Biodiversity Impact Assessment report for Construction of ±800 kV HVDC Bipole KPS2-Nagpur transmission line Through Wild Ass Sanctuary in Gujarat



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INTRODUCTION OF PROJECT

In order to provide the evacuation facilities for the renewable energy power generated at Hybrid RE park Khavda, Govt. of India has set a target for establishing 500 GW capacity from non-fossil energy sources by 2030. In this direction, in December 2020, Hon'ble Prime Minister laid the foundation stone of the world's largest renewable energy park in Gujarat's Kutch. This 30 GW capacity hybrid renewable energy park is being built along the Indo-Pak border at Khavda using both wind and solar energy and is expected to play a major role in fulfilling India's vision of generating 500 GW of non-fossil generation capacity by 2030. Out of 30GW, 15GW RE capacity is expected to come up by 2024-25 and balance by 2026- 27 timeframe and beyond. Transmission system for evacuation of up to 22GW power from Khavda RE Park is already under implementation in 4 phases.

The Phase-V scheme has been planned to enable evacuation of additional 8 GW RE power from Khavda RE park. The subject scheme (under Part A) includes establishment of Nagpur 765/400kV S/s through LILO of Wardha – Raipur 765 kV one D/c line (out of 2xD/c lines) and establishment of 6000 MW, ± 800 kV HVDC [LCC] terminal stations (4x1500 MW) at KPS2 and Nagpur along with ±800 kV HVDC Bipole line between KPS2 (HVDC) and Nagpur (HVDC). The subject Transmission system was deliberated and approved in the 14th NCT meeting held on 09.06.2023.

POWERGRID WEST CENTRAL TRANSMISSION LIMITED (Formerly Known as Khavda V-A Power Transmission Limited) emerged as the successful bidder and has been granted letter of intent (LOI) by REC Power Development and Consulting Limited vide letter no RECPDCL/TBCB/Khavda Ph-V Part A/2024-25/2502 dated 24.10.2024.

±800 kV HVDC Bipole KPS2-Nagpur transmission line is utmost important to evacuate the power from 4.5GW Khavda RE zone. The project is of national importance in nature to achieve Government of India targets for Carbon zero.

- **Project highlights**

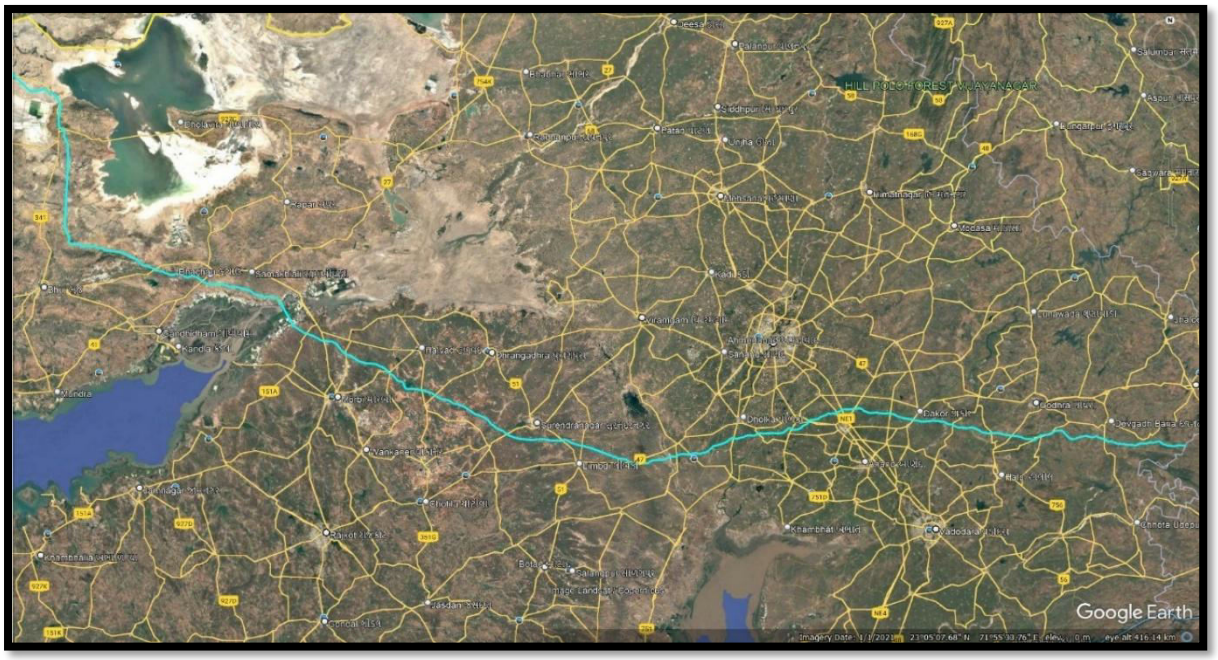
a)	Project	Transmission System for Evacuation of Power from potential renewable energy zone in Khavda area of Gujarat under Phase-V (8 GW): Part A
b)	Location of the Project	Western Region
c)	Project Cost	**Approx-Rs. 3000 Crores**
d)	Commissioning schedule	Transmission System is proposed to be implemented within **42 months** from the date of Award of Packages.

