

**Deendayal Port Authority
(Erstwhile :Deendayal Port Trust)**

Tel(O) : (02836) 220038,
Fax : (02836) 220050
E - Mail : kptdesignsection@gmail.com
kptemc@gmail.com
Website: www.deendayalport.gov.in



Office of the Dy.CE & EMC (i/c),
ANNEX, Administrative Office
Gandhidham - Kutch
Pin - 370 201.

ISO 9001 - 2015 &
ISO 14001 - 2015 Certified Port

CN/WK/1600 - A/ (EC & CRZ Clearance onwards - Muldwarka) 84

Dated: 05/07/2024

To,
The Deputy Director General of Forests (C),
Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change,
Integrated Regional Office,
Gandhinagar, A wing-407 & 409,
Aranya Bhavan Near CH-3 Circle,
Sector 10 A, Gandhinagar -382010
Email: iro.gandhingr-mefcc@gov.in

Sub: Development of Setting up of RoRo/RoPax Facility at, Muldwarka, Gujarat, by Deendayal Port Authority at Survey No. 74/3 for Onshore area -6 Ha, Muldwarka, Kodinar, Gir Somnath. (Offshore Facility: 320m waterfront & Onshore Facility: 6Ha. Area Development) - **Pointwise Compliances of the conditions stipulated in the EC&CRZ Clearance and Monitoring Report in Datasheet req.**

(EC Identification No. EC23B033GJ179470 and Proposal No. SIA/GJ/NCP/66680/2021)

Ref.: EC & CRZ Clearance accorded by the SEIAA, Gujarat vide letter no. SEIAA/GUJ/EC&CRZ/7(e)/1710/2023 dated 30/12/2023.

Sir,

It is requested to kindly refer above cited reference for the said subject.

In this regard, it is to state that, the SEIAA, Gujarat vide letter no. SEIAA/GUJ/EC&CRZ/7(e)/1710/2023 dated 30/12/2023 **(Copy - Annexure 1)** has accorded Environmental and CRZ Clearance for the subject proposal of Deendayal Port Authority provisionally for six-month duration subject to the compliance in stipulated time period of the certain conditions (marked as dark in EC & CRZ Clearance- Specific condition no. 1,4,10 & 11).

Therefore, DPA vide communication no. CN/WK/1600- A/ (EC & CRZ Clearance onwards -Muldwarka)/29 dated 27/2/2024 **(Copy attached - Annexure 2)** has submitted requisite compliances of the specific conditions no. 1,4,10 & 11 to the SEIAA, Gujarat within stipulated time period mentioned in the EC & CRZ Clearance, for information & consideration. Further, in the said compliances submitted, it was incorporated that, DPA will also submit six-monthly compliance report of all stipulated conditions in the EC & CRZ Clearance dated 30/12/2023, regularly, as per prescribed time period.

Accordingly, please find enclosed herewith compliance report of stipulated conditions mentioned in the EC & CRZ Clearance granted by the SEIAA, Gujarat dated 30/12/2023 **(Annexure 3)** & Monitoring Report in Data Sheet **(Annexure 4)**, for kind information and record please.

.....Cont.....

Further, as per the MoEF&CC, Notification S.O.5845 (E) dated 26.11.2018, stated that "In the said notification, in paragraph 10, in sub-paragraph (ii), for the words "hard and soft copies" the words "soft copy" shall be substituted". Accordingly, we are submitting herewith soft copy of the same through e-mail in ID: iro.gandhingr-mefcc@gov.in.

This has the approval of Chief Engineer, Deendayal Port Authority.

Yours faithfully,

Encl.: As above


Dy. Chief Engineer & EMC(I/c)
Deendayal Port Authority

Copy along with point wise compliance of stipulated conditions, to:

1. The Member Secretary,
State Level Environment Impact Assessment Authority, Gujarat,
Office: Gujarat Pollution Control Board, "Paryavaran Bhavan"
Sector-10 A, Gandhinagar-382010.
E-mail : msseiaagj@gmail.com, seiaaguj@yahoo.com.
2. Shri Prasoon Gargava,
Scientist E & Regional Director,
Central Pollution Control Board,
Parivesh Bhawan,
Opp. VMC Ward Office No.10, Subhanpura,
Vadodara - 390 023.
Email Id : prasoon.cpcb@nic.in
3. The Unit Head, Kachchh,
Gujarat Pollution Control Board,
Paryavaran Bhavan,
Sector 10A,
Gandhinagar- 382 010.
Email : uh-gpcb-juna@gujarat.gov.in
4. Shri M. R. Macwana,
The Regional Officer,
Gujarat Pollution Control Board,
Pankaj Bungalow, Opp. St Anns Church,
Station road, Junagadh-362001
Email Id : ro-gpcb-juna@gujarat.gov.in

Annexure -1



Government of India
Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
(Issued by the State Environment Impact Assessment
Authority(SEIAA), Gujarat)

To,

The Chief Engineer
DEENDAYAL PORT TRUST
A.O.Building ,Annex, P.O.Box No. 50 , Gandhidham- Kutch -370201

Subject: Grant of Environmental Clearance (EC) to the proposed Project Activity under the provision of EIA Notification 2006-regarding

Sir/Madam,

This is in reference to your application for Environmental Clearance (EC) in respect of project submitted to the SEIAA vide proposal number SIA/GJ/NCP/66680/2021 dated 14 May 2022. The particulars of the environmental clearance granted to the project are as below.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. EC Identification No. | EC23B033GJ179470 |
| 2. File No. | SIA/GJ/90705/2022 |
| 3. Project Type | New |
| 4. Category | B1 |
| 5. Project/Activity including Schedule No. | 7(e) Ports, Harbours |
| 6. Name of Project | Setting up of RoRo/RoPax Facility at, Muldwarka Port, Gujarat |
| 7. Name of Company/Organization | DEENDAYAL PORT TRUST |
| 8. Location of Project | Gujarat |
| 9. TOR Date | 17 Nov 2021 |

The project details along with terms and conditions are appended herewith from page no 2 onwards.

Date: 30/12/2023

(e-signed)
Asav P. Gadhvi
Member Secretary
SEIAA - (Gujarat)

Note: A valid environmental clearance shall be one that has EC identification number & E-Sign generated from PARIVESH. Please quote identification number in all future correspondence.

This is a computer generated cover page.

PARIVESH

(Pro-Active and Responsive Facilitation by Interactive,
and Virtuous Environmental Single-Window Hub)





No. SEIAA/GUJ/EC&CRZ/7(e)/ 1710 /2023

Date: 30 DEC 2023 By: R P A D Time Limit

Sub: Environment & CRZ Clearance for the development of Setting up of RoRo/RoPax Facility at, Muldwarka Port, Gujarat at Survey No. 74/3 for Onshore area -6 Ha, Muldwarka, Kodinar, Gir Somnath. In Category 7(e) of Schedule annexed with EIA Notification dated 14/09/2006 and CRZ Notification, 2011.

Ref: Your Proposal No. SIA/GJ/NCP/66680/2021.

Dear Sir,

This has reference to your application along with final EIA report dated 04/05/2022 submitted to SEIAA, seeking Environmental Clearance under Environment Impact Assessment Notification, 2006 as well as application for CRZ clearance along with Form-I dated 06/06/2022 seeking CRZ clearance submitted to the Gujarat Coastal Zone Management Authority (Forests & Environment Department -F&ED), Gujarat.

The proposal is for Environmental & CRZ Clearance for Setting up of RoRo/RoPax Facility at, Muldwarka Port, Gujarat at Survey No. 74/3 for Onshore area -6 Ha, Muldwarka, Kodinar, Gir Somnath facility for berthing of vessel capacity of 2,000 DWT to 10,000 DWT . As the cargo handling capacity/port / harbour capacity of the Jetty is < 5 million TPA, the project falls in B category of the project / activity no. 7(e) in the schedule of the EIA Notification, 2006.

The project activity is covered in 7(e) and is of 'B' Category. Public consultation is not applicable as per the paragraph 7(i) III (i) (b) of the Environment Impact Assessment Notification-2006.

The SEAC, Gujarat vide their letter dated 24/11/2023 had recommended to the SEIAA, Gujarat, to grant the Environment Clearance for the above-mentioned project based on its meeting held on 18/08/2023. The Forest and Environment Department had also vide their letter dated 26/10/2023 had recommended to the SEIAA, Gujarat, to grant the CRZ Clearance for the above-mentioned project. The proposal was considered by SEIAA, Gujarat in its meeting held on 15/12/2023 at Gandhinagar. After careful consideration, the SEIAA hereby accords Environmental & CRZ Clearance provisionally for six month duration to above project under the provisions of EIA Notification dated 14th September, 2006 & CRZ Notification, 2011 subject to the compliance in stipulated time period of the following conditions

A. CONDITIONS :

A. 1 SPECIFIC CONDITION :

1. PP shall submit approved Revised wildlife / lion conservation plan from competent authority within six Month time period & submit copy to this office.
2. PP shall strictly adhere to all conditions of CRZ Clearance issued by GCZMA vide order no. ENV-T-2022-63-T dated 20.05.2023.
3. Construction debris generated during the construction phase shall not be disposed into creek, sea, estuary or into the CRZ areas, in any case. Construction debris shall be disposed as per provisions of construction and demolition waste management rules 2016 etc.
4. PP shall not carry out any parking activities including construction in CRZ IA area as per provisions of CRZ Notification 2011

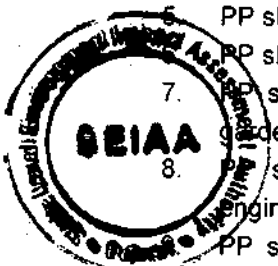
PP shall carry out gardening area of 33 % in premises.

PP shall submit shoreline management plan.

PP shall provide STP of 22 KLD capacity in premises & treated domestic wastewater will be used for gardening & green belt development in premises.

PP shall dispose off dredge material quantity (300,000 m3) as identified by Department of ocean engineering in IIT, Madras.

PP shall provide budget allocation of Rs. 1crore for conservation activities to conserve for schedule- I



species.

10. **Proponent shall submit the certificate of no fatality in sea turtle area and also approval of Forest department on turtle conservation plan.**
11. **PP shall obtain permission from forest department on revised conservation plan of 30.6.2023**
12. Authorized end-users shall have permissions from the concerned authorities under the rule-9 of the Hazardous and other wastes (Management and transboundary movement) Rules 2016.
13. Stream Segregation during drilling and testing activities should be adopted to separate oil and water
14. The Environmental and CRZ Clearance to the project is primarily under provisions of EIA Notification, 2006 and CRZ Notification, 2011. It does not tantamount to approvals/consent/permissions etc required to be obtained under any other Act/Rule/regulation. The Project Proponent is under obligation to obtain approvals /clearances under any other Acts/ Regulations or Statutes as applicable to the project.
15. The project proponent shall abide by all the commitments and recommendations made in the Form-II, EIA and EMP report and also that have been made during their presentation to EAC.
16. Construction activity shall be carried out strictly according to the provisions of the CRZ Notification, 2011. No construction works other than those permitted in Coastal Regulation Zone Notification shall be carried out in Coastal Regulation Zone area. Proponent shall obtain the CRZ Clearance for their project.
17. The Project proponent shall ensure that no creeks or rivers are blocked due to any activities at the project site and free flow of water is maintained. Creek water monitoring program shall be implemented during the construction phase.
18. Dredging shall not be carried out during the fish breeding season. Dredging, etc. shall be carried out in confined manner to reduce the impacts on marine environment. As committed, Silt curtains shall be used to minimize spreading of silt plume during dredging operation. Turbidity should be monitored during the dredging using online monitoring system. No removal of silt curtain unless baseline values are achieved.
19. Maintenance dredging provided, the dredged material shall be disposed within port limits.
20. Wherever possible, dredged material shall be used for bank nourishment. With the enhanced quantities, the impact of dumping on the estuarine environment should be monitored and necessary measures shall be taken on priority basis if any adverse impact is observed.
21. An independent monitoring be carried out by any Government Agency/Institute to evaluate the impact during dredging. Impact of dredged material on estuarine environment along with shore line changes should be monitored by the PP and necessary mitigation measures be taken in case any adverse impact is observed. The details shall be submitted along with the six-monthly monitoring report.
22. Marine ecological monitoring and its mitigation measures for protection of phytoplankton, zooplankton, macrobenthos, estuaries, sea-grass, algae, sea weeds, Crustaceans, Fishes, coral reefs and mangroves etc. as given in the EIA-EMP Report shall be complied with in letter and spirit.
23. Domestic wastewater generated shall be sent to Septic Tanks equipped with Soak Pits. Wastewater generated from terminal buildings shall be treated and used for green cover development only.
24. Mangroves conservation and management plan to be prepared in consultation with State Forest department and approved plan shall be implemented.
25. A continuous monitoring programme covering all the seasons on various aspects of the estuarine, coastal and marine environs including intertidal and sub-tidal marine flora and fauna with focus on sea turtles, corals and sea grass (if any) need to be undertaken by reputed universities available in the State or by entrusting to the National Institutes/renowned Universities/accredited Consultant with rich experiences in marine science aspects. The monitoring should cover various physico-chemical parameters along with PHC coupled with biological indices such as microbes, plankton, benthos and fishes on a periodic basis during construction and operation phase of the project. Any deviations in the parameters shall be given adequate care with suitable measures to conserve the marine environment and its resources. Adequate funds be allocated for the same.
26. Continuous online monitoring of air and water covering the total area shall be carried out and the compliance report of the same shall be submitted along with the 6 monthly compliance reports.
27. The actions shall be in accordance with proposed landscape planning concepts to minimize major landscape changes. The change in land use pattern shall be limited to the proposed port limits and be carried out in such a way as to ensure proper drainage by providing surface drainage systems including storm water network.

28. All the mitigation measures submitted in the EIA report shall be prepared in a matrix format and the compliance for each mitigation plan along with half yearly compliance report.

