agency should design the power pole configuration to minimize avian electrocution risks. Also considering the presence of IBA and other water bodies in the adjoining landscape, should use line marker devices (these are available in a variety of colours and are visible to birds from a long distance) along the entire length of transmission line (from Thermal Power Stations to Substation at Julurupadu) to improve the visibility of earth wires in

accordance with the guidelines provided in the “Eco-friendly Measures to Mitigate Impacts of Linear Infrastructure on Wildlife” documented by Wildlife Institute of India, Dehradun in order to prevent the instances of collision of migratory birds with transmission line. These bird collision reducing interventions may be proposed for all transmission line projects (even outside the PA/forest areas) of Telangana State.

- (ii) Work should be finished within specified time of the day (9 AM to 5 PM) and no labour camping inside the sanctuary beyond this time frame should be allowed. Local Beat Officer(s) and Forester(s) should be made responsible for monitoring the power transmission tower & cable work strictly on daily basis and report the progress to the Forest Divisional Officer & District Forest Officer.
- (iii) The user agency shall abide by other terms & conditions prescribed by Chief Wildlife Warden, Telangana in the proposal.

After discussions the Standing Committee decided to recommend the proposal along with the conditions imposed by the Chief Wildlife Warden and the NTCA.

**44.1.12. Proposal for diversion of 10.5018 ha of Wildlife Management, Kinnerasani forestland for construction of 400 KV QMDC line from the proposed 1 X 800 MW KTPS (Paloncha) to the proposed 400/220 KV Substation at Padamati Narsapuram, Julurupadu in Bhadradi Kothagudem District**

The IGF(WL) briefed the Committee on the proposal and stated that the proposal involves the diversion of 10.5018 ha of forestland from the Kinnerasani Wildlife Sanctuary for the construction of 400 KV QMDC line from Paloncha TPP to Padamati Narasapuram substation. He added that the CWLW has recommended the proposal with the following conditions:

1. That the user agency will provide Rs. 40 lakh for developing natural grass lands/meadows below power transmission line. This amount shall be deposited by the user agency in the BIOSOT Account of Chief Wildlife Warden.
2. The user agency shall fell only the barest minimum number of trees while executing the work.

3. The work shall be carried out without disturbing or damaging flora, fauna or habitat of the area.
4. Work shall be carried out from 6 Am to 6 PM.
5. The material for carrying out the proposed works shall be kept outside the sanctuary area. As and when required they should be carried to the site during the execution of the work.
6. The debris formed due to the execution of the works shall be taken away from the Tiger reserve on day-today basis.

The user agency shall construct Manonry pillars to demarcate the proposed project area at every 25 meters interval.

Further IGF(WL) mentioned that the NTCA has also recommended the proposal subject to the strict adherence to the following mitigation strategies:

- (i) The user agency should design the power pole configuration to minimize avian electrocution risks. Also considering the presence of IBA and other water bodies in the adjoining landscape, should use line marker devices (these are available in a variety of colours and are visible to birds from a long distance) along the entire length of transmission line (from Thermal Power Stations to Substation at Julurpadu) to improve the visibility of earth wires in accordance with the guidelines provided in the *Eco-friendly Measures to Mitigate Impacts of Linear Infrastructure on Wildlife* documented by Wildlife Institute of India, Dehradun in order to prevent the instances of collision of migratory birds with transmission line. These bird collision reducing interventions may be proposed for all transmission line projects (even outside the PA/forest areas) of Telangana State.
- (ii) Work should be finished within specified time of the day (9 AM to 5 PM) and no labour camping inside the sanctuary beyond this time frame should be allowed. Local Beat Officer(s) and Forester(s) should be made responsible for monitoring the power transmission tower & cable work strictly on daily basis and report the progress to the Forest Divisional Officer & District Forest Officer.
- (iii) The user agency shall abide by other terms & conditions prescribed by Chief Wildlife Warden, Telangana in the proposal.

After discussions the Standing Committee decided to recommend the proposal along with the conditions imposed by the Chief Wildlife Warden and the NTCA.