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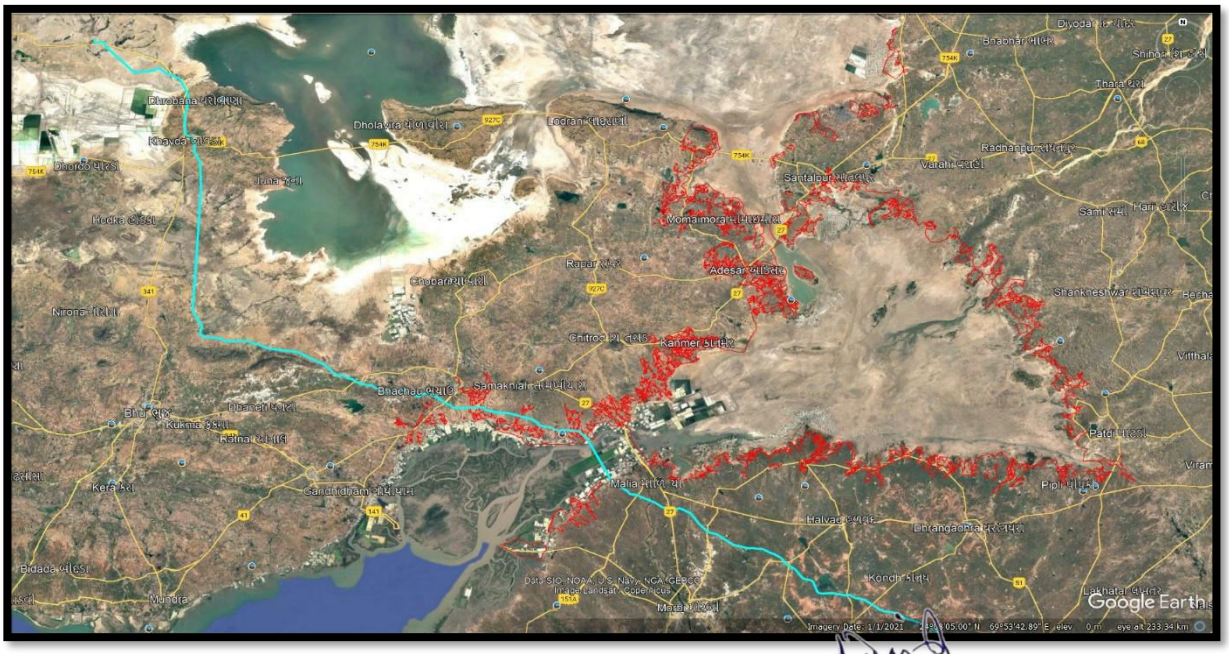
The technical detail of the project is stated below:

Name of project for which Wildlife clearance is required	±800 kV HVDC Bipole KPS2-Nagpur transmission line
Total Project area	Total project area in Gujarat is 4159.2924 Ha, however only 26.0947 Ha is affected in Wild Ass Sanctuary Area.
Details of wildlife area involved	Wild Ass Sanctuary
Total no of towers to be erected in WL area	11 Nos

Transmission line route MAP in Gujarat.