B. STANDARD CONDITIONS:

B. 1 AIR QUALITY MONITORING AND PRESERVATION:

29. The project proponent shall install system to carryout Ambient Air Quality monitoring for common/criterion parameters relevant to the main pollutants released (e.g. PM10 and PM2.5 in reference to PM emission, and SO2 and NOx in reference to SO2 and NOx emissions) within and outside the project area at least at four locations (one within and three outside the plant area at an angle of 120°each), covering upwind and downwind directions.
30. Appropriate Air Pollution Control (APC) system shall be provided for all the dust generating points including fugitive dust from all vulnerable sources, so as to comply prescribed emission standards.
31. Shrouding shall be carried out in the work site enclosing the dock/proposed facility area. This will act as dust curtain as well achieving zero dust discharge from the site. These curtain or shroud will be immensely effective in restricting disturbance from wind in affecting the dry dock operations, preventing waste dispersion, improving working conditions through provision of shade for the workers.
32. Dust collectors shall be deployed in all areas where blasting (surface cleaning) and painting operations are to be carried out, supplemented by stacks for effective dispersion.
33. The Vessels shall comply the emission norms prescribed from time to time.
34. Diesel power generating sets proposed as source of backup power should be of enclosed type and conform to rules made under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. The height of stack of DG sets should be equal to the height needed for the combined capacity of all proposed DG sets. Use of low sulphur diesel. The location of the DG sets may be decided with in consultation with State Pollution Control Board.
35. A detailed traffic management and traffic decongestion plan shall be drawn up to ensure that the current level of service of the roads within a 05 kms radius of the project is maintained and improved upon after the implementation of the project. This plan should be based on cumulative impact of all development and increased habitation being carried out or proposed to be carried out by the project or other agencies in this 05 Kms radius of the site in different scenarios of space and time and the traffic management plan shall be duly validated and certified by the State Urban Development department and the P.W.D./ competent authority for road augmentation and shall also have their consent to the implementation of components of the plan which involve the participation of these departments.

B. 2 WATER QUALITY MONITORING AND PRESERVATION:

36. The Project proponent shall ensure that no creeks or rivers are blocked due to any activities at the project site and free flow of water is maintained.
37. Appropriate measures must be taken while undertaking digging activities to avoid any likely degradation of water quality. Silt curtains shall be used to contain the spreading of suspended sediment during dredging within the dredging area.
38. No ships docking at the proposed project site will discharge its on-board waste water untreated in to the estuary/ channel. All such wastewater load will be diverted to the proposed Effluent Treatment Plant of the project site.
39. Measures should be taken to contain, control and recover the accidental spills of fuel and cargo handle if any.
40. The project proponents will draw up and implement a plan for the management of temperature differences between intake waters and discharge waters.
41. Spillage of fuel / engine oil and lubricants from the construction site are a source of organic pollution which impacts marine life. This shall be prevented by suitable precautions and also by providing necessary mechanisms to trap the spillage.
42. Total fresh water use shall not exceed the proposed requirement as provided in the project details. Prior permission from competent authority shall be obtained for use of fresh water.
43. Sewage Treatment Plant shall be provided to treat the wastewater generated from the project. Treated water shall be reused for horticulture, flushing, backwash, HVAC purposes and dust suppression.
44. A certificate from the competent authority for discharging treated effluent/ untreated effluents into the Public sewer/ disposal/drainage systems along with the final disposal point should be obtained.

45. No diversion of the natural course of the river shall be made without prior permission from the Ministry of Water resources.
46. All the erosion control measures shall be taken at water front facilities. Earth protection work shall be carried out to avoid erosion of soil from the shoreline/boundary line from the land area into the marine water body.

B.3 NOISE MONITORING AND PREVENTION:

47. Noise level survey shall be carried as per the prescribed guidelines and report in this regard shall be submitted as a part of six-monthly compliance report.
48. Noise from vehicles, power machinery and equipment on-site should not exceed the prescribed limit. Equipment should be regularly serviced. Attention should also be given to muffler maintenance and enclosure of noisy equipments.
49. Acoustic enclosures for DG sets, noise barriers for ground-run bays, ear plugs for operating personnel shall be implemented as mitigation measures for noise impact due to ground sources.
50. The ambient noise levels should conform to the standards prescribed under E(P)A Rules, 1986 viz. 75 dB(A) during day time and 70 dB(A) during night time.

B.4 ENERGY CONSERVATION MEASURES:

51. Provide solar power generation on roof tops of buildings, for solar light system for all common areas, street lights, parking around project area and maintain the same regularly;
52. Provide LED lights in their offices and residential areas.

B.5 WASTE MANAGEMENT:

53. Dredged material shall be disposed safely in the designated areas. Shoreline should not be disturbed due to dumping. Periodical study on shore line changes shall be conducted and mitigation carried out, if necessary. The details shall be submitted along with the six monthly monitoring reports.
54. Necessary arrangements for the treatment of the effluents and solid wastes must be made and it must be ensured that they conform to the standards laid down by the competent authorities including the Central or State Pollution Control Board and under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.
55. The solid wastes shall be managed and disposed as per the norms of the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016.
56. Any wastes from construction and demolition activities related thereto shall be managed so as to strictly conform to the Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules, 2016.
57. A certificate from the competent authority handling municipal solid wastes should be obtained, indicating the existing civic capacities of handling and their adequacy to cater to the M.S.W. generated from project.
58. Used CFLs and TFLs should be properly collected and disposed off/sent for recycling as per the prevailing guidelines/ rules of the regulatory authority to avoid mercury contamination.
59. Oil spill contingency plan shall be prepared and part of DMP to tackle emergencies. The equipment and recovery of oil from a spill would be assessed. Guidelines given in MARPOL and Shipping Acts for oil spill management would be followed. Mechanism for integration of terminals oil contingency plan with the overall area contingency plan under the co-ordination of Coast should be covered.

B.6 GREEN BELT:

60. Green belt shall be developed in area as provided in project details with a native tree species in accordance with CPCB guidelines. The greenbelt shall inter alia cover the entire periphery of the plant.
61. Top soil shall be separately stored and used in the development of green belt.

B.7 MARINE ECOLOGY:

62. Dredging shall not be carried out during the fish breeding and spawning seasons.
63. Dredging, etc shall be carried out in the confined manner to reduce the impacts on marine environment.
64. The dredging schedule shall be so planned that the turbidity developed is dispersed soon enough to prevent any stress on the fish population.
65. While carrying out dredging, an independent monitoring shall be carried out through a Government Agency/Institute to assess the impact and necessary measures shall be taken on priority basis if any adverse impact is observed.
66. A detailed marine biodiversity management plan shall be prepared through the NIO or any other institute of repute on marine, brackish water and fresh water ecology and biodiversity and submitted to and implemented to the satisfaction of the State Biodiversity Board and the CRZ authority. The report shall be

based on a study of the impact of the project activities on the intertidal biotopes, corals and coral communities, molluscs, sea grasses, sea weeds, sub-tidal habitats, fishes, other marine and aquatic micro, macro and mega flora and fauna including benthos, plankton, turtles, birds etc. as also the productivity. The data collection and impact assessment shall be as per standards survey methods and include underwater photography.

67. Marine ecology shall be monitored regularly also in terms of sea weeds, sea grasses, mudflats, sand dunes, fisheries, echinoderms, shrimps, turtles, corals, coastal vegetation, mangroves and other marine biodiversity components including all micro, macro and mega floral and faunal components of marine biodiversity.
68. The project proponent shall ensure that water traffic does not impact the aquatic wildlife sanctuaries that fall along the stretch of the river.

B.8 HUMAN/WORKERS HEALTH ISSUES:

69. The work space shall be maintained as per international standards for occupational health and safety with provision of fresh air respirators, blowers, and fans to prevent any accumulation and inhalation of undesirable levels of pollutants including VOCs.
70. Workers shall be strictly enforced to wear personal protective equipments like dust mask, ear muffs or ear plugs, whenever and wherever necessary/ required. Special visco-elastic gloves will be used by labour exposed to hazards from vibration.
71. In case of repair of any old vessels, excessive care shall be taken while handling Asbestos & Freon gas. Besides, fully enclosed covering should be provided for the temporary storage of asbestos materials at site before disposal to CTSDF.
72. Safety training shall be given to all workers specific to their work area and every worker and employee will be engaged in fire hazard awareness training and mock drills which will be conducted regularly. All standard safety and occupational hazard measures shall be implemented and monitored by the concerned officials to prevent the occurrence of untoward incidents/ accidents.
Emergency preparedness plan based on the Hazard identification and Risk Assessment (HIRA) and Disaster Management Plan shall be implemented.
74. Provision shall be made for the housing of construction labour within the site with all necessary infrastructure and facilities such as fuel for cooking, mobile toilets, mobile STP, safe drinking water, medical health care, crèche etc. The housing may be in the form of temporary structures to be removed after the completion of the project.
75. Occupational health surveillance of the workers shall be done on a regular basis.

B.9 OTHER CONDITIONS:

76. The project proponent shall prepare a Site-Specific Conservation Plan & Wildlife Management Plan and approved by the Chief Wildlife Warden. The recommendations of the approved Site-Specific Conservation Plan / Wildlife Management Plan shall be implemented in consultation with the State Forest Department. The implementation report shall be furnished along with the six-monthly compliance report (incase of the presence of schedule-I species in the study area).
77. The project proponent shall obtain the necessary permission from the Central Ground Water Authority, in case of drawl of ground water / from the competent authority concerned in case of drawl of surface water required for the project.
78. All excavation related dewatering shall be as duly authorized by the CGWA. A NOC from the CGWA shall be obtained for all dewatering and ground water abstraction
79. A certificate of adequacy of available power from the agency supplying power to the project along with the load allowed for the project should be obtained.
80. All other statutory clearances such as the approvals for storage of diesel / fuel from Chief Controller of Explosives, Fire Department, Coast Guard, Civil Aviation Department shall be obtained, as applicable by project proponents from the respective competent authorities.
81. The company shall have a well laid down environmental policy duly approved by the Board of Directors. The environmental policy should prescribe for standard operating procedures to have proper checks and balances and to bring into focus any infringements/deviation/violation of the environmental / forest /wildlife norms/ conditions. The company shall have defined system of reporting infringements / deviation / violation of the environmental / forest / wildlife norms / conditions and / or shareholders / stake

- holders. The copy of the board resolution in this regard shall be submitted as a part of six-monthly report.
82. A separate Environmental Cell both at the project and company head quarter level, with qualified personnel shall be set up under the control of senior Executive, who will directly report to the head of the organization.
83. Action plan for implementing EMP and environmental conditions along with responsibility matrix of the company shall be prepared and shall be duly approved by competent authority. The year wise funds earmarked for environmental protection measures shall be kept in separate account and not to be diverted for any other purpose. Year wise progress of implementation of action plan shall be reported to the Ministry/Regional Office along with the Six Monthly Compliance Report.
84. Self environmental audit shall be conducted annually. Every three years third party environmental audit shall be carried out.

C. COMPLIANCE OF ENVIRONMENT CLEARANCE /REPORTING/ ADMINISTRATION / APPEAL:

85. Project proponent shall inform to all the concerned authorities including Municipal Corporation and District Collector and shall also give wide publicity through advertisement in minimum two local newspapers within seven days, about the Environment Clearance order accorded.
86. Project proponent shall appoint a key person in the organization who shall be responsible for compliance of above condition fully on behalf of the proponent. It will not mean that appointing a key person will exempt the project proponent from the responsibility of compliance. Any change in key person shall immediately be informed to SEIAA and all concerned authorities.
87. Designated key person shall submit six monthly compliance report to SEIAA/SEAC, MOEF&CC, GPCB and Nodal Department of the Government.
88. The Nodal Department or any authority or officer authorized by MOEF&CC/SEIAA can inspect the site of the project and all the facilities, for verification of compliances of environment clearance conditions.
89. In case of violation reported upon, the project proponent shall be responsible for all the legal actions as per Environment Protection Act, 1986 including SEIAA may cancel, withdraw or keep in abeyance, the Environment Clearance accorded.
90. Any person including the project proponent affected by this Environment Clearance order may file appeal to Honorable National Green Tribunal West Zone branch, Pune, preferably within a period of thirty days from the date of issue of Environment Clearance as prescribe under section 16 of National Green Tribunal Act 2010.
91. All complaints and public grievance or representations may be addressed to SEIAA/SEAC in the email addresses (a) msseiaagj@gmail.com& (b) seacgujarat@gmail.com

With regards,
Yours sincerely,


(ASAV P. GADHVI)
Member Secretary



Issued to:
Suresh Patil
Chief Engineer
A.O.Building ,Annex, P.O.Box No. 50 , Gandhidham- Kutch,
Gandhidham,kutch,Gujarat-370201

Annexure -2

Deendayal Port Authority (Erstwhile :Deendayal Port Trust)

Tel(O) : (02836) 220038,
Fax : (02836) 233192
E - Mail : kptdesignsection@gmail.com
kptemc@gmail.com
Website: www.deendayalport.gov.in



Office of the SE (PL) & EMC (i/c),
ANNEX, Administrative Office
Gandhidham - Kutch
Pin - 370 201.

ISO 9001 - 2015 &
ISO 14001 - 2015 Certified Port

CN/WK/1600 - A/ (EC & CRZ Clearance onwards - Muldwarka)/29

Dated: 27/02/2024

To,
The Member Secretary,
State Level Environment Impact Assessment Authority, Gujarat,
Office: Gujarat Pollution Control Board, "ParyavaranBhavan"
Sector-10 A, Gandhinagar-382010.
E-mail : msseiaagj@gmail.com, seiaaguj@yahoo.com.

Sub: Development of Setting up of RoRo/RoPax Facility at, Muldwarka, Gujarat, by Deendayal Port Authority at Survey No. 74/3 for Onshore area -6 Ha, Muldwarka, Kodinar, Gir Somnath. (Offshore Facility: 320m waterfront & Onshore Facility: 6Ha. Area Development) - **Environmental & CRZ Clearance - Submission of compliance w.r.t. specific conditions reg.**

(EC Identification No. EC23B033GJ179470 and Proposal No. SIA/GJ/NCP/66680/2021)

Ref.: EC & CRZ Clearance accorded by the SEIAA, Gujarat vide letter no. SEIAA/GUJ/EC&CRZ/7(e)/1710/2023 dated 30/12/2023.

Sir,

At the outset, Deendayal Port Authority would like to convey gratitude towards the EC & CRZ Clearance dated 30/12/2023 accorded by the SEIAA, Gujarat provisionally for six-month duration to above project subject to the compliance in stipulated time period of the certain specific conditions mentioned therein.

Accordingly, Deendayal Port Authority has complied with the said certain specific conditions (**specific condition no. 1,4,10 & 11 of EC & CRZ Clearance** - to be complied within six-month time period), as per details mentioned at **Annexure 1**.

In view of the above, the work of "Development of Ro-Ro/Ro-Pax Facility at Muldwarka" is being undertaken by DPA, considering all stipulated conditions mentioned in the EC & CRZ Clearance dated 30/12/2023. In this regard, DPA will also submit six-monthly compliance report of all stipulated conditions in the EC & CRZ Clearance dated 30/12/2023, regularly, as per prescribed time period.

This is for kind information & consideration, please.

Thanking You.