#### **44.1.13. Electrification of village Gaundar and its hamlets**

The IGF(WL) briefed the Committee on the proposal and stated that the proposal involves the diversion of 1.176 ha of forestland from the Kedarnath Musk Deer Sanctuary for the electrification of Gaundar village and its hamlets. He added that the CWLW has recommended the proposal without imposing conditions.

After discussions the Standing Committee decided to recommend the proposal.

#### **44.2 PROPOSALS FOR TAKING UP ACTIVITIES WITHIN 10 KM FROM THE BOUNDARIES OF PROTECTED AREAS**

##### **44.2.1 Diversion of 77.14 ha of forestland for construction of Meka-Roing-Hunli Road from 0.00 km (16.00 km existing green Field Alignment) to 24.64 km to NH double specification by NHDCL in Dibang Valley District of Arunachal Pradesh**

The IGF(WL) briefed the Committee on the proposal and stated that the proposal is for the construction of 24.64 km road from Meka to Hunli. He added that the CWLW has recommended the proposal with the following conditions:

1. Construction of speed breakers in vulnerable places.
2. Erection of glow sign boards.
3. Preparation of Wildlife Conservation Plan and its implementation at project cost.
4. No use of pressure horn.

After discussions the Standing Committee decided to recommend the proposal along with the conditions imposed by the Chief Wildlife Warden.

##### **44.2.2. Proposal for use of 1.00 ha land for mining activity within 10 km ESZ of Kutch Desert Sanctuary**

The IGF(WL) briefed the Committee on the proposal and stated that the proposal is for the mining of morum in an area of 1.00 ha, located at 6.0 km away from the boundary of Kutch

Desert Sanctuary. He mentioned that the project is of semi-mechanized opencast mining. He added that the CWLW has recommended the proposal with the following conditions:

1. The user agency shall not destroy wildlife habitat including fauna and flora of the Kutch desert Sanctuary.
2. The user agency shall not take up any activity/dumping material/construction/filling of land in any manner which obstructs the natural flow of water.
3. The user agency shall make permanent arrangement so that no polluted water enters sanctuary or any solid/liquid waste enters sanctuary area.
4. The user agency will have to create 10 meter wide green belt around mining area.

The user agency shall prepare closure plan and ensure that the mining area is brought back to its original form on completion of mining activity.

After discussions the Standing Committee decided to recommend the proposal along with the conditions imposed by the Chief Wildlife Warden.

#### **44.2.3. Proposal for use of 4.50 ha land for mining activity within 10 km ESZ of Kutch Desert Sanctuary**

The IGF(WL) briefed the Committee on the proposal and stated that the proposal is for the mining of morum in an area of 4.50 ha, located at 6.0 km away from the boundary of Kutch Desert Sanctuary. He added that the CWLW has recommended the proposal with the following conditions:

1. The user agency shall not destroy wildlife habitat including fauna and flora of the Kutch desert Sanctuary.
2. The user agency shall not take up any activity/dumping material/construction/filling of land in any manner which obstructs the natural flow of water.
3. The user agency shall make permanent arrangement so that no polluted water enters sanctuary or any solid/liquid waste enters sanctuary area.
4. The user agency will have to create 10 meter wide green belt around mining area.

The user agency shall prepare closure plan and ensure that the mining area is brought back to its original form on completion of mining activity.

After discussions the Standing Committee decided to recommend the proposal along with the conditions imposed by the Chief Wildlife Warden.

#### **44.2.4. Proposal for use of 3.55 ha land for mining activity within 10 km ESZ of Kutch Desert Sanctuary**

The IGF(WL) briefed the Committee on the proposal and stated that the proposal is for the mining of morum in an area of 3.55 ha, located at 2.06 km away from the boundary of Kutch Desert Sanctuary. He added that the CWLW has recommended the proposal with the following conditions:

1. The user agency shall not destroy wildlife habitat including fauna and flora of the Kutch desert Sanctuary.
2. The user agency shall not take up any activity/dumping material/construction/filling of land in any manner which obstructs the natural flow of water.
3. The user agency shall make permanent arrangement so that no polluted water enters sanctuary or any solid/liquid waste enters sanctuary area.
4. The user agency will have to create 10 meter wide green belt around mining area.
5. The user agency shall prepare closure plan and ensure that the mining area is brought back to its original form on completion of mining activity.