Layout MAP in Wild Ass sanctuary



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Patches in Wild Ass sanctuary



- **MAJOR ACTIVITIES INVOLVED IN THE TRANSMISSION PROJECT**

The major construction activity envisages in the proposed transmission project are as follows-

- Construction of Tower Foundation (Maximum of 45m x 45m required tower base area and activities involves excavation of soil and concreting.
- Erection of transmission towers (involves joining of tower members/lattice structure.
- Stringing of electrical conductor wires between adjacent towers. The power lines are required for electrification of the surroundings, there is no other option but to take the transmission line through the sanctuary area which is for the benefit of the surrounding villages. The project is of national importance in nature to achieve Government of India targets for Carbon zero.

- **Key Construction Related Activities**

The construction activities of transmission lines would involve

1. Transportation of raw materials
2. Casting of foundation,
3. Erection of towers
4. Stringing of conductors.

The construction would be carried out by a mobile gang of 10-15 men during the daytime. Total time required for construction of one tower and stringing of conductors takes about 20-30 working days depending on the area and accessibility.

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i. Transportation of raw materials and equipments involves movement of trucks, tractors, JCB etc. for bringing manpower and materials such as tower parts, conductors, cement concrete etc. This activity continues till the completion of construction of tower and stringing of conductors.

ii. Casting of foundation involves excavation of pits either by manually or by using JCB. The casting of foundation would be open cast or pile foundation with RCC followed by backfilling. The foundation would remain underground after construction of the tower.

iii. Erection of towers is done using tower parts, nuts and bolts. The height of tower would be approx.70-75 Mtrs. The erection of one tower takes at least 3 days to one week. The tower foundations after completion will remain underground and the raised chimneys would occupy very little space above ground level. Self-supporting latticed bolted steel towers, fabricated from structural steel angle section shall be used. Normally the following four types of towers shall be used in these lines.

a) 'A' type suspension towers for 0-degree angle of deviation with suspension insulator strings.
b) 'B' type suspension towers up to 15-degree angle of deviation with suspension insulator strings for S/C line and tension towers up to 15-degree angle of deviation with tension insulator string for line.
c) 'C' type tension towers up to 30-degree angle of deviation with tension insulator strings.
d) 'D45' type tension towers up to 45-degree angle of deviation with tension insulator strings.
e) D60' type tension towers up to 60-degree angle of deviation with tension insulator strings

In addition to the above, special towers, for major river crossing, power line crossing and the places where the terrain is particularly different, such as approach to the sub-station, forest stretches etc. shall also be used. All towers shall be designed in accordance with latest edition of IS-802 and considering necessary improvements and reinforcements evolved as per suggestions/recommendations of CEA's expert committee based on the experience of previous tower failures in the country.

iv. Stringing of conductors is done using conventional ACSR-Lapwing type conductors.

These conductors have been considered based on system requirements as these are most common type of conductors with proven technology having low cost & easy availability. The space between phase conductors is kept at approx. 13-14 meters and a minimum ground clearance of 18.0 meters should be maintained. Hexagonal bundle ACSR Lapwing Conductor (45/4.77 Aluminium and 7/3.18 mm steel) of overall diameter 38.16 mm shall be used per pole for ±800 KV HVDC line. The sub-conductor spacing will be 450 mm.

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- **Loss of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry**

The construction of transmission line inside the sanctuary area would not result in loss of agriculture and animal husbandry practices.