Yours faithfully,

SE (PL) & EMC (I/c)
Deendayal Port Authority

Annexure -1

:Annexure 1:

Sr. No.	Relevant Condition of EC & CRZ Clearance dated 30/12/2023	DPA Compliance
1	<p>Specific Condition No. 1: PP shall submit approved Revised Wildlife/Lion conservation plan from competent authority within six Month time period & submit copy to this office.</p> <p>&</p> <p>Specific Condition No. 11: PP shall obtain permission from forest department on revised conservation plan of 30.6.2023.</p>	<p>The Chief Wildlife Warden, Gujarat State, Gandhinagar vide letter no. WLP/32/C/TE-2/511-513/2024-25 dated 24/1/2024 has accorded approval to the Conservation Plan (revised) (Sea Turtle, Indian Peafowl & Asiatic Lion) submitted by DPA for the project of "Setting up of Ro-Ro/Ro-Pax Facility at Muldwarka, Gujarat", vide letter dated 2/8/2023 to the Dy.CF, Gir (West Division), Junagadh. A copy of the said approval of the Chief Wildlife Warden dated 24/1/2024 along with conservation plan submitted is attached herewith as Annexure A, for kind consideration, please.</p>
2	<p>Specific Condition No. 4: PP shall not carry out any parking activities including construction in CRZ IA area as per provisions of CRZ Notification 2011.</p>	<p>A copy of undertaking in this regard already submitted to the GCZMA at the time of obtaining CRZ Recommendation is attached herewith as Annexure B, for ready reference.</p> <p>Further, a copy of revised planning of onshore parking facility (after excluding CRZ 1 A area), which had already been submitted to the GCZMA at the time of obtaining CRZ Recommendation, is attached herewith as Annexure C.</p>
3	<p>Specific Condition No. 10: Proponent shall submit the certificate of no fatality in sea turtle area and also approval of Forest department on turtle conservation plan.</p>	<p>A copy of certificate regarding no fatality in sea turtle area already submitted to the SEAC vide communication dated 1/11/2023 (In compliance of SEIAA observation in its meeting held on 16/10/2023) is attached herewith as Annexure D. Further, it is also assured that; due care will be taken to avoid any fatality in sea turtle area, during construction & operation phase of the proposed Ro-Ro/Ro-Pax Facility.</p> <p>It is also submitted that, the Chief Wildlife Warden, Gujarat State, Gandhinagar vide letter no. WLP/32/C/TE-2/511-513/2024-25 dated 24/1/2024 has accorded approval to the Conservation Plan (revised) (Sea Turtle, Indian Peafowl & Asiatic Lion) submitted by DPA for the project of "Setting up of Ro-Ro/Ro-Pax Facility at Muldwarka, Gujarat". The same is already available at Annexure A.</p>

Annexure -A

511-513

No. WLP/32/C/ TE-2 /2024-25

Office of the
Principal Chief Conservator of Forests
Block No. B/1, Aranya Bhavan,
Ch-3 Circle, Sector - 10/A,
Gujarat State, Gandhinagar.

Date 24.01.2024

Sub:- Approval of Conservation Plan for for setting up of RO-RO/RO-PAX FACILITY at Muildwarka,Gujarat by Deendayal Port Authority.

Ref:- Your Office letter No. CN/WK/1600-A(EC &CRZ Clearence)/263, Dated 11.01.2024

With reference to the subject and proposal quoted above, the Conservation plan for setting up of RO-RO/RO-PAX FACILITY at Muildwarka, Gujarat by Deendayal Port Authority.

The Conservation Plan of Rs. 100 lakh/- (Hundred lakhs only) for three years will be provided for field work has been approved. A copy of the Conservation Plan is enclosed herewith.

The applicant will later be required to submit the amount for the conservation activities when asked. As per the attached letter it is approved. The details of the conservation plan is as below.

Budget for wildlife and biodiversity conservation

Activities	Amount Sanctioned (LAKH)
Portable X ray CR system	40
Vehicle for patrolling	20
Plantations	03
Conservation and Awareness activities	03
Beach Monitoring	03
Control room- Caostal	08
CCTV, Drone, Turtle Hatchery other required Equip	16
Motorcycle-Patrolling	07
TOTAL	100


(N. Srivastava)

Chief Wildlife Warden
Gujarat State, Gandhinagar

To,
The Conservator of Forests, Jamnagar
Copy to: Deputy Conservator of Forests, Jamnagar, for information and necessary action.

✓ Copy to: RSPL limited, harish.ramchandani@rsplgroup.com

Deendayal Port Authority
(Erstwhile: Deendayal Port Trust)

Tel (O): (02836) 220038,
Fax : (02836) 220050
E-Mail : kptdesignsection@gmail.com
kptemc@gmail.com
Website: www.deendayalport.gov.in



Office of the SE (PL) & EMC (i/c),
ANNEX, Administrative Office
Gandhidham - Kutch
Pin - 370 201.

ISO 9001 - 2015 &
ISO 14001 - 2015 Certified Port

CN/WK/1600-A/(EC & CRZ Clearance)/343 **Dated: 02/08/2023**

To,
Shri Prashant Tomar, IFS
Deputy Conservator of Forests,
Gir (West) Division, Sardarbaug Campus,
Junagadh-362010, Gujarat.

Sub: Setting up of RO-RO/RO-PAX Facility at Muldwarka, Gujarat by Deendayal Port Authority (Offshore Facility: 320m waterfront & Onshore Facility: 6Ha. Area Development) - **Approval of revised Conservation Plan reg.**

- Ref.:**
1. DPA letter no. CN/WK/1600-A/(EC&CRZ Clearance)/120 dated 21(22)/06/2022
 2. Dy.CF letter no. ૬/જમન/૧૩/4364/2022-23 dated 5/7/2022
 3. DPA letter no. CN/WK/1600-A/ (EC&CRZ Clearance) Dated: 19/7/2022
 4. Dy.CF letter no. ૬/જમન/૧૩/1401-02/2022-23 dated 22/8/2022
 5. DPA letter no. CN/WK/1600-A/ (EC & CRZ Clearance)/188 dated 27/10/2022
 6. Dy.CF letter no. ૬/જમન/૧૩/2453-54/2022-23 dated 25/11/2022
 7. Dy. CF letter no. ૬/જમન/૧૩/2622-23/2022-23 dated 31/12/2022
 8. DPA letter no. CN/WK/1600-A/ (EC & CRZ Clearance)/256 dated 02/03/2023 - Submission of revised conservation plan.
 9. Dy. CF letter no. ૬/જમન/૧૩/25/22-23/2023-24 dated 10/04/2023.
 10. Email received from Dy. Conservator of Forests, Gir (West) Division, Junagadh dated 18.07.2023.

Sir,

It is requested to kindly refer to the above-cited references for the subject mentioned above.

In this regard, it is submitted that, DPA had submitted Revised Conservation Plan (Ref.: DPA letter dated 2/3/2023 - 4 colour copies) (prepared as per your letter dated 31/12/2022 and the recommendation stated in the 64th minutes of GCZMA meeting held on 5/1/2023) to your good office on 25/3/2023 for kind approval of the said Revised Conservation Plan. However, Dy.CF, Gir (west Division), Junagadh vide letter dated 10/4/2023 (**Ref. 9 above**) had returned the said conservation by citing that conservation plan has to be prepared in consultation with Dy.CF.

Accordingly, **a joint meeting was held on 3/7/2023 in the office of the Dy.CF, Gir (west Division), Junagadh** among Dy.CF and official of DPA along with representative of EIA Consultant M/s Ultra Tech, Pune for a detailed discussion on the Conservation Plan & project details.

....cont....

In reference to the above meeting, the Dy. Conservator of Forests, Gir (West) Division, Junagadh vide email dated 18/7/2023 has informed to M/s Ultra tech, Pune (EIA Consultant) that certain additional items may be added for the conservation of Wildlife Conservation over and above items shown under table no.5 of the point No.-4 Financial Estimates for Conservation Activities mentioned in conservation plan for better protection, monitoring and conservation of marine flora and fauna as well as schedule-1 species in study area.

Accordingly, the EIA Consultant, M/s Ultra Tech, Pune has revised the financial estimates of Conservation Plan and the 4 colour copies of the revised conservation plan are enclosed herewith for your kind consideration, please (**Annexure I**).

In view of the above, it is requested to kindly accord approval to the Revised Conservation Plan, at an earliest, please.

Thanking You.

Yours faithfully,



Superintending Engineer (PL) & EMC (I/c)
Deendayal Port Authority

Annexure -I

Environmental Impact Assessment of Setting up of RoRo/RoPax Facility

At

Muldwarka Gujarat

M/s. Deendayal Port Authority (DPA)

Conservation Plan

Sea Turtle, Indian Peafowl & Asiatic Lion



ULTRA TECH

Environmental Consultancy & Laboratory

202, Second floor, Building C1, Saudamini Commercial Complex,

Right Bhusari Colony, Paud Road, Pune 411038

Accredited By: NABET- Quality Council of India

Certificate No.: NABET/EIA/2023/RA 0194 -Rev 01 Valid Till 18/10/2024

NABL Certificate No.: TC-5600

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1. Project Introduction

The proposed RoRo/RoPax Facility (Latitude 20°45'25.26"N and Longitude 70°39'54.27"E) is situated Muldwarka port which is located on the southern tip of Gujarat facing Arabian Sea.

Ministry of Ports, shipping & water ways – GOI in its endeavour to develop passenger and cargo connectivity between ports especially the RoRo/RoPax to facilitate easy movement of passengers and reduce travel time and fuel costs. A feasibility study carried out for this purpose was presented to the Honourable Minister for Port, Shipping and Waterways and officials during interaction. Deendayal Port Authority has been directed to proceed with the development of RoRo/RoPax facility at Muldwarka as per the selected option in the feasibility study report presented on 29th April 2021. The proposed facility is to be constructed north west of the existing Ambuja cement berth 3. The facility will provide berthing and discharging of cargo and passengers, including trailer trucks and cars. The said jetty with facilities shall be allowed to use to run the RoRo/RoPax vessel service operating from Muldwarka to Hazira, Mumbai and any selected locations, so that as a social needful to reduce pollution resulting in economic development of State of Gujarat. as a whole and Saurashtra in particular.

2. Project Location:

Proposed Project is located at Mul Dwarka (Kodinar), a small coastal village near Kodinar, about 45 km. from Somnath, Project site is well connected to Kodinar city by road. The main transport connections for Kodinar city and project site are Diu Airport, Veraval Railway Station, and Veraval Port. Diu Airport are 46 km away from project site, Kodinar Railway Station is 6.7 km away from project site.



Plate 1: View of Project Site

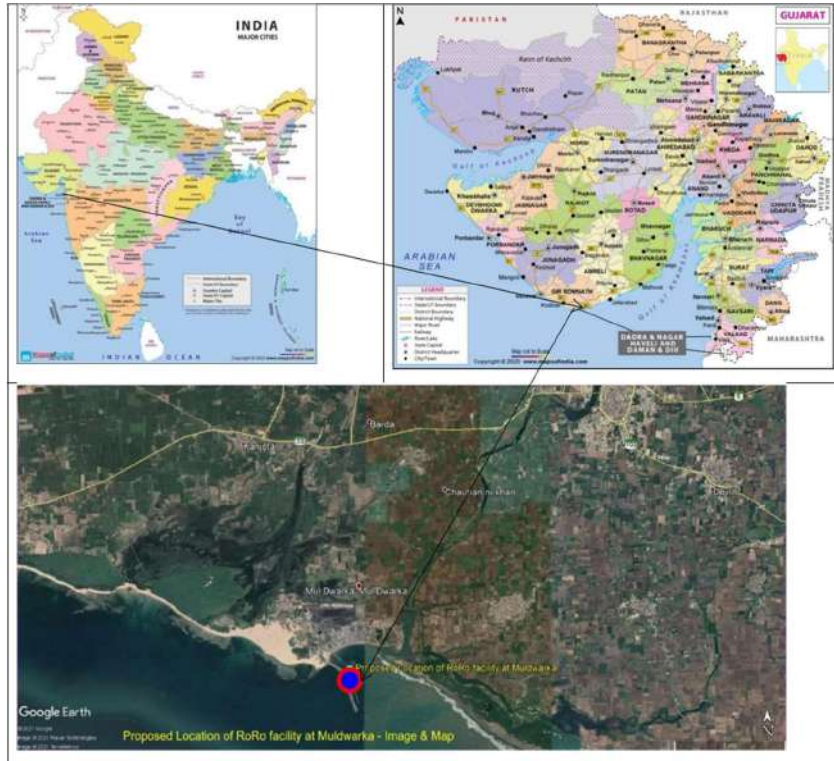


Figure 1: Project Location Map

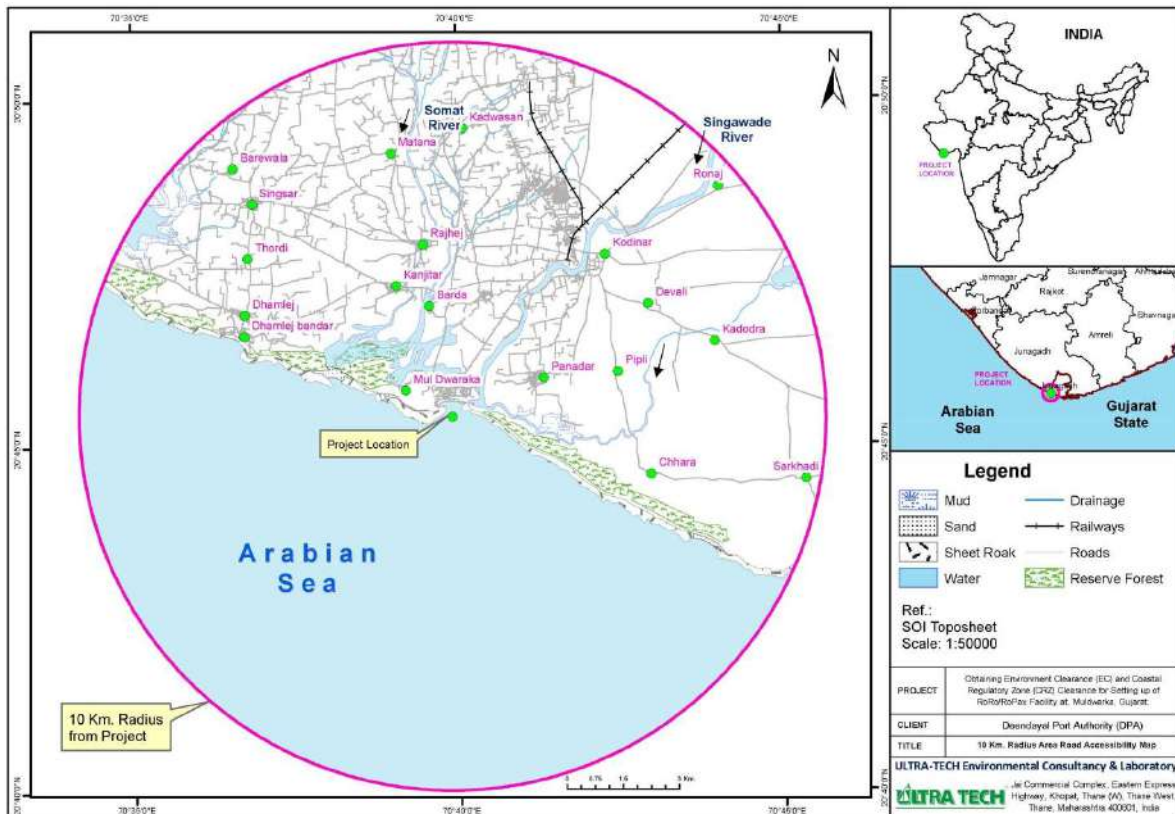


Figure 2: Road Accessibility Map of project site

3. Schedule I Species in study area

There are 3 species of conservation concern which are present in impact zone (10km) of the proposed Port site. These species are Sea turtle, Peacock and Asiatic Lion.