After discussions the Standing Committee decided to recommend the proposal along with the conditions imposed by the Chief Wildlife Warden.

#### **44.2.5. Raibazar Kaolinised Sandstone**

The IGF(WL) briefed the Committee on the proposal and stated that the proposal is for the mining of silica/china clay in an area of 65.197 ha, located at 4.5 km away from the boundary of Udhuwa Lake Bird Sanctuary. He added that the CWLW has recommended the proposal with the following conditions:

1. No blasting activity during the process of mining.
2. Assist the forest officials to prevent any commission of offence with respect to wild life.

3. Hunting of wildlife is prohibited.

After discussions the Standing Committee decided to recommend the proposal along with the conditions imposed by the Chief Wildlife Warden.

#### **44.2.6. Rajmahal Kaolinised Sandstone Mines**

The IGF(WL) briefed the Committee on the proposal and stated that the proposal is for the mining of silica/china clay in an area of 24.281 ha, located at 8.0 km away from Udhuwa Lake Bird Sanctuary. He added that the CWLW has recommended the proposal with the following conditions:

1. No blasting activity during the process of mining.
2. Assist the forest officials to prevent any commission of offence with respect to wild life.
3. Hunting of wildlife is prohibited.

After discussions the Standing Committee decided to recommend the proposal along with the conditions imposed by the State Chief Wildlife Warden.

#### **44.2.7. Proposal for Suleipat Iron Mines over 618.00 ha of Sri BC Dagar in Myyuribanj District at distance 7.354 km from the boundary of Similapal Wildlife Sanctuary**

The IGF(WL) briefed the Committee on the proposal and stated that the proposal is for the mining of iron ore in an area of 618 ha, located at 7.5 km away from the boundary of Similapal Wildlife Sanctuary. He added that the CWLW has recommended the proposal with the following conditions:

1. Gully plugging and soil and moisture measures in Badampahar Reserve forest outside the mining area.
2. ANR implementation of fodder and indigenous species @ 200 ha outside the lease area for improvement of forest and food supply to wildlife particularly to elephants.
3. Creation of 5 Nos of water outside the lease for water availability to elephants, wild pig, jackals, etc.

4. Construction of 1 WHS to harvest water.

After discussions the Standing Committee decided to recommend the proposal along with the conditions imposed by the Chief Wildlife Warden.

### **44.3 ADDITIONAL AGENDA ITEMS**

#### **44.3.1 Construction of Rural Water Supply Scheme for SFB border outpost at Chittrey under Maneybong Dentam Constituency in West Sikkim**

The IGF(WL) briefed the Committee on the proposal and stated that the proposal involves the diversion of 0.074 ha of forestland for the laying of drinking water pipeline in the Barsey Rhododendron Sanctuary. He added that the CWLW has recommended the proposal with the following conditions:

1. The pipeline will be underground except in the rocky cliffs where digging the rocks will make the land more fragile and use of stones should be minimized.
2. Labour camps will not be permitted to be set up inside the sanctuary.
3. All workers need to obtain permits for working inside the sanctuary.
4. Construction materials should be stored in the identified area.
5. No addition felling of tree produce from the sanctuary should take place.
6. Authorized sanctuary personnel will check the construction sites as and when required.
7. The project implementing authorities and workers will obey Dos and Don'ts of the sanctuary.
8. Even after completion of the project, the implementing agency shall inform and take permission from the Department of Forest, Environment & Wildlife Management for any kind of maintenance work.

After discussions the Standing Committee decided to recommend the proposal along with the conditions imposed by the Chief Wildlife Warden.