- **Displacement of Human Habitation**

Since there is no habitation effected due to construction of proposed transmission line the issue of displacement of human habitation does not arise.

- **Compensatory Afforestation**

POWERGRID WEST CNTRAL TRANSMISSION LIMITED assures to pay net present value NPV) of the forest land to be diverted for non-forest purpose (26.0947 ha.) for construction of ±800 kV HVDC Bipole KPS2-Nagpur transmission line, as per provisions and guidelines of MoEF&CC.

POWERGRID WEST CNTRAL TRANSMISSION LIMITED would also pay compensation towards deforestation / plantation to the concerned forest department as per the provisions and guidelines of the Indian Forest Conservation Act 1980 and subsequent amendment issued from time to time.

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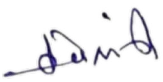
- **Biodiversity in Wild Ass Sanctury**

Wild Ass Sanctuary (WAS) is in the center of Little Rann of Kachchh (LRK) Landscape. The sanctuary was notified first in 1973 and included 4840.90 km^2 area of LRK. An area of 112.81 km^2 along the Greater Rann of Kachchh was further added through a second notification in 1978. These two notifications include mainly three types of areas: (i) the LRK (ii) the forest lands, and (iii) government wastelands of 108 surrounding villages of five districts. In total, the WAS extends in 4953.71 km2 area.

WAS is triangular in shape and most of the internal area of this triangle consists of flatter and saline desert- the LRK. Putting differently, the entire LRK is the part of WAS. In ecological terms, the WAS consists of three major entities- the saline desert i.e. LRK, the bets and the fringe areas. As described above, bets are slightly higher grounds interspersed in the vast matrix of Rann and mostly composed of sandy or rocky areas. There are 74 bets within the WAS. Many of these bets provide critical breeding habitat for highly threatened wild ass during the monsoon. They also offer good denning sites for many carnivores like wolf, striped hyena and Indian fox.

The fringe areas effectively form transitional zone between slightly elevated mainland and the saline desert area of Rann. Due to the 'edge' effects, fringe areas are quite diverse in vegetation and include long stretches of short, saline grasslands and dense thickets of *Prosopis juliflora*. The dense

thickets of *Prosopis juliflora* provide ideal shelter ground for wolf, jackal, blue bull and even the wild ass. The ground layer, dominated by saline- tolerant grass and herbaceous species like *Aeluropus lagopoides, Suaeda fruticosa, Cressa cretica* etc. provide high forage value for large number of wild herbivores including the wild asses. Therefore, in wildlife conservation parlance, the fringe areas function like a 'buffer' area of the WAS. Most importantly, fringe areas are the part of 'macro watershed' areas of many ephemeral rivers that drain their water into Rann.



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- **Mammals**

Like birds, mammals also occupy higher trophic levels in many ecosystems and respond quickly to the changes in their habitats therefore, serves as best indicators of the ecosystem health. Since the presence of mammalian species is low affecting probability of their sightings, in the study area, it was difficult to estimate their population using line transect method. More importantly, it was difficult to accommodate the sightings of nocturnal and diurnal animals in the study. Therefore, we prepared a qualitative check list of mammals based on their presence and absence using indirect evidence and signs such as footprints, dens, droppings, diggings, scrap marks, etc. in the project area.

We observed a total of 15 mammal species in the study area (Table- 1). The common mammalian species that were directly observed in the study area include Jackal, Indian Fox, Desert Fox, Jungle cat, Nilgai, Indian Wild Ass, Wild Boar, Chinkara, Grey Mongoose, Indian Hare and, small rodents like Five Striped Squirrel, gerbils etc. No endangered or Schedule-I species reported on the proposed alignment of the transmission line. However, Indian Wild Ass belongs to Schedule-I of WPA 1972 and reported as endangered by IUCN is present in the study area. Moreover, Chinkara and Indian Wolf, belong to Schedule-I which are listed as Least Concerned by IUCN. Indian Jackal, Jungle cat, Indian Fox, Common Mongoose belong to Schedule-II of IWPA 1972. Whereas Nilgai, Wildpig belong to Schedule-III. Rest of the species belong to Schedule-IV of WPA

Majority of the mammalian species recorded during the survey in the study area are present throughout semiarid, non-forested and non-protected landscapes especially in Kachchh and Patan districts of Gujarat. Of the 15species of mammals recorded during the study, 4 species were carnivore, 8 species were herbivore and 3 species were omnivore.