A. Sea Turtle

The following image shows the location of Turtle nesting grounds, within 5km, 10 km & 15 km of the project site, according to the data obtained from Office of the Range Forest Officer, Veraval Range & WWF Report Marine turtle along the Indian Coast. The location marked as present within 10 km. There are 3 locations (stretches 2, 3 & 4) within 10 km of the project site stretch 3 is the nearest turtle nesting ground but not identified as potential sea turtle Nesting site and two stretches 1, 6 within a 15 km radius are identified as Potential Turtle nesting beaches the details of these locations are given in the table below Table 1



Figure 3: Map showing Turtle nesting site within 15 km of study area

Table 1: Sea Turtle Nesting Locations in study area

S.N	Surveyed beach stretches	Surveyed distance	Number of Nests (green turtle)	Co-ordinates
JUNAGADH DISTRICT				
1	Zala-na-Vadodara- Dhamlej*	6 km.	10	N20 °46' 44.38" E 70.35'49.06"
2	Dhamlej-Barda	2 km.	2	N20 °46' 17.92" E 70.36' 56.30"
3	Barda-Mul Dwarka	1 km.	4	N20 °46' 06.60" E 70 38' 10.32"
4	Mul Dwarka-Chara	4 km.	5	N 20°45'43.27" E 70°39'56.18"
5	Chara-Sarkhadi	3 km.	6	N20° 44' 0.72" E 70° 42' 41.90"
6	Sarkhadi-Santeshwar*	9 km.	8	N20° 43' 21.13" E 70 45' 25.43"
7	Santeshwar-Madhada*	1 km.	12	N20° 42' 08.22" E 70 48' 16.78"
*Potential Turtle Nesting Beaches				
Ref:	1. WWF Report 2. Marine Turtles along the Indian Coast 3. Distribution, Status, Threats and Management Implications 4. WWF-India 2013			

I. Ecological Importance & Conservation Plan

Nomenclature: Green sea turtle (*Chelonia mydas*)

Classification:

Kingdom	Animalia
Phylum	Chordata
Class	Reptilia
Order	Testudines
Family	Cheloniidae
Genus	Chelonia
Species	<i>Chelonia mydas</i>
Vernacular name	Green sea turtle

II. Conservation Status

Green turtles (*Chelonia mydas*) are listed as Endangered in the IUCN Red List. Same species are listed as endangered under Schedule 1 of the Indian Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972.

III. Introduction

Kodinar Coast in Gir somnath district & Junagad coast is known for nesting of Sea turtles species i.e. Green Sea turtle which is reported nest on this coast on flat sandy beaches.

As per biological survey of the core zone (Project site) and buffer zone (10 km radius from periphery of the project) there was no turtle sighted in the project site during field study. Only Green Turtles are reported .As per nesting survey carried out, the direct sightings of the turtles were located only in the buffer areas. As per nesting survey carried out, Zala-na-Vadodara-Dhamlej, Sarkhadi- Santeshwar, Santeshwar-Madhwad are Potential Turtle Nesting beach stretches are from our study area.While turtle nesting beach stretches like Mul Dwarka-Chhara, Chhara- Sarkhadi Barda- Muldwarka & Dhamlej-Barda (Table 2) Are present within 10km study area but these are not identified as Potential Turtle Nesting Beaches.

Table 2: Surveyed beach stretches & Distances

Study area	Stretch No	Surveyed beach stretches
5 km Radius area	2	Dhamlej-Barda
	3	Barda-Mul Dwarka
	4	Mul Dwarka-Chara
10 km Radius area	1	Southern part of Zala-na-Vadodara- Dhamlej*
	5	Chara-Sarkhadi
15 km Radius area	1	Northern part of Zala-na-Vadodara- Dhamlej*
	6	Sarkhadi-Santeshwar*
*Potential Turtle Nesting Beaches		

Only Green Turtles are reported in this area. However, Green turtles (*Chelonia mydas*) which belong to schedule 1 of the Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972 are commonly found in buffer of study

area. These turtle species are endangered and they placed in schedule I list of the Indian Wildlife Protection Act 1972 as well as in Appendices I of the Conservation on International Trade in Endangered species of Wild fauna and flora (CITES). This reports were based on the studies carried out by Prakruti Nature Club (PNC) and State Forest Department. & WWF Report Marine Turtles along the Indian Coast.

Five of the seven species of sea turtles are found in Indian coastal waters. Sea turtles have received considerable attention in recent years. All five species that occur in Indian waters are listed in out of these single species were reported in study area are.

Green turtles (*Cheloniemydas*) are listed as Endangered in the IUCN Red List. Same species are listed as endangered under Schedule 1 of the Indian Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 the single most important law for species protection in India.

Though the importance of these sea turtles is acknowledged in state, union and international legislation and policies, they are under severe threat from fishery related mortality, depredation of eggs and developmental activities.

IV. Distribution

There are seven living species of sea turtle in the world are endangered, and conservation efforts all over the world are attempting to prevent their extinction. They occupy specific niche in the marine water ecosystem. Five of the seven species of sea turtles are found in Indian coastal waters. Sea turtles have received considerable attention in recent years. All five species that occur in Indian waters are listed in out of these single species of green turtle were reported in study area.



Plate 2: Stranded green sea turtle in Gujarat

V. Habitat:

Sea turtles are marine animals with special adaptations. They are also sometimes referred to as “marine turtles,” referencing the fact that they have adapted to live primarily in the marine

environment.

Though the importance of these sea turtles is acknowledged in state, union and international legislation and policies, they are under severe threat from fishery related mortality, depredation of eggs and developmental activities. However, large numbers of eggs are deposited in holes dug into mud or sand. They are then covered and left to incubate by themselves. When the turtles hatch, they squirm their way to the surface and head toward the water. There are no known species in which the mother cares for the young. Sea turtles lay their eggs on dry, sandy beaches. Immature sea turtles are not cared for by the adults. Most are endangered largely as a result of beach development and over harvesting. Turtles can take many years to reach breeding age, and in many cases breed every few years rather than annually.

VI. Nesting

The peak nesting period for green turtle extends from September to January with peak in December and January along the Saurashtra coast.

Even though the proposed port project will not have any direct impact on sea turtle nesting it is recommended that as a part of CER, should support the groups working for sea turtle conservation in the area.



Plate 3: Green turtle nesting & Nest Protection along Gujarat coast

a. Crawl Distance and Nest Location

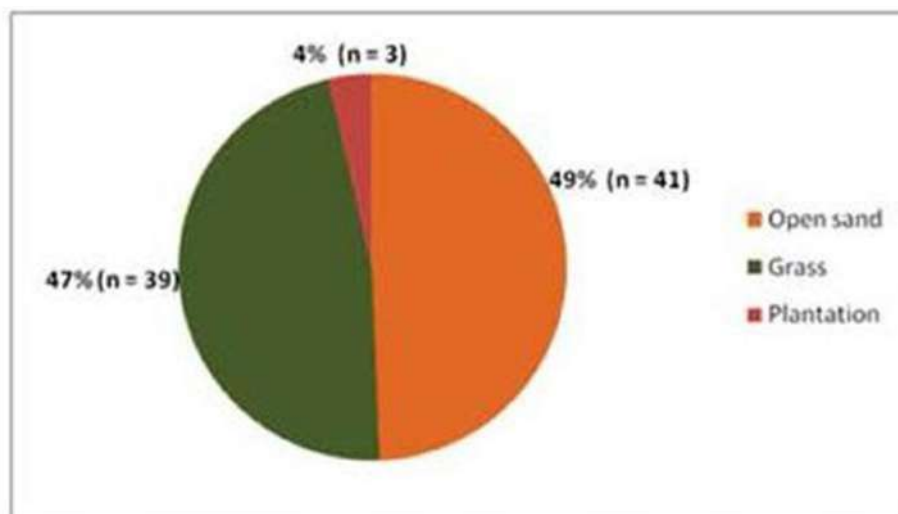
A recent study on Green turtles along the Junaghad coast revealed that most of the nests were placed more than 10 m from the HTL and also beyond 25 meter .The present study also observed, out of 93 nests only 49% (41) out of the nest were placed in the open sandy beach,while 47% (39) and 14% (13) of the nests were located in the grass patches and plantations respectively (Figure 1). The most of the nests placement was in dune with grass and plantation;

it may be due to availability of narrow beach. However, these beaches need to be studied covering, nest location, profile (depth, temperature and moisture) nesting beach soil quality, and hatchling success rate.

This ecological study should cover the peak nesting season of green sea turtles it was between November and January (Source.: Evaluation of sea turtle -Gujarat ecology Commission)



Plate 4: Nesting crawl at beach



Status of Nest location -Junagad coast

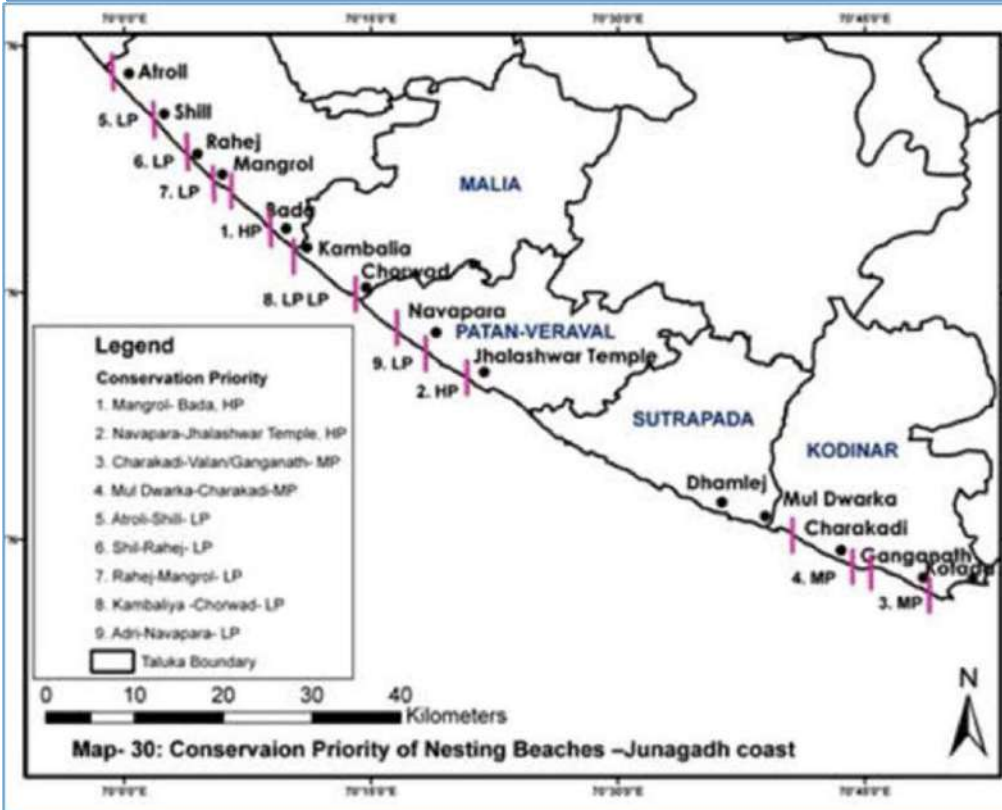
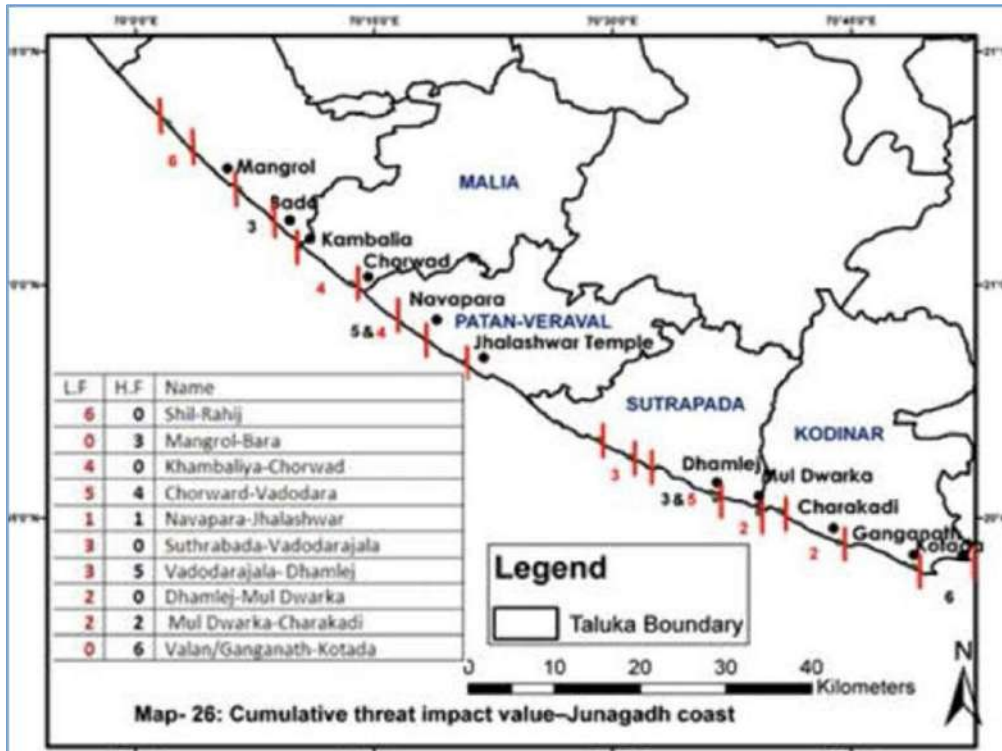


Figure 4: Nesting Status Junagadh Coast

(Source: Evaluation of sea turtle -Gujarat ecology Commission)

b. Clutch Size

In Junagadh coast clutch size estimated based on number of nests and total eggs collected for Green turtle this cost showed a minimum clutch size of 65 and maximum of 106 with a mean of 81eggs/nest.

c. Hatchery

Local NGO -PNC use to relocate the clutches and assess the hatchling success, which showed an average emergence rate of 83.65%

Hatchery management is a common practice where there is severe threat to eggs and hatchlings. Given the rates of depredation, it is suggested that hatcheries be established at Veraval along the Junagadh coast

Establishment of smaller hatcheries will facilitate safe and timely transport of eggs, improve management, and even reduce egg-loss due to predation.