#### **44.3.2 Diversion of 1136.0138 ha of forestland falling in Tiger Corridor area linking Kawal Tiger Reserve in Telangana with Tadoba Andhari Tiger Reserve in Maharashtra and Indravathi Tiger Reserve in Chhattisgarh**

The IGF(WL) briefed the Committee on the proposal and stated that the proposal involves the diversion of 622.0128 ha of forestland for the construction of Pranahita Irrigation Canal in the tiger corridor of Kawal Tiger Reserve, Andhari Tiger Reserve, and Indravathi Tiger Reserve). He added that the CWLW has recommended the proposal subject to compliance with the following conditions:

1. The user agency shall construct at their own cost 16 eco-bridges at locations indicated in the biodiversity Impact Assessment and Management Plan. The eco-bridges shall be constructed as per the design to be provided by NTCA, WII, and GoI.
2. The user agency shall provide the money required for implementation of the above Wildlife Mitigation Plan (in rupees) as under:

(a) Wildlife habitat improvement	: 320.000
(b) Water conservation/ Rain harvesting	: 419.000
(c) Fire management	: 104.600
(d) Publicity and awareness	: 166.000
(e) Protection of forest and wildlife	: 176.000
<b>Total</b>	<b>: 1185.000</b>

3. The user agency shall fell only the barest minimum number of trees while executing the work and ensure minimum disturbance to wildlife and the habitat.
4. The user agency shall provide drinking water for wild animal by filling up the percolation tanks/ check dams and for raising fodder plots all along the length of canal passing through forest areas at locations to be indicated by FDOs concerned.
5. Work shall be carried out from 6 AM to 6 PM only.
6. The material and machinery for carrying out the proposed works shall be kept outside the wildlife sanctuary. As and when require they should be carried to the site during execution only.
7. No labour camp should be established inside the wildlife sanctuary during the execution of the work.
8. The debris formed due to the execution of the works shall be taken away from the wildlife sanctuary on day to day basis.

9. The user agency shall construct Masonry pillars to demarcate the proposed project area at every 25 meters interval.

The NTCA has recommended the proposal with the following mitigative measures:

- (i) The legal status of the forestland shall remain unchanged and the implementation of the project be in the strict adherence to all the mitigation measures suggested by the MoEF&CC, Regional Office, Chennai and the State Board for Wildlife, Telangana State.
- (ii) A total of 18 eco-friendly crossings (eco-bridges and cut & cover) across the Pranahita Canal have been proposed to avoid fragmentation of the corridor and permit free movement of tigers and other wildlife animals. NTCA appointed team has already suggested some modifications in the placement of the proposed structures. Precise locations of these structures should be decided in consultation with local district Forest Officer & Field Director at sites where wildlife crossing is likely to happen the most.
- (iii) The percentage of forest area covered under eco-crossings is calculated to be approximately 15.69% of the entire length of the canal passing through the wildlife corridor area; which should be sufficient for supporting animal crossings and unhindered movement.
- (iv) Chain link fencing should be avoided as much as possible since it is likely to fragment the habitat and disrupt animal movements. Construction of the water holes near the proposed canal along the corridor landscape should be cautiously planned as those structures will attract animals to approach near the canal and many escalate conflicts.
- (v) Care should be taken that such eco-friendly crossings are constructed far from human habitations so as to minimize human and livestock movement. It has been observed that portion of forest areas have been encroached illegally by local people especially in nearby proposed crossings. Stringent action need to be initiated to make the surrounding area at crossings free from encroachments so as to ensure minimal disturbances.
- (vi) About 6-8 meter wide ramps should be constructed at an interval of every 500 meter along the stretches of the canal passing through wildlife areas/corridor. This will enable even smaller forms of animals to move easily.
- (vii) Spoil bank a pile of refuse created by excavation of earth material while construction canal will be formed by the user agency. Approximately 300 meter width of soil deposits are piled up in the form of spoil bank all along the canal. While excavating process top soil is to be kept aside separately and use this soil to cover the spoil bank. The afforestation activity is

proposed on this soil bank along the canal falling in forest area. The afforestation plan need to be prepared from the user agency and should get approve after consulting the State Chief Wildlife Warden. Priority must be given to those species which are likely to enhance nutritional carrying capacity for the wildlife ungulates and are useful for habitat restoration.