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Table-1: Mammalian fauna observed in the area

Sr. No	Common Name	Scientific Name	IUCN status	WPA (1972)	Diet
Family: Felidae					
1	Jungle Cat	*Felis chaus*	LC	Sche-II	carnivore
Family: Canidae					
2	Indian Fox	*Vulpes bengalensis*	LC	Sche-II	carnivore
3	Desert Fox	*Vulpes vulpes pusilla*	LC	Sche-I	carnivore
4	Jackal	*Canis aureus*	LC	Sche-II	Omnivore
5	Indian Wolf	*Canis lupus*	LC	Sche- I	carnivore
Family: Herpestidae					
6	Common Mongoose	*Herpestes edwardsii*	LC	Sche-IV	Omnivore
Family: Bovidae					
7	Blue Bull	*Boselaphus tragocamelus*	LC	Sche-III	Herbivore
8	Chinkara	*Gazella bennettii*	LC	Sche-I	Herbivore
Family: Equidae					
9	Indian wild ass	*Equus hemionus khur*	EN	Sche-I	Herbivore
Family: Suidae					
10	Wild Boar	*Sus scrofa*	LC	Sche-III	Omnivore
Family: Leporidae					
11	Indian Hare	*Lepus nigricollis*	LC	Sche-IV	Herbivore
Family: Sciuridae					
12	Five-striped Squirrel	*Funambulus pennantii*	LC	Sche-IV	Herbivore
Family: Muridae					
13	Indian Gerbil	*Tatera indica*	LC	Sche-IV	Herbivore
14	Desert Gerbil	***Meriones hurrianae***	LC	Sche-IV	Herbivore
15	Bandicoot Rat	*Bandicota indica*	LC	Sche-V	Herbivore

LC = Least Concerned, NT= Near Threatened, EN = Endangered, Sche = Schedule under Wildlife Protection Act.

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- **Indian Wild Ass (*Equus hemionus khur*)**

There are two species of Wild Asses found throughout Asia (*Equus hemionus khur* and *Equus kiang*). During the last century, the Indian Wild Ass (*Equus hemionus khur*) had a fairly wide distribution in the dry regions of NW of India and western Pakistan. They existed as far north as Jaislmar and Bikaner in Rajasthan and Sindh and Baluchistan in Pakistan (Gee, 1963). The Wild Asses were also found in areas adjoining the Great Rann on the Pakistan border (Roberts 1977).

It was observed that as the area under agricultural cultivation has increased, Wild Ass has become localized in this fringe area and to a certain extent dependent on crops (Shah, 1993 and present study).

During the present study, Wild Ass was recorded in the group size of 1-3 animals in this part of the study area. They were mainly observed along the fringes of the Rann and were mostly observed in open scrubland and Prosopis thickets.

Various birds and mammals reported in the area



Black-winged Kite



White-eyed Buzzard



Crested Lark



Ashy-crowned Sparrowlark

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Bluebull



Jackal



Wild Ass



Desert Fox

- **Wildlife movement corridors**

1. Wildlife corridor between Greater & Little Rann of Kachchh

The study area is located between two important and largest wildlife sanctuaries of India. These two sanctuaries together form a largest protected area tract of India. A narrow-neck region in the form of low-lying land provides vital ecological connectivity to the two important wildlife sanctuaries, i.e. the Greater Rann of Kachchh and the Little Rann of Kachchh. These two areas together are also declared as Kachchh Biosphere Reserve by MoEF&CC and UNESCO under Man and Biosphere Programme.