Plate 5: Hatchlings emerging from a nest



Plate 6: Artificial Hatchery

(i) Human and Animal Evidences:

Overall predation rate estimated for Junagadh was 42%.among that 17% of net loss was due to human, while animal disturbed 25% of nests.

(ii) Lighting

Sea turtles and their hatchlings often misguided by the illumination on the coast, therefore, it is suggested to orient lights on port in such a way that minimum illumination is visible from outside. This would ensure natural movement of the turtles in this region. Lighting was also going to be a major problem both during and after construction. Adult turtles typically shy away from brightly lit areas but hatchlings are attracted to it, and might become distracted from their journey to the sea if the lighting was too bright. Scientific studies have shown that excess ambient light influences turtle hatchling orientation.

IUCN recommended the use of low-pressure sodium vapor lamps or other light sources that exclude wavelengths less than 520 nm as these wavelengths are not visible to turtles. The recommended IUCN area lighting, for roadway, wharf, mast or elevated structure lights should use full 90° cutoff light fixtures. To minimize light spill to the sky, fixtures were to be installed at around 15° below the horizontal plane. All lighting should be of minimum lamp wattage, an alert to engineers who tend to err on the side of caution and provide more lighting than necessary. There should be no use of fluorescent, mercury vapor, metal halide, or other broad-spectrum high-intensity discharge lamps. There should be no flood lighting, up- lighting, or other forms of directional lighting aimed above the horizon. **(Source: Protecting the sea turtle the story of the Dhamra Port)**





Plate 7: Down-facing lights at the port reduce sky glow

VII. Nesting Ecology

There are many parameters that need to be studied to understand the nesting ecology, however only selected parameters are studied.

VIII. Conservation Plan:

- It is suggested to avoid construction in project side during nesting season to avoid disturbance to the Sea turtle species.
- Implementing light and noise reduction strategies during the breeding season of turtles will be ensured Light should be kept off when not needed during construction time. Light of Longer wavelength (ambers and reds) will be used during construction phase at night time with low intensity. Lighting should be fully shielded with proper mounting and fixtures and it should be checked that light should not escape upwards and outwards.
- Sea turtle Conservation plan has to be aligned with national marine turtle action plan (2021-2026) on the Gujarat coast or support Gujarat Forest Department in their ongoing conservation and protection activities.
- Take up beach improvement activities along with local forest department & local NGOs to enhance beach patrolling by the forest department and other interested local people through NGOs during the peak turtle nesting season is crucial.
- In coastal shrimp trawl fisheries, promote the use of turtle excluder devices (TEDs) to reduce sea turtle by-catch or incidental catch and mortality.
- Raising awareness among the coastal villagers about the importance of turtles and the value of Turtle Excluder De- vices and disseminating information on the conservation of turtles through educational and other institutions.
- Activities that are generally perceived as environmentally unfriendly activities during construction phase could be planned during lean fishing season.

- During dredging operation all possible precaution to control and reduce dispersal of suspended load will be employed including scheduling the dredging operation during a tidal condition so as to cause least increase in suspended load and siltation.
- To conduct Wildlife Week celebrations, Van- Mahotsav celebrations and creating awareness amongst the staff, children in the vicinity and general public through awareness generating posters in collaboration with forest department pancyayat, NGO, Schools accordingly funding should be allotted.
- Sponsor training- Workshops and training programme may be organized for field staff of the forest and fisheries departments and researchers, providing information on the status of sea turtles, research techniques and problems in conservation.
- The participants of the training programme should be to locate and identify the nests of different species based on the nest size, crawl pattern and size. Further they should how to differentiate nests that were predated along with differentiation of predators based on the field tracks and signs present in and around the model nests.
- Community participation- Awareness programmes and community participation in support with funds to coastal village Pancyayats conservation efforts is important for getting positive results. Hatchery programme involving the public and incentives towards alternate livelihoods for fishermen should increase the success of sea turtle conservation initiatives. Accordingly sufficient fund should be allotted and spent through village Panchayets.
- In addition, all the forest divisions of the concerned coastal area need to conduct regular camps and turtle conservation awareness programs for school students, local fishery folks with the help of local NGOs and Nature club members.
- The department should encourage the local NGO s and other Nature club members to start Student's Turtle club so that their service can be utilized for beach cleaning and eggs translocation activities, user agency should provide for funds to local school & other support.
- All the frontline trained department staffs should be involved in regular beach monitoring and patrolling more frequently during the nesting season.

B. Indian Peafowl (*Pavo cristatus*)



Plate 8: INDIAN PEAFOWL (*Pavo cristatus*)

I Classification

☒ Kingdom	Animalia
☒ Phylum	Chordata
☒ Class	Aves
☒ Order	Galliformes
☒ Family	Phasianidae Genus:
☒ Species	<i>Pavo cristatus</i>
☒ Vernacular name	Indian Peafowl

II Introduction:

A detailed biological survey of the 10 km radius from periphery of the project was carried out giving details of flora and fauna. However, peacock which belongs to Schedule-I of the Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972 are commonly found in the buffer zone of study area.

The Indian Peafowl appears so frequently in religion, folklore, art and craft, that it is possibly the most recognised bird across India. Having been declared the national bird in 1963, the species finds legal protection in the country, being placed in Schedule-I of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 and further amendments.

III Distribution:

Peafowl are spread across the plains and hills of India, except in extremely dry or wet regions. The abundance trend is that of a general increase, both in the long term and currently. This trend appears to result from a combination of range expansion, and a population increase virtually throughout its distribution. The protection (and associated penalties for poaching and poisoning) afforded by being in Schedule-I may also have contributed to increase. Some parts of the country report greater levels of crop damage by peafowl, a trend that calls for careful conflict assessment and management. According to the State of India's Birds 2020 Report, Peacock population more than doubled in India during the past one decade. According to the IUCN Red list, Peacock is falling in the least concern (LC) category.

Peacock or Indian peafowl (*Pavo cristatus*) is a familiar and universally known large pheasant. It is a National Bird of India, belongs to Schedule-I of the Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972 was reported from some villages of the study area. The male has a spectacular glossy green long tail feathers that may be more than 60 percent of the bird's total body length. These feathers have blue, golden green and copper colored ocelli (eyes). The long tail feathers are used for mating rituals like courtship displays. The feathers are arched into a magnificent fan shaped form across the back of the bird and almost touching the ground on both sides. Females do not have these graceful tail feathers. They have the fan like crest with whitish face and throat, chestnut brown crown and hind neck, metallic green upper breast and mantle, white belly and brown back rump and tail.

Body length: 180-230 cm Weight: 2750-6000 gm Habitat

In the undergrowth in deciduous forests near streams, Tall trees for roosting Size of the male tail feathers, its coloration and numbers of eyes presents determine the dominance of the male in peacock hierarchy. The females are believed to be attracted towards the male with longest and most colourful tail feathers.

IV CONSERVATION IUCN STATUS

Least Concern IWPA: Schedule I CITES: Not listed, Peacocks are gregarious by nature. In the breeding season they are usually seen in small parties of one male with three to five females whereas in the nonbreeding season they remain in separate parties of adult males and females with juveniles. Peacocks roost in tall trees and emerge from the dense thickets to feed in fields and openings in forests and fields.

V Life Cycle

Breeding: April-September (Project area)

Nest site: On ground in undergrowth (wild) on buildings by semi-feral birds in villages.

VI Habitat Use

All the direct sightings of the peacock were located near the human dominated areas. This species is well adapted to natural village environment setting. According to the villagers, peacock is present in both, village and forest areas. Day time they temporarily move towards the surrounding agriculture areas for feeding while during night time roosts on the trees present in the village.

VII Food Habits

Peafowls are omnivores, eating plant parts, flower petals, seed heads, insects and other arthropods, reptiles and amphibians. Moreover, local people are against hunting and poaching of the Peacocks. In the study area peafowl uses agriculture (adjacent to village) as a feeding and breeding ground. Some of the peacocks are taking shelter in the village adjacent habitats while some prefer to forest habitats.

VIII Conservation Plan:

Peacock is a large and beautiful flying bird and rightly crowned as the National Bird. It occurs all over India both in forest and non-forest areas. The Peacocks worshipped as the Vahana/ carriers of Karthikeya / Subrahmanya Swamy/ Murugan in India. Hence, there is no threat from locals. In the project under consideration, Peacocks were found in the buffer zone mainly in local temples where they are protected. They were not found in the project site or core area.

There are two major kinds of threats to Peacock. One is illegal poaching for meat and feathers and the other is due to consumption of pesticide treated seeds sown by farmers. In spite of the above, there are healthy populations according to the State of India's Birds 2020 Report and there is no risk of extinction. If allowed to domesticate, Peacocks shall become pet birds and their numbers can increase very rapidly.

The project proponent is prohibited by law to capture the Peacocks and domesticate them or breed them under captivity. Any plan designed to conserve and manage a Schedule I species should take in to the account the basic scientific principles and criteria. Conservation does not mean preservation. Species conservation implies sustainable management under in-situ conditions. When an isolated male or female is found in one place within the buffer zone, no one can conserve the species by taking care of that solitary bird without violating the WPA. The conservation plan should be need based, realistic, practically feasible, scientific and technical.

In case of Peacocks found in the buffer zone, the only thing that the project proponent can do

is to create of awareness among the public in general and the project dependent people in particular about the need to conserve them and to motivate them to act as protectors of Peacocks through mass media, social media, public awareness and education. Increasing the tree cover in the buffer area for shelter and roosting of peacocks. This will be achieved by planting of tree groves (a group of trees that grow close together, generally without many bushes or other plants) in buffer area. Some local species such as Neem, Ardu, Shesham, Dhak, Peepal tree etc. will be planted. Planting of tree groves in school compounds in the villages of buffers area will be planted as per the plantation programme.

In order to encourage the propagation of insects and worms, as food of peafowl, it is needed to plant flowering and fruit bearing trees and shrubs. Butterfly diversity and community composition are dependent on flowering plants, as their caterpillars are highly specific to host plants, on which they feed and metamorphose into the adults. Therefore, richness of host plant diversity contributes to butterfly diversity. Calatropis sp. and Lantana sp. are common nectar plants, favoured by many species of butterflies. As the butterfly population increases, a variety of organisms including praying mantis, spiders, lizards and birds also colonize the area leading to a stabilization of habitats and better functioning of the ecosystem.

By conducting awareness programmes (community and school level) for conservation of peacocks in the area and also through organizing competitions during Wildlife week & Van Mahotsav celebrations.

Carrying out census and research to know the potential threats and population status of the species. Provision of veterinary care and cages for injured or sick deformed birds & Provision of water

· Suggest strategies to minimize negative impacts of changing environment in nearby area of Peacock populations and to promote conservation of peacock habitats

Project proponent, local population and local forest department will be involved to execute the proposed conservation plan.

C. *Panthera leo* (Asiatic Lion)



Plate 9: *Panthera leo* (Asiatic Lion)



Figure 5: Map Showing Movement of Asiatic Lion in Study Area

Table 3: Details of wildlife hotspots in study area

SN	Area/Place	GPS	
		Latitude	Longitude
1	Sarkhedi Village	20°43'50.04"N	70°45'27.90"E
2	Sarkhedi Village	20°43'36.13"N	70°46'2.47"E
3	Velan Village	20°43'2.61"N	70°48'4.45"E
4	Velan Village	20°43'8.89"N	70°48'27.01"E

Source: Forest Department Gir west, Junagad

a. Classification

Kingdom	Animalia
Phylum	Chordata
Class	Mammalia
Order	Carnivora
Family	Felidae
Genus	Panthera
Species	<i>Panthera leo</i>
Vernacular name	Asiatic Lion

b. Introduction:

Detailed biological survey of the core zone (Project site) and buffer zone (10 km radius from periphery of the project) was carried out giving details for fauna. However, Asiatic Lion which belongs to Schedule-I of the Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972 are commonly found in the buffer zone of study area. Asiatic Lion was not reported during survey but as per discussion with forest department movement of lion are observed in buffer zone (Sarkhedi & Velan village)

c. Distribution

The Asiatic Lion (also known as the Persian Lion or Indian Lion) is a member of the *Panthera Leo*, Leo subspecies that is restricted to India. Its previous habitats consisted of West Asia and the Middle East before it became extinct in these regions. The Asiatic Lion is one of the five pantherine cats native to India.

d. Characteristics

The colour of the Asiatic Lion ranges from sandy or buffish grey to silvery sheen in certain lightings. The males have a moderate mane growth at the top, compared to their African counterparts, as such their ears are visible. The mane is scarcely present around the cheeks and throat. It has a larger tail buff compared to the African lion. The most striking characteristic character of the Indian lion is a longitudinal fold of skin along its belly.

Table 4: Characteristics of an Asiatic Lion

Characteristics of an Asiatic Lion	
• Shoulder Height	Males: 107 - 120 cm Females: 80 - 107 cm
• Weight	Males: 160 to 190 kg Females: 110 to 120 kg
• Length	2.92 m
• Skull Length	Males: 330 to 340 mm Females: 292 to 302 mm

e. Conservation Status

Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972: Schedule 1

CITES Appendix I

IUCN Red List: Endangered

f. Food Habits

Domestic cattle have been the preferred prey for the Indian Lion for a long time. Other than these they Lions can be reliably identified from camera trap pictures, so camera trapping system will be helpful in monitor lion population.

g. Conservation Measures

- Workshops and training Programme may be organized for field staff of the forest department and researchers, providing information on the status of research techniques and problems in conservation.
- Provision of control room and rest room will be given in Muldwarka port or in coastal belt for tracking of lion in forest area
- Provision of binocular should be available.
- Provision of Manchan for farmers.
- Drinking water facilities should be available in study area.
- Patrolling vehicles should be provided for forest staff.
- Parapet wall should be constructed for an open wells in study area.
- Forest area will be monitored regularly by field staff of the forest department and its patrolling by the forest department and other interested local people through NGOs during night time.
- Some provision of rewards to informers for the control of poaching and illegal trade in wildlife.
- By conducting awareness programs (community and school level) for conservation in the area and also through organizing competitions during Van Mahotsav celebrations.
- All the conservation measures will be implemented with the help of and in consultation with the district forest department & ongoing work will be monitored by them at every six month.
- Carrying out census and research projects to know the potential threats and population status of the species in collaboration of local schools, colleges, panchayats and forest department.

- Conservation plan will help to reduce the accidents of lion on railway track, indiscriminate lion killing, attack of lion on human being & will Promote awareness about lion conservation.

4. Financial Estimate for Conservation Activities

Following budgetary provision are provided for implementation of conservation plan.