- (viii) The user agency should avoid constructing the inspection road/path along 2 km of the canal passing through this stretch. Only the existing road passing in the stretch may be used for this purpose.
- (ix) Compensatory afforestation should be carried out as prescribed by the Regional Office, MoEF&CC while approving Stage-1 approval.
- (x) Trees that will be cut for implementing this project should be identified before end marked on ground. Forest Department should ensure that any additional tree is not cut while constructing the canal.
- (xi) The money deposited for NPV may be utilized in the manner prescribed in the annexed site appraisal report. Moreover the State Government shall charge the Net Present value of the forestland proposed for diversion from the user agency as per Hon'ble Supreme Court of India's Order Number IA 826 and 566 9dated 28.03.2008 & 09.05.2008) related to a Write Petition (Civil) No.202/1995.
- (xii) A monitoring committee should be constituted with representatives from State Forest Department, Irrigation department and External Agencies to oversee implementation of the mitigation measures in short and long runs.

The Chief wildlife Warden, Telangana has requested the Standing Committee to reduce the number of 18 eco-friendly crossings across the Pranahita irrigation Canal.

After discussions the Standing Committee decided that the WII would visit the project site and submit a detailed report to this Ministry in a fortnight for further consideration of the proposal.

#### **44.3.3. Construction of Multilevel flyover at four road junctions around the KBR National Park**

The IGF(WL) briefed the Committee on the proposal and mentioned that the felling of ~1400 trees is required for the construction of multilevel flyovers at six junctions in the ESZ of



KBR National Park. He added that the CWLW has recommended the proposal with the following conditions:

1. Below the proposed multilevel flyovers at junctions around the KBR NP, the user agency shall ensure multi-tier planting of trees/shrubs species having higher efficiencies or sequestering carbon.
2. The present jogging track around KBR NP shall be continued with greenery on both sides of the track, giving emphasis on aesthetics.
3. The user agency will ensure installing of LED sign posts displaying the ambient air quality.

After discussions the Standing Committee felt that the National Board for Wildlife has got no role in this matter. Hence the matter may be decided at the State level.

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

**NO ITEMS WERE TAKEN UP BEFORE THE STANDING COMMITTEE WITH THE PERMISSION OF THE CHAIR.**

**ANNEXURE I**

**LIST OF PARTICIPANTS OF THE 44<sup>th</sup> MEETING OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE  
OF NBWL HELD ON 29<sup>th</sup> JULY 2017**

1	Shri Harsh Vardhan Hon'ble Minister for Environment, Forest & Climate Change	Chairman
2	Shri Siddhanta Das Director General of Forests & Special Secretary, MoEF&CC	Member
3	Shri Debabrata Swain, ADGF & Member Secretary (NTCA)	Invitee
4	Dr. V.B. Mathur, Director, WII, Dehradun	Member
5	Dr. H.S. Singh, Member, NBWL	Member
6	Shri R.D. Kamboj, Director, GEER Foundation, Gujarat	Member
7	Shri Nishant Verma, DIGF (NTCA)	Invitee
8	Shri B. Brahma, PCCF & Chief Wildlife Warden, Assam	Invitee
9	Shri Anurag Bajpai, CCF(WL) & CWLW, Manipur	Invitee
10	Dr. G.S. Bhardwaj, CCF & Field Director, Sariska Tiger Reserve, Rajasthan	Invitee
11	Shri P.K. Mohan, Addl.Pr.CCF(WL), Odisha	Invitee
12	Shri K. Pandey, Conservator of Forests (WL), Jharkhand	Invitee
13	Shri Dhananjai Mohan, Addl.Pr.CCF (WL), Uttarakhand	Invitee
14	Shri G.V. Reddy, Addl.Pr.CCF & CWLW, Rajasthan	Invitee
15	Shri Rajat Kumar, Pr. Secretary EFST, Telangana	Invitee
16	Shri P.K. Jha, PCCF (HoFF) & CWLW, Telangana	Invitee
17	Dr. R.K. Singh, PCCF & CWLW, Chhattisgarh	Invitee
18	Shri G.K. Sinha, PCCF, Gujarat	Invitee
19	Shri Kunal Angrish, DFO(WL), Himachal Pradesh	Invitee
20	Shri Soumitra Dasgupta, IGF(WL), MoEF&CC	Invitee
21	Shri S.P. Vashishth, DIGF(WL), MoEF&CC	Invitee
22	Shri Roy. P.Thomas, Joint Director (WL), MoEF&CC	Invitee
23	Dr. Pasupala Ravi, Scientist (WL), MoEF&CC	Invitee