2. Bird Migration route

The baseline information suggests that a good diversity of birds exists in the project area. Rann of Kachchh region is an important stopover site, feeding site and breeding sites for several species of birds. More importantly these areas in post-monsoon period transform into large wetlands and provide plentiful food supply to thousands of migratory and resident birds. Because of this function of wetlands, Government of India has declared Little Rann of Kachchh as one of the wetlands of national importance.

Apart from this area being migration route of waterbirds and waders, our survey also suggests that the Great Rann of Kachchh and Little Rann of Kachchh are also important breeding sites of Greater and Lesser Flamingos. Important breeding sites for flamingos include, Kuda, Movana Bela, Flamingo city and Boru, in Great Rann of Kachchh area and Zinzuvada, Vachhachraj bet, and Purabcheria in Little Rann of Kachchh in Gujarat.

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➢ **Potential Impact Due to Project Intervention**

The construction phase would involve following activities.

- Construction of towers and stringing of lines requires clearing of vegetation.
- Movement of heavy vehicles for construction of power lines which include JCB, cranes, tractors and trucks etc.
- The movement of people increases due to the continuous presence of workers, contractors and technical staff during the construction phase.
- Total construction period (casting of foundation to stringing of conductors) is about 3 months causing increased disturbance along the alignment of power line.
- Digging of land and foundation casting causes temporary disturbances and modification in the land.
- Stringing of conductors results in temporary disturbance in agriculture and forest land.

➢ **General Mitigation Measures**

- POWERGRID WEST CENTRAL TRANSMISSION LTD. shall give special attention on the safety measures against accidental leakage of electricity, collapse of tower or breaking of wire etc, in those segments of the line which are passing through Wild Ass Sanctuary area.
- After the construction work is over, all the construction generated debris of cement, concrete, iron pieces and other waste materials (like plastics, cable etc) should be removed immediately from the sanctuary area.
- In the low-lying Rann of Kachchh area, transmission lines need to align as much perpendicular to river as possible and also need to cross from narrowest possible area of channel. The towers should be placed well out of any drainage lines and be above bank full levels to avoid flash flood related accidents. Apart from above, the following are restricted and banned activities.

A. Restricted Activities:

1. Construction activities shall be permitted only during daytime and no activity shall be allowed after sunset.
2. Movement of staff & vehicles shall be minimum to the extent possible even in area earmarked for movement.
3. Grading or clearing of vegetation where the mounds of dens/moles /holes occur shall not be permitted.
4. RoW space of 69 mts shall be utilized as far as possible for movement, transportation and other purposes of construction and maintenance.
5. Construction materials including earth, stone etc. should be strictly brought from outside

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of the sanctuary area only and no quarrying/removal of any materials from sanctuary area is allowed/permitted.

B. Banned activities:

1. Camping of people/workers.
2. Use of domestic animals.
3. Vehicle Parking, Vehicle maintenance like change of oil & grease and washing of vehicle/ equipment.
4. Dumping of waste materials- All the debris generated as a result of construction works including waste material shall be removed immediately and the area shall be brought to normal condition.
5. Cutting/removal of trees for use as fuel.
6. Hindrance/blocking of natural flow of water.
7. Creation/development of new roads/tracks.

➢ **Animal Passage Plan**

Since transmission lines are constructed aerially high above the ground possibility of obstruction to wild animal is quite remote. Further, the transmission line alignment does not encroach upon key wildlife habitat & forest the project is not expected to cause any net loss of species. All the plant species coming within the ground clearance route are very common to the area and more vigorously distributed throughout the wildlife sanctuary. However, in line with the animal passage plan suggested in WII's "Eco-friendly Measures to Mitigate Impacts of Linear Infrastructure on Wildlife", following measures are proposed to avoid any impact/ obstruction of wild animals.