The funding agency will be DPA. The details are provided in **Table.5**

Table 5: Financial Estimate for Conservation Activities

Sr. No.	Activity	Agency	Duration	Cost/ Year (in Lakhs)	Total Cost for 3 Years (in Lakhs)
1	Portable X-Ray CR System for Health Monitoring of Lions and other Wild Animals	DPA	-	-	40
2	Two Mahindra Bolero (One for Patrolling of wild life and One Bolero for Rescue)	DPA	-	-	20
3	Native Plant Species plantation	DPA	3 Years	1	3
4	Conservation & awareness activities for local community & school going children about sea turtle, Peacock & Asiatic lion	DPA	3 Years	1	3
5	Beach monitoring & surveillance of Sea turtle, Survey of Peacock & Asiatic lion in study area.	DPA	3 Years	1	3
6	Control room at coastal area	DPA	-	-	8
7	CCTV, Drone Camera, Manchan, Night vision Binocular, Turtle hatchery, Drinking water sources & other modern technology	DPA	-	-	16
8	Patrolling Motorcycle (05 no)	DPA	-	-	7
Total Amount					100

Annexure -B

Deendayal Port Authority
(Erstwhile : Deendayal Port Trust)

Tel (O) : (02836) 220038,
Fax : (02836) 220050
E – Mail : kptdesignsection@gmail.com
kptemc@gmail.com
Website : www.deendayalport.gov.in



Office of the SE (PL) & EMC (i/c),
Room No. 207,
ANNEX, Administrative Office
Gandhidham - Kutch
Pin – 370 201.

ISO 9001 – 2015 &
ISO 14001 – 2015 Certified Port

CN/WK/1600 - A/ (EC & CRZ Clearance - PIPAVAV) /177

Dated : 15/09/2022

To,
The Director (Environment) &
Member Secretary, Gujarat Coastal Zone Management Authority,
Forest & Environment Department, Government of Gujarat,
Block No.14, 8th floor, New Sachivalaya,
Gandhinagar - 382010.

Sub : Setting up of RO-RO/RO-PAX Facility at Muldwarka, Gujarat by Deendayal Port Authority (Offshore Facility : 320 water front & Onshore facility : 6 Ha. Area Development) – **CRZ Recommendation reg.**

Ref.: 1) Application for obtaining CRZ Recommendation submitted vide letter no. CN/WK/1600-A/(EC & CRZ Clearance) dated 2/5/2022.
2) Meeting of the team of officials of the GCZMA held on 2/7/2022.
3) DPA letter no. CN/WK/1600 - A/ (EC & CRZ Clearance - PIPAVAV) dated 12/8/2022 – Submission of HYDRODYNAMIC AND DREDGE DISPOSAL MODELLING study report prepared by IIT, Madras.
4) Meeting of the team of officials of the GCZMA held on 1/9/2022.

Sir,

It is requested to kindly refer above cited references for the subject mentioned above.

In this regard, it is to state that, Deendayal Port Authority vide above mentioned letter dated 2/5/2022 (ref.1 above) had submitted application to the GCZMA for obtaining CRZ Recommendation for the subject proposal.

In this regard, it is to state that, the subject proposal of DPA was included in the meeting of team of officials of the GCZMA held on 2/7/2022. Subsequently, as desired by the Committee, DPA vide letter dated 12/8/2022 has submitted study report prepared by IIT, Madras on "**Hydrodynamic & Dredge Disposal Modelling**".

Again the subject proposal of DPA was included in the meeting of the team of officials of the GCZMA held on 1/9/2022. **Accordingly, as desired by the committee, kindly find attached herewith necessary undertaking as Annexure 1.**

In view of the above, it is requested to kindly accord CRZ recommendation expeditiously, so that, Deendayal Port Authority can take further necessary action for obtaining Environmental & CRZ Clearance from the SEIAA, Gujarat.

Thanking You.

Encl. : As above

Yours faithfully,

Superintending Engineer (PL) & EMC (I/c)
Deendayal Port Authority

DEENDAYAL PORT AUTHORITY



ISO 9001:2015 & PORT
ISO 14001:2015

Administrative Office Building
Post Box NO. 50
GANDHIDHAM (Kutch).
Gujarat: 370 201.
Fax: (02836) 220050
Ph.: (02836) 233192

www.deendayalport.gov.in

UNDERTAKING

Sub : CRZ Clearance for "Setting up of RO-RO/RO-PAX Facility at Muldwarka, Gujarat by Deendayal Port Authority " (Offshore facility Water Front 320 m and onshore facility 6 Ha.) - **Submission of undertaking as asked by the team of officials of GCZMA during presentation held on 1/9/2022.**

With reference to the discussion held during the presentation before the team of officials on 1/9/2022, as desired, necessary undertaking on following points are submitted here under:

- 1) It is hereby assured that, DPA will not undertake any development for onshore parking facility in CRZ 1 (A) area as mentioned in the CRZ Map prepared by IRS, Anna University, Chennai & submitted to the CRZ Authority. However, necessary development for onshore parking facility in remaining area will be undertaken by DPA after obtaining EC & CRZ Clearance from the competent authority.
- 2) The schedule of required Maintenance Dredging of about 3.0 Lakh Cubic Meter is attached herewith as **Annexure A.**

Place: Gandhidham

Date : 15/09/2022

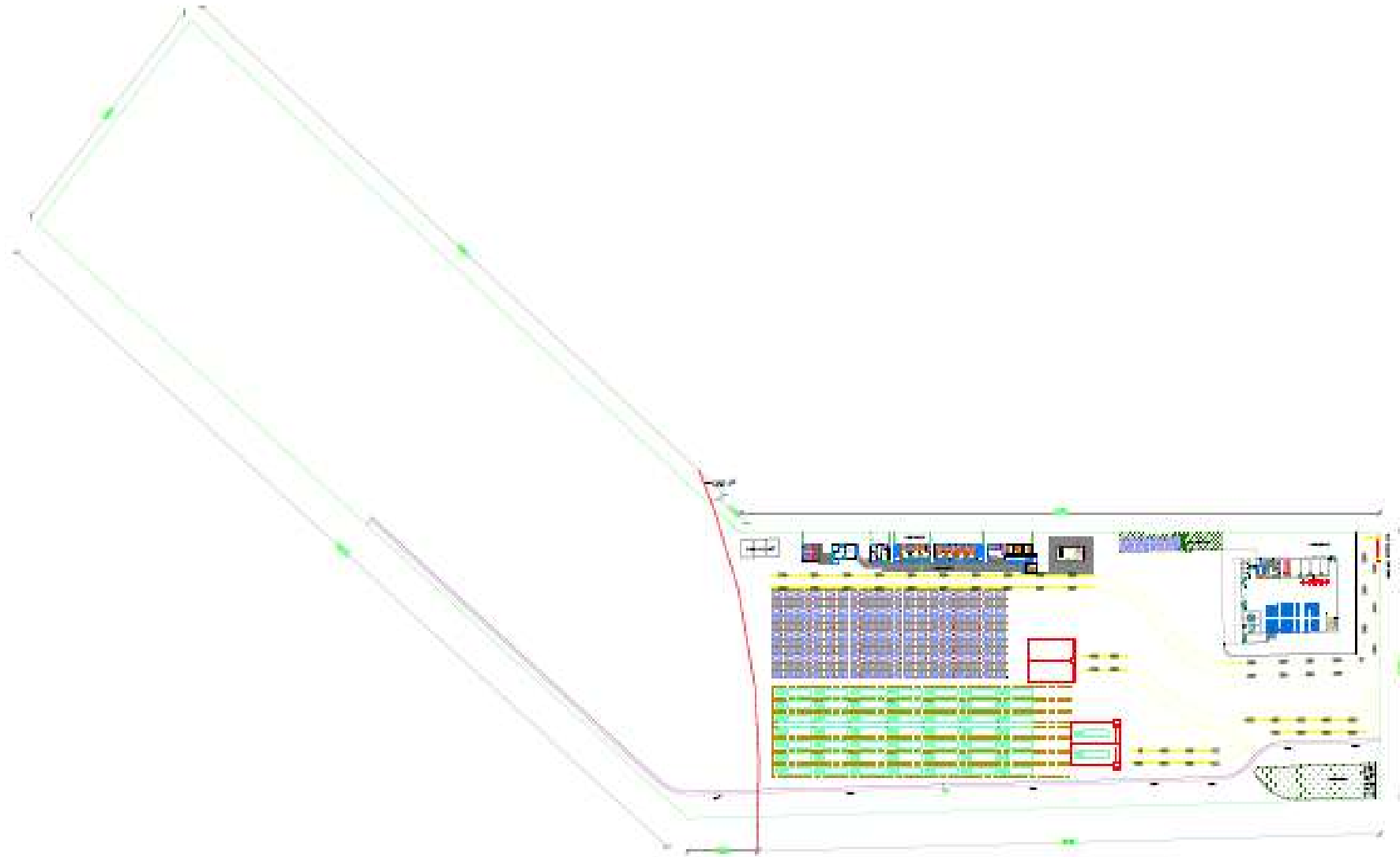

Chief Engineer
Deendayal Port Authority

Annexure A

No. (year)	Dredging Quantity (Cubic Meter)	Remarks
1	210,000	Initial Maintenance Dredging
2	10,000	Annual Maintenance Dredging
3	10,000	Annual Maintenance Dredging
4	10,000	Annual Maintenance Dredging
5	10,000	Annual Maintenance Dredging
6	10,000	Annual Maintenance Dredging
7	10,000	Annual Maintenance Dredging
8	10,000	Annual Maintenance Dredging
9	10,000	Annual Maintenance Dredging
10	10,000	Annual Maintenance Dredging
Total	300,000 Cubic Meter	

Annexure -C

Onshore Facility (Revised Planning)



Annexure -D

Deendayal Port Authority
(Erstwhile: Deendayal Port Trust)

Tel(O): (02836) 220038,
Fax:(02836) 233192
E-Mail : kptdesignsection@gmail.com
kptemc@gmail.com
Website: www.deendayalport.gov.in



Office of the Chief Engineer,
ANNEX, Administrative Office
Gandhidham - Kutch
Pin - 370 201.

ISO 9001 - 2015 &
ISO 14001 - 2015 Certified Port

CN/WK/1600-A/(EC & CRZ Clearance - Muldwarka /382 Dated: 01/11/2023

To,
Member Secretary
Gujarat State Expert Appraisal Committee
Gujarat Pollution Control Board,
Paryavaran Bhavan, Sector 10A,
Gandhinagar Gujarat 382010

Subject: Setting up of RO-RO/RO-PAX Facility at Muldwarka, Gujarat by Deendayal Port Authority (Offshore Facility: 320 water front & Onshore facility: 6 Ha. Area Development) - Environmental & CRZ Clearance - **Submission of Undertaking to avoid Sea Turtle fatality**
Reference: Minutes of 1101st SEIAA Gujarat meeting dated 16.10.2023.

Deendayal Port Authority is planning to set up RoRo/RoPax Facility at, Muldwarka. In this connection it is submitted that due care will be taken to avoid Sea turtle fatality during construction of terminals and operation of RoRo/RoPax service and all mitigation measures as mentioned in Wildlife Conservation Plan which already submitted to DCF, Junagadh, Gir (West) Division.

Thanking You.

Yours faithfully,

SE (PL) & EMC (I/c)
Deendayal Port Authority

Annexure -3

COMPLIANCE REPORT

Subject: Compliance of conditions stipulated by the Ministry of Environment, Forests & Climate Change (MoEF&CC), issued by SEIAA, Gujarat in Environmental & CRZ Clearance granted for "**Setting up of RoRo/RoPax facility at Muldwarka Port, Gujarat**".

Reference: Environmental and CRZ Clearance granted by SEIAA, Gujarat vide SEIAA/GJ/EC&CRZ/7(e)/1710/2023 dated 30/12/2023.

Current Status of work: No construction activity has been started.

Sr. No	EC Conditions	Compliance status
A. 1 Specific conditions		
1.	PP shall submit approved Revised wildlife / lion conservation plan from competent authority within six Month time period & submit copy to this office	The necessary compliance has already been communicated to SEIAA, Gujarat vide letter no. CN/WK/1600- A/ (EC & CRZ Clearance onwards - Muldwarka)/29 dated 27/02/2024. Copy attached as Annexure A.
2.	PP shall strictly adhere to all conditions of CRZ Clearance issued by GCZMA vide order no. ENV-T-2022-63- T dated 20.05.2023	The pointwise compliance of stipulated conditions mentioned therein is attached herewith as Annexure B.
3.	Construction debris generated during the construction phase shall not be disposed into creek, sea, estuary or into the CRZ areas, in any case. Construction debris shall be disposed as per provisions of construction and demolition waste management rules 2016 etc.	No construction activity has been started. However, it is assured that Construction debris generated during the construction phase shall not be disposed into creek, sea, estuary or into the CRZ areas. Construction debris shall be disposed as per provisions of construction and demolition waste management rules 2016 etc.
4.	PP shall not carry out any parking activities including construction in CRZ IA area as per provisions of CRZ Notification 2011	The necessary compliance has already been communicated to SEIAA, Gujarat vide letter no. CN/WK/1600- A/ (EC & CRZ Clearance onwards - Muldwarka)/29 dated 27/02/2024. Copy attached as Annexure A.
5.	PP shall carry out gardening area of 33 % in premises	No construction activity has been started. However, it is assured that, necessary gardening area as per the stipulated condition will be developed.
6.	PP shall submit shoreline management plan	No construction activity has been started. However, it is assured that DPA shall prepare shoreline management plan and submit the same in due course.
7.	PP shall provide STP of 22 KLD capacity in premises & treated domestic wastewater will be used for gardening & green belt development in premises	No construction activity has been started. However, it is assured that, STP will be provided to treat domestic wastewater and treated wastewater will be used for gardening & green belt development, as per stipulated condition.
8.	PP shall dispose off dredge material quantity (300,000 m ³) as identified by Department of ocean engineering in IIT, Madras	No dredging activity has been started. However, it is assured that, dredged material will be disposed off at the location identified by IIT, Madras.
9.	PP shall provide budget allocation of Rs. 1 crore for conservation activities to conserve for schedule-I species	It is submitted that DPA vide letter dated 02/08/2023 had submitted revised Conservation plan for Sea Turtle, Indian Peafowl & Asiatic Lion wherein budget allocation of Rs. 1 Crore for conservation activities is provided. The Conservation plan mentioning budget allocation is attached as Annexure C.
10.	Proponent shall submit the certificate of no fatality in sea turtle area and also approval of Forest department on turtle conservation plan	The necessary compliance has already been communicated to SEIAA, Gujarat vide letter no. CN/WK/1600- A/ (EC & CRZ Clearance onwards