- As per Indian Electricity rule, the minimum ground clearance for ±800kV HVDC Transmission line is 18 meters, which is sufficient for safe passage of animals.
- To prevent impact on avifauna. bird diverters to be installed on earth wire to make it visible to birds from long distances to prevent any possible collision of birds.
- Installation of Barbed wire/ spikes in tower to prevent possibility of electrocution due rubbing and climbing of wild animal.
- In addition to the above, felling of trees will be minimized to barest minimum. Trees below conductors will be felled and natural regeneration will be allowed in that area.
- During the construction period, the excavated pits shall be properly barricaded and fenced so as to prevent accidental falling of animals in the vicinity of the construction sites.
- No new passage for transportation of construction materials will be made. Existing approaches to be used to avoid any further disturbance to wildlife habitat.

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MANGEMENT PLAN FOR AREA BELOW TRANSMISSION LINE

A. NEED FOR THE MANAGEMENT PLAN BELOW TRANSMISSION LINE

Proposed ±800 kV Bipole HVDC KPS2-Nagpur Transmission line is starting from Khvda pooling substation-II to Nagpur substation and is being implemented under **"Transmission System for Evacuation of Power from potential renewable energy zone in Khavda area of Gujarat under Phase-V (8 GW): Part A"** through **Tariff Based Competitive Bidding** process.

The Total line length is 602.796 Kms in Gujarat state., out of which about 3.78 Kms is traversing through outer part of Wild Ass Sanctuary (WAS), which is unavoidable.

Total land required for proposed transmission line is about 4159.2924 ha in Gujarat state out of which land proposed for diversion from Wild Ass sanctuary is 26.0947 ha.

As per Revised guidelines for seeking recommendations of the Standing Committee of National Board for Wildlife for activities in protected areas issued by MoEFCC (F. No. 6-30/2019-WL, dated 13th December 2023), **"Management plan for the area below the transmission line"** needs to be prepared.

Since the line is proposed to involve 26.0947 ha of the Wild Ass Sanctuary and the instant proposal requires clearance from the Standing Committee of NBWL, **Management plan for area below the transmission line for 26.0947 ha.** has been prepared.

B. MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR AREA BELOW TRANSMISSION LINE PASSING THROUGH WILD ASS SANCTURAY:

a. SCOPE & OBJECTIVE OF THE MANAGEMENT PLAN

The present Management plan for area below the transmission line has been prepared for the 26.0947 ha of area falling in the WAS.

- To restore the disturbed & damaged vegetation dure to construction of transmission line in RoW falling in the WAS.

- To maintain vegetation (dwarf species preferably medicinal) below transmission line in RoW falling in the WAS, to avoid any electrical hazard.

b. APPROACH & METHODS FOR MANAGEMENT PLAN

The present management plan is developed based on the project details (transmission line configuration, ground clearance, clearance between tress and conductors etc.) and

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the existing vegetation, habitat conditions etc. The species and maintenance measures are prescribed in view of above- mentioned facts for the project and the biogeographic.

c. BASELINE VEGETATION STATUS OF THE AREA IN PROPOSED ROW

The proposed route falls in the Eastern Kutch region, and around /along the boundary of Sanctuary area. The WAS areas have typical native and invasive floral assemblages including dwarf thorny species such as Salvadora, Suaeda, Prosopis juliflora, Prospos cineraria, Ziziphus sps. Capparis, Acacia sps.,etc. As per the forest classification of Champion and Seth (1968), forest of Kutch are classified under the "Northern Tropical Thorn Forest" Details of the existing habitat type and vegetation community for each of the sections of Wiid ass sanctuary is provided in the Table-a.

Table-a Details of existing habitat type and vegetation community in WAS land parcels falling on the transmission line alignment.

S. No.	Village	Length (m)	Area(ha.)	Habitat Type	Vegetation community
1	Vondh	1.5846	10.9338	Open saline land with sparse scrubland	Dominated with Prosopis juliflora, Capparis, decidua, Acacia, short grasses
2	Amaliyara	0.3152	2.1752		
3	Jangi	0.6301	4.3477		
4	Vandhiya	1.2519	8.6380		

d. PROPOSED RESTORATION IN ROW

The RoW area to be diverted from WAS requires to be restored post-construction of the proposed transmission line. The restoration activities shall include plantation of native dwarf species in RoW falling in sanctuary areas. The species to be planted shall be carefully selected using transmission line configuration and habitat characteristics as per methods prescribed by Mishra (2023) as following.

e. PLANTATION SPECIES HEIGHT

The proposed transmission line is having ground clearance of 18.0 meters at midspan. As per the recent Handbook issued by MoEFCC on 29.12.23, for ±800 kV transmission lines, minimum clearance to be maintained between conductor & trees is 9.0 meters.

Therefore, the height of the vegetation/Species proposed for restoration under transmission line could be ideally less than 9.0 meters from the ground. However, keeping in mind the characteristics of landscape i.e., waterlogging, high-wild area etc. the dwarf species up to maximum 5 – 6-meter height are considered for plantation in WAS area falling in the RoW of transmission line to avoid any electrical hazard.

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f. SPECIES PRESCRIBED FOR ROW RESTORATION

As per prevailing guideline, plantation of native/local dwarf species shall be carried out for restoration of the RoW below transmission line. Since there are variation in the habitat type due to salinity gradients on the entire length of proposed transmission line, each section of the area is prescribed different species for restoration of the area as mentioned in the table. As per Mishra 2023, total 35 rows of plants with maximum height of 6.0 meters at 2*2 meters could be planted in the RoW. In view of the available plant height limit and the habitat/soil condition in the project area, the following two groups of species are prescribed for restoration below the transmission line (Table-b, Table-c).

Table-b: Types of species prescribed for restoration is saline and non-saline habituated on RoW.

S. No.	Scientific Name	Local Name	Height (Mtrs)	Prescribed area
1	Commiphora wightii	Guhal	3-4	Group-1 Species for non-Saline Area
2	Capparis decidua	Kerda	4-5	
3	Cassia auriculata	Aaval	1-.1.5	
4	Balanites aegyptiaca	Ingoria	2-3	
5	Acacia Senegal	Gorad	2-3	
6	Acacia jacquemontii	Hermo	1.5-4.5	
7	Suaeda fruticose	Unt Morad	1-2	Group-2 Species for Saline Area

Table-b: Details of prescribed plant species for restoration of RoW in WLS area.

S No.	Village	Tehsil	Division	Length (m)	Area (ha.)	Vegetation community
1	Vondh	Bhachau	Dhrangadhra	1.5846	10.9338	Group 1&2 Species
2	Amaliyara	Bhachau		0.3152	2.1752	Group 1&2 Species
3	Jangi	Bhachau		0.6301	4.3477	Group 1&2 Species
4	Vandhiya	Bhachau		1.2519	8.6380	Group 1&2 Species
	Total			3.7818	26.0947	

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g. IMPLEMENTING AGENCY & PERIOD

The plan is prepared for 10 years including 7-year maintenance for restoration activities post-construction period during the operational phase of transmission line. Since this plan is prepared for RoW area of Transmission line falling in Wild Ass sanctuary area, it would be implemented by the concerned Wildlife division. The payment for same shall be deposited by the User Agency as per the direction pf the concerned Wildlife authorities.

h. COST OF DWARF SPECIES PLANTION BELOW TRANSMISSION LINE IN WILD ASS SANCTUARY

The cost of plantation of dwarf species below transmission line in Wild Ass Sanctuary shall be deposited the user agency as per directions of the concerned Wildlife authorities.

i. MAINTENANCE OF THE TRANMISION LINE

The User Agency has applied for diversion of non-forest land in Wild Ass Sanctuary and the User Agency shall continue to operate in this area for regular maintenance, operation, monitoring purpose as per conditions stipulated in the of respective statutory clearances. User agency would ensure that there are no additional impacts on the restored areas during regular operation and maintenance activity.

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