		- Muldwarka)/29 dated 27/02/2024. Copy attached as Annexure A.
11.	PP shall obtain permission from forest department on revised conservation plan of 30.6.2023	The necessary compliance has already been communicated to SEIAA, Gujarat vide letter no. CN/WK/1600- A/ (EC & CRZ Clearance onwards - Muldwarka)/29 dated 27/02/2024. Copy attached as Annexure A.
12.	Authorized end-users shall have permissions from the concerned authorities under the rule-9 of the Hazardous and other wastes (Management and transboundary movement) Rules 2016	Not applicable
13.	Stream Segregation during drilling and testing activities should be adopted to separate oil and water	Point Noted for compliance.
14.	The Environmental and CRZ Clearance to the project is primarily under provisions of EIA Notification, 2006 and CRZ Notification, 2011. It does not tantamount to approvals/consent/permissions etc required to be obtained under any other Act Rule/regulation. The Project Proponent is under obligation to obtain approvals/clearances under any other Acts/Regulations or Statutes as applicable to the project	Point Noted.
15.	The project proponent shall abide by all the commitments and recommendations made in the Form-II, EIA and EMP report and also that have been made during their presentation to EAC	It is assured that, DPA shall abide by the commitments and recommendations made in the Form-II, EIA and EMP report and also that have been made during their presentation to the SEAC.
16.	Construction activity shall be carried out strictly according to the provisions of the CRZ Notification, 2011. No construction works other than those permitted in Coastal Regulation Zone Notification shall be carried out in Coastal Regulation Zone area. Proponent shall obtain the CRZ Clearance for their project	No construction has been started. However, it is assured that, Construction activity shall be carried out strictly according to the provisions of the CRZ Notification, 2011. No construction works other than those permitted in Coastal Regulation Zone Notification shall be carried out in Coastal Regulation Zone area. Proponent shall obtain the CRZ Clearance for their project
17.	The Project proponent shall ensure that no creeks or rivers are blocked due to any activities at the project site and free flow of water is maintained. Creek water monitoring program shall be implemented during the construction phase	No construction has been started. However, it is assured that no creeks or rivers are blocked due to any activities at the project site and free flow of water is maintained. Creek water monitoring program shall be implemented during the construction phase.
18.	Dredging shall not be carried out during the fish breeding season. Dredging, etc. shall be carried out in confined manner to reduce the impacts on marine environment. As committed, Silt curtains shall be used to minimize spreading of silt plume during dredging operation. Turbidity should be monitored during the dredging using online monitoring system. No removal of silt curtain unless baseline values are achieved	No dredging activity has been started. However, it is assured that, dredging activity shall be carried out as per the stipulated condition.
19.	Maintenance dredging provided, the dredged material shall be disposed within port limits.	No dredging activity has been started. However, it is assured that the dredged material shall be disposed of at the location identified by the IIT, Madras.
20.	Wherever possible, dredged material shall be used for bank nourishment. With the enhanced quantities, the impact of dumping on the estuarine environment should be monitored and necessary	No dredging activity has been started. However, it is assured that, possibility will be explored to use dredged material for bank nourishment.

	measures shall be taken on priority basis if any adverse impact is observed	Point Noted for compliance.
21.	An independent monitoring be carried out by any Government Agency/institute to evaluate the impact during dredging. Impact of dredged material on estuarine environment along with shore line change be monitored by the PP and necessary mitigation measures be taken in case any adverse observed. The details shall be submitted along with the six-monthly monitoring report.	No dredging activity has been started. Point Noted for compliance.
22.	Marine ecological monitoring and its mitigation measures for protection of phytoplankton, zooplanktons, macrobenthos, estuaries, sea-grass, algae, sea weeds, Crustaceans, Fishes, coral reefs and mangroves etc. as given in the EIA-EMP Report shall be complied with in letter and spirit.	Point Noted for compliance.
23.	Domestic wastewater generated shall be sent to Septic Tanks equipped with Soak Pits. Wastewater generated from terminal buildings shall be treated and used for green cover development only	No construction has been started. However, it is assured that Domestic wastewater generated shall be sent to Septic Tanks equipped with Soak Pits. Wastewater generated from terminal buildings shall be treated and used for green cover development.
24.	Mangroves conservation and management plan to be prepared in consultation with State Forest department and approved plan shall be implemented.	No construction has been started. However, it is assured that Mangroves conservation and management plan to be prepared in consultation with State Forest department and approved plan shall be implemented.
25.	A continuous monitoring programme covering all the seasons on various aspects of the estuarine, coastal and marine environs including intertidal and subtidal marine flora and fauna with focus on sea turtles, corals and sea grass (if any) need to be undertaken by reputed universities available in the State or by entrusting to the National institutes/renowned Universities/accredited Consultant with rich experiences in marine science aspects. The monitoring should cover various physico-chemical parameters along with PHC coupled with biological indices such as microbes, plankton, benthos and fishes on a periodic basis during construction and operation phase of the project. Any deviations in the parameters shall be given adequate care with suitable measures to conserve the marine environment and its resources. Adequate funds be allocated for the same	Point Noted for compliance
26.	Continuous online monitoring of air and water covering the total area shall be carried out and the compliance report of the same shall be submitted along with the 6 monthly compliance reports	Point Noted for compliance
27.	The actions shall be in accordance with proposed landscape planning concepts to minimize major landscape changes. The change in land use pattern shall be limited to the proposed port limits and be carried out in such a way as to ensure proper drainage by providing surface drainage systems including storm water network.	Point Noted for compliance
28.	All the mitigation measures submitted in the EIA report shall be prepared in a matrix format and the compliance for each mitigation plan along with half yearly compliance report.	Point Noted for compliance

B.	STANDARD CONDITIONS:	
B.1	AIR QUALITY MONITORING AND PRESERVATION:	
29.	The project proponent shall install system to carryout Ambient Air Quality monitoring for common/criterion parameters relevant to the main pollutants released (e.g. PM10 and PM2.5 in reference to PM emission, and SO2 and NOx in reference to SO ₂ and NOx emissions) within and outside the project area at least at four locations (one within and three outside the plant area at an angle of 120° each), covering upwind and downwind directions	Point Noted for compliance
30.	Appropriate Air Pollution Control (APC) system shall be provided for all the dust generating points including fugitive dust from all vulnerable sources, so as to comply prescribed emission standards.	Point Noted for compliance
31.	Shrouding shall be carried out in the work site enclosing the dock/proposed facility area. This will act as dust curtain as well achieving zero dust discharge from the site. These curtain or shroud will be immensely effective in restricting disturbance from wind in affecting the dry dock operations, preventing waste dispersion, improving working conditions through provision of shade for the workers	Point Noted for compliance
32.	Dust collectors shall be deployed in all areas where blasting (surface cleaning) and painting operations are to be carried out, supplemented by stacks for effective dispersion	Point Noted for compliance
33.	The Vessels shall comply the emission norms prescribed from time to time	Point Noted for compliance
34.	Diesel power generating sets proposed as source of backup power should be of enclosed type and conform to rules made under the Environment (Protection)Act, 1986. The height of stack of DG sets should be equal to the height needed for the combined capacity of all proposed DG sets. Use of low sulphur diesel. The location of the DG sets may be decided with in consultation with State Pollution Control Board	Point Noted for compliance
35.	A detailed traffic management and traffic decongestion plan shall be drawn up to ensure that the current level of service of the roads within a 05 kms radius of the project is maintained and improved upon after the implementation of the project. This plan should be based on cumulative impact of all development and increased habitation being carried out or proposed to be carried out by the project or other agencies in this 05 Kms radius of the site in different scenarios of space and time and the traffic management plan shall be duly validated and certified by the State Urban Development department and the P.W.D./ competent authority for road augmentation and shall also have their consent to the implementation of components of the plan which involve the participation of these departments	Point Noted for compliance
B.2	WATER QUALITY MONITORING AND PRESERVATION	

36.	The Project proponent shall ensure that no creeks or rivers are blocked due to any activities at the project site and free flow of water is maintained	No construction has been started. However, it is assured that, no creeks or rivers are blocked due to any activities at the Project site and free flow of water is maintained.
37.	Appropriate measures must be taken while undertaking digging activities to avoid any likely degradation of water quality. Silt curtains shall be used to contain the spreading of suspended sediment during dredging within the dredging area	No construction activity including dredging has been started. Point Noted for compliance.
38.	No ships docking at the proposed project site will discharge its on-board waste water untreated in to the estuary/ channel. All such wastewater load will be diverted to the proposed Effluent Treatment Plant of the project site	Point Noted for compliance
39.	Measures should be taken to contain, control and recover the accidental spills of fuel and cargo handle if any	Point Noted for compliance
40.	The project proponents will draw up and implement a plan for the management of temperature differences between intake waters and discharge waters	Point Noted for compliance
41.	Spillage of fuel / engine oil and lubricants from the construction site are a source of organic pollution which impacts marine life. This shall be prevented by suitable precautions and also by providing necessary mechanisms to trap the spillage	Point Noted for compliance
42.	Total fresh water use shall not exceed the proposed requirement as provided in the project details. Prior permission from competent authority shall be obtained for use of fresh water	Point Noted for compliance
43.	Sewage Treatment Plant shall be provided to treat the wastewater generated from the project. Treated water shall be reused for horticulture, flushing, backwash, HVAC purposes and dust suppression	Point Noted for compliance
44.	A certificate from the competent authority for discharging treated effluent untreated effluents into the public sewer/ disposal/drainage systems along with the final disposal point should be obtained	Point Noted.
45.	No diversion of the natural course of the river shall be made without prior permission from the Ministry of Water resources	Point Noted for compliance
46.	All the erosion control measures shall be taken at water front facilities. Earth protection work shall be carried out to avoid erosion of soil from the shoreline/boundary line from the land area into the marine water body.	Point Noted for compliance
B.3	NOISE MONITORING AND PRESERVATION	
47.	Noise level survey shall be carried as per the prescribed guidelines and report in this regard shall be submitted as a part of six-monthly compliance report	Point Noted for compliance
48.	Noise from vehicles, power machinery and equipment on-site should not exceed the prescribed limit. Equipment should be regularly serviced. Attention should also be given to muffler maintenance and enclosure of noisy equipments.	Point Noted for compliance
49.	Acoustic enclosures for DG sets, noise barriers for ground-run bays, ear plugs for operating personnel	Point Noted for compliance

	shall be implemented as mitigation measures for noise impact due to ground sources	
50.	The ambient noise levels should conform to the standards prescribed under E(P)A Rules, 1986 viz. 75 dB(A) during day time and 70 dB(A) during night time	Point Noted for compliance
B.4	ENERGY CONSERVATION MEASURES	
51.	Provide solar power generation on roof tops of buildings, for solar light system for all common areas, street lights, parking around project area and maintain the same regularly;	Point Noted for compliance
52.	Provide LED lights in their offices and residential areas	Point Noted for compliance
B.5	WASTE MANAGEMNET	
53.	Dredged material shall be disposed safely in the designated areas. Shoreline should not be disturbed due to dumping. Periodical study on shore line changes shall be conducted and mitigation carried out, if necessary. The details shall be submitted along with the six monthly monitoring reports.	No dredging activity has been started. Point Noted for compliance
54.	Necessary arrangement for the treatment of the effluents and solid wastes must be made and it mu ensured that they conform to the standards laid down by the competent authorities including the or State Pollution Control Board and under the Environment (Protection)Act, 1986	Point Noted for compliance
55.	The solid wastes shall be managed and disposed as per the norms of the Solid Waste Management 2016.	Point Noted for compliance
56.	Any wastes from construction and demolition activities related thereto shall be managed so as to conform to the Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules, 2016	Point Noted for compliance
57.	A certificate from the competent authority handling municipal solid wastes should be obtained, indicating the existing civic capacities of handling and their adequacy to cater to the M.S.W. generated from project.	Point Noted for compliance
58.	Used CFLs and TFLs should be properly collected and disposed off/sent for recycling as per the prevailing guidelines/ rules of the regulatory authority to avoid mercury contamination.	Point Noted for compliance
59.	Oil spill contingency plan shall be prepared and part of DMP to tackle emergencies. The equipment and recovery of oil from a spill would be assessed. Guidelines given in MARPOL and Shipping Acts for oil spill management would be followed. Mechanism for integration of terminals oil contingency plan with the overall area contingency plan under the co-ordination of Coast should be covered	Point Noted for compliance
B.6	GREEN BELT	
60.	Green belt shall be developed in area as provided in project details with a native tree species in accordance with CPCB guidelines. The greenbelt shall inter alia cover the entire periphery of the plant	Point Noted for compliance
61.	Top soil shall be separately stored and used in the development of green belt	Point Noted for compliance

B.7 MARINE ECOLOGY		
62.	Dredging shall not be carried out during the fish breeding and spawning seasons	No dredging activity has been started.
63.	Dredging, etc shall be carried out in the confined manner to reduce the impacts on marine environment.	No dredging activity has been started. Point Noted for compliance
64.	The dredging schedule shall be so planned that the turbidity developed is dispersed soon enough to prevent any stress on the fish population	No dredging activity has been started. Point Noted for compliance
65.	While carrying out dredging, an independent monitoring shall be carried out through a Government Agency/institute to assess the impact and necessary measures shall be taken on priority basis if any adverse impact is observed	No dredging activity has been started. Point Noted for compliance
66.	A detailed marine biodiversity management plan shall be prepared through the NIO or any other institute of repute on marine, brackish water and fresh water ecology and biodiversity and submitted to and implemented to the satisfaction of the State Biodiversity Board and the CRZ authority. The report shall be based on a study of the impact of the project activities on the intertidal biotopes, corals and coral communities, mollusks, sea grasses, sea weeds, subtidal habitats, fishes, other marine and aquatic micro, macro and mega flora and fauna including benthos, plankton, turtles, birds etc. as also the productivity. The data collection and impact assessment shall be as per standards survey methods and include underwater photography	Point Noted for compliance
67.	Marine ecology shall be monitored regularly also in terms of sea weeds, sea grasses, mudflats, sand dunes, fisheries, echinoderms, shrimps, turtles, corals, coastal vegetation, mangroves and other marine biodiversity components including all micro, macro and mega floral and faunal components of marine biodiversity	Point Noted for compliance
68.	The project proponent shall ensure that water traffic does not impact the aquatic wildlife sanctuaries that fall along the stretch of the river	Point Noted for compliance
B.8 HUMAN WORKER HEALTH ISSUE		
69.	The work space shall be maintained as per international standards for occupational health and safety with 71 provision of fresh air respirators, blowers, and fans to prevent any accumulation and inhalation of undesirable levels of pollutants including VOCs	Point Noted for compliance
70.	Workers shall be strictly enforced to wear personal protective equipment's like dust mask, ear muffs or ear plugs, whenever and wherever necessary/required. Special visco-elastic gloves will be used by labour exposed to hazards from vibration	Point Noted for compliance
71.	In case of repair of any old vessels, excessive care shall be taken while handling Asbestos & Freon gas. Besides, fully enclosed covering should be provided for the temporary storage of asbestos materials at site before disposal to CTSDF	Point Noted for compliance
72.	Safety training shall be given to all workers specific to their work area and every worker and employee	Point Noted for compliance

	will be engaged in fire hazard awareness training and mock drills which will be conducted regularly. All standard safety and occupational hazard measures shall be implemented and monitored by the concerned officials to prevent the occurrence of untoward incidents/ accidents	
73.	Emergency preparedness plan based on the Hazard identification and Risk Assessment (HIRA) and Disaster Management Plan shall be implemented	Point Noted for compliance
74.	Provision shall be made for the housing of construction labor within the site with all necessary infrastructure and facilities such as fuel for cooking, mobile toilets, mobile STP, safe drinking water, medical health care, crèche etc. The housing may be in the form of temporary structures to be removed after the completion of the project.	Point Noted for compliance
75.	Occupational health surveillance of the workers shall be done on a regular basis.	Point Noted for compliance
B.9	OTHER CONDITIONS	
76.	The project proponent shall prepare a Site-Specific Conservation Plan & Wildlife Management Plan and approved by the Chief Wildlife Warden. The recommendations of the approved Site-Specific Conservation Plan / Wildlife Management Plan shall be implemented in consultation with the State Forest Department. The implementation report shall be furnished along with the six-monthly compliance report (in case of the presence of schedule-I species in the study area)	Point Noted for compliance
77.	The project proponent shall obtain the necessary permission from the Central Ground Water Authority, in case of drawl of ground water / from the competent authority concerned in case of drawl of surface water required for the project	DPA is not using ground water for any purpose
78.	All excavation related dewatering shall be as duly authorized by the CGWA. A NOC from the CGWA shall be obtained for all dewatering and ground water abstraction	DPA is not using ground water for any purpose
79.	A certificate of adequacy of available power from the agency supplying power to the project along with the load allowed for the project should be obtained.	Point Noted for compliance
80.	All other statutory clearances such as the approvals for storage of diesel / fuel from Chief Controller of Explosives, Fire Department, Coast Guard, Civil Aviation Department shall be obtained, as applicable by project proponents from the respective competent authorities	Point Noted for compliance
81.	The company shall have a well laid down environmental policy duly approved by the Board of Directors' The environmental policy should prescribe for standard operating procedures to have proper checks and balances and to bring into focus any infringements/deviation/violation of the environmental / forest /wildlife norms/ conditions. The company shall have defined system of reporting infringements / deviation / violation of the environmental / forest / wildlife norms / conditions and / or shareholder's / stake holders. The copy of	The DPA has Environmental Policy approved by the competent authority. The Environmental policy has already prescribed for standard operating process/procedure to bring into focus any infringements/ deviation/ violation of the environmental or forest norms. DPA is already having well established environmental Cell for ensuring proper checks on non-compliances/ violations of Environmental norms.

	the board resolution in this regard shall be submitted as a part of six-monthly report	
82.	A separate Environmental Cell both at the project and company head quarter level, with qualified personnel shall be set up under the control of senior Executive, who will directly report to the head of the organization	DPA is already having well established environmental Cell for ensuring proper checks on non-compliances/ violations of Environmental norms.
83.	Action plan for implementing EMP and environmental conditions along with responsibility matrix of the company shall be prepared and shall be duly approved by competent authority. The year wise funds earmarked for environmental protection measures shall be kept in separate account and not to be diverted for any other purpose. Year wise progress of implementation of action plan shall be reported to the Ministry/Regional Office along with the Six Monthly Compliance Report	Point Noted for compliance
84.	Self-environmental audit shall be conducted annually. Every three years third party environmental audit shall be carried out	Point Noted for compliance
C. COMPLAINE OF ENVIRONMENT CLEARANCE/REPORTING/ADMINISTRATION/APEAL		
85.	Project proponent shall inform to all the concerned authorities including Municipal Corporation and District Collector and shall also give wide publicity through advertisement in minimum two local newspapers within seven days, about the Environment Clearance order accorded	DPA has already given advertisement in two newspapers i.e. in Divya Bhaskar, Rajkot Edition (Gujarati & English) & in Times of India, Ahmedabad Edition (Gujarati & English) dated 04/01/2024 (Copies attached – Annexure E) . Further, DPA vide letter dated 04/01/2024 had already informed to the concerned local bodies (Copy is attached herewith as Annexure F) .
86.	Project proponent shall appoint a key person in the organization who shall be responsible for compliance of above condition fully on behalf of the proponent. It will not mean that appointing a key person will exempt the project proponent from the responsibility of compliance. Any change in key person shall immediately be informed to SEIAA and all concerned authorities	Point Noted for compliance
87.	Designated key person shall submit six monthly compliance report to SEIAA/SEAC, MOEF&CC, GPCB and Nodal Department of the Government.	Point Noted for compliance.
88.	The Nodal Department or any authority or officer authorized by MOEF&CC/SEIAA can inspect the site of the project and all the facilities, for verification of compliances of environment clearance conditions	Point Noted. It is assured DPA shall assist Nodal Department or any authority or officer authorized by MOEF&CC/SEIAA during their inspection to the site of the project and all the facilities.
89.	In case of violation reported upon, the project proponent shall be responsible for all the legal actions as per Environment Protection Act, 1986 including SEIAA may cancel, withdraw or keep in abeyance, the Environment Clearance accorded	Point Noted.
90.	Any person including the project proponent affected by this Environment Clearance order may file appeal to Honorable National Green Tribunal West Zone branch, Pune, preferably within a period of thirty days from the date of issue of Environment Clearance as prescribe under section 16 of National Green Tribunal Act 2010	Point Noted.

91.	All complaints and public grievance or representations may be addressed to SEIAA/SEAC in the email addresses (a) msseiaagj@gmail.com & (b) seacgujarat@gmail.com	Point Noted.
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Annexure -A

Deendayal Port Authority (Erstwhile :Deendayal Port Trust)

Tel(O) : (02836) 220038,
Fax : (02836) 233192
E - Mail : kptdesignsection@gmail.com
kptemc@gmail.com
Website: www.deendayalport.gov.in



Office of the SE (PL) & EMC (i/c),
ANNEX, Administrative Office
Gandhidham - Kutch
Pin - 370 201.

ISO 9001 - 2015 &
ISO 14001 - 2015 Certified Port

CN/WK/1600 - A/ (EC & CRZ Clearance onwards - Muldwarka)/29

Dated: 27/02/2024

To,
The Member Secretary,
State Level Environment Impact Assessment Authority, Gujarat,
Office: Gujarat Pollution Control Board, "ParyavaranBhavan"
Sector-10 A, Gandhinagar-382010.
E-mail : msseiaagj@gmail.com, seiaaguj@yahoo.com.

Sub: Development of Setting up of RoRo/RoPax Facility at, Muldwarka, Gujarat, by Deendayal Port Authority at Survey No. 74/3 for Onshore area -6 Ha, Muldwarka, Kodinar, Gir Somnath. (Offshore Facility: 320m waterfront & Onshore Facility: 6Ha. Area Development) - **Environmental & CRZ Clearance - Submission of compliance w.r.t. specific conditions reg.**

(EC Identification No. EC23B033GJ179470 and Proposal No. SIA/GJ/NCP/66680/2021)

Ref.: EC & CRZ Clearance accorded by the SEIAA, Gujarat vide letter no. SEIAA/GUJ/EC&CRZ/7(e)/1710/2023 dated 30/12/2023.

Sir,

At the outset, Deendayal Port Authority would like to convey gratitude towards the EC & CRZ Clearance dated 30/12/2023 accorded by the SEIAA, Gujarat provisionally for six-month duration to above project subject to the compliance in stipulated time period of the certain specific conditions mentioned therein.

Accordingly, Deendayal Port Authority has complied with the said certain specific conditions (**specific condition no. 1,4,10 & 11 of EC & CRZ Clearance** - to be complied within six-month time period), as per details mentioned at **Annexure 1**.

In view of the above, the work of "Development of Ro-Ro/Ro-Pax Facility at Muldwarka" is being undertaken by DPA, considering all stipulated conditions mentioned in the EC & CRZ Clearance dated 30/12/2023. In this regard, DPA will also submit six-monthly compliance report of all stipulated conditions in the EC & CRZ Clearance dated 30/12/2023, regularly, as per prescribed time period.

This is for kind information & consideration, please.

Thanking You.

Yours faithfully,

SE (PL) & EMC (I/c)
Deendayal Port Authority

Annexure -1

:Annexure 1:

Sr. No.	Relevant Condition of EC & CRZ Clearance dated 30/12/2023	DPA Compliance
1	<p>Specific Condition No. 1: PP shall submit approved Revised Wildlife/Lion conservation plan from competent authority within six Month time period & submit copy to this office.</p> <p>&</p> <p>Specific Condition No. 11: PP shall obtain permission from forest department on revised conservation plan of 30.6.2023.</p>	<p>The Chief Wildlife Warden, Gujarat State, Gandhinagar vide letter no. WLP/32/C/TE-2/511-513/2024-25 dated 24/1/2024 has accorded approval to the Conservation Plan (revised) (Sea Turtle, Indian Peafowl & Asiatic Lion) submitted by DPA for the project of “Setting up of Ro-Ro/Ro-Pax Facility at Muldwarka, Gujarat”, vide letter dated 2/8/2023 to the Dy.CF, Gir (West Division), Junagadh. A copy of the said approval of the Chief Wildlife Warden dated 24/1/2024 along with conservation plan submitted is attached herewith as Annexure A, for kind consideration, please.</p>
2	<p>Specific Condition No. 4: PP shall not carry out any parking activities including construction in CRZ IA area as per provisions of CRZ Notification 2011.</p>	<p>A copy of undertaking in this regard already submitted to the GCZMA at the time of obtaining CRZ Recommendation is attached herewith as Annexure B, for ready reference.</p> <p>Further, a copy of revised planning of onshore parking facility (after excluding CRZ 1 A area), which had already been submitted to the GCZMA at the time of obtaining CRZ Recommendation, is attached herewith as Annexure C.</p>
3	<p>Specific Condition No. 10: Proponent shall submit the certificate of no fatality in sea turtle area and also approval of Forest department on turtle conservation plan.</p>	<p>A copy of certificate regarding no fatality in sea turtle area already submitted to the SEAC vide communication dated 1/11/2023 (In compliance of SEIAA observation in its meeting held on 16/10/2023) is attached herewith as Annexure D. Further, it is also assured that; due care will be taken to avoid any fatality in sea turtle area, during construction & operation phase of the proposed Ro-Ro/Ro-Pax Facility.</p> <p>It is also submitted that, the Chief Wildlife Warden, Gujarat State, Gandhinagar vide letter no. WLP/32/C/TE-2/511-513/2024-25 dated 24/1/2024 has accorded approval to the Conservation Plan (revised) (Sea Turtle, Indian Peafowl & Asiatic Lion) submitted by DPA for the project of “Setting up of Ro-Ro/Ro-Pax Facility at Muldwarka, Gujarat”. The same is already available at Annexure A.</p>

Annexure -A

511-513

No. WLP/32/C/ TE-2 /2024-25

Office of the
Principal Chief Conservator of Forests
Block No. B/1, Aranya Bhavan,
Ch-3 Circle, Sector - 10/A,
Gujarat State, Gandhinagar.

Date 24.01.2024

Sub:- Approval of Conservation Plan for for setting up of RO-RO/RO-PAX FACILITY at Muildwarka,Gujarat by Deendayal Port Authority.

Ref:- Your Office letter No. CN/WK/1600-A(EC &CRZ Clearence)/263, Dated 11.01.2024

With reference to the subject and proposal quoted above, the Conservation plan for setting up of RO-RO/RO-PAX FACILITY at Muildwarka, Gujarat by Deendayal Port Authority.

The Conservation Plan of Rs. 100 lakh/- (Hundred lakhs only) for three years will be provided for field work has been approved. A copy of the Conservation Plan is enclosed herewith.

The applicant will later be required to submit the amount for the conservation activities when asked. As per the attached letter it is approved. The details of the conservation plan is as below.

Budget for wildlife and biodiversity conservation

Activities	Amount Sanctioned (LAKH)
Portable X ray CR system	40
Vehicle for patrolling	20
Plantations	03
Conservation and Awareness activities	03
Beach Monitoring	03
Control room- Caostal	08
CCTV, Drone, Turtle Hatchery other required Equip	16
Motorcycle-Patrolling	07
TOTAL	100


(N. Srivastava)

Chief Wildlife Warden
Gujarat State, Gandhinagar

To,
The Conservator of Forests, Jamnagar
Copy to: Deputy Conservator of Forests, Jamnagar, for information and necessary action.

✓ Copy to: RSPL limited, harish.ramchandani@rsplgroup.com

Deendayal Port Authority
(Erstwhile: Deendayal Port Trust)

Tel (O): (02836) 220038,
Fax : (02836) 220050
E-Mail : kptdesignsection@gmail.com
kptemc@gmail.com
Website: www.deendayalport.gov.in



Office of the SE (PL) & EMC (i/c),
ANNEX, Administrative Office
Gandhidham - Kutch
Pin - 370 201.

ISO 9001 - 2015 &
ISO 14001 - 2015 Certified Port

CN/WK/1600-A/(EC & CRZ Clearance)/343 **Dated: 02/08/2023**

To,
Shri Prashant Tomar, IFS
Deputy Conservator of Forests,
Gir (West) Division, Sardarbaug Campus,
Junagadh-362010, Gujarat.

Sub: Setting up of RO-RO/RO-PAX Facility at Muldwarka, Gujarat by Deendayal Port Authority (Offshore Facility: 320m waterfront & Onshore Facility: 6Ha. Area Development) - **Approval of revised Conservation Plan reg.**

- Ref.:**
1. DPA letter no. CN/WK/1600-A/(EC&CRZ Clearance)/120 dated 21(22)/06/2022
 2. Dy.CF letter no. ડ/જમ/ડ.13/4364/2022-23 dated 5/7/2022
 3. DPA letter no. CN/WK/1600-A/ (EC&CRZ Clearance) Dated: 19/7/2022
 4. Dy.CF letter no. ડ/જમ/ડ.13/1401-02/2022-23 dated 22/8/2022
 5. DPA letter no. CN/WK/1600-A/ (EC & CRZ Clearance)/188 dated 27/10/2022
 6. Dy.CF letter no. ડ/જમ/ડ.13/2453-54/2022-23 dated 25/11/2022
 7. Dy. CF letter no. ડ/જમ/ડ.13/2622-23/2022-23 dated 31/12/2022
 8. DPA letter no. CN/WK/1600-A/ (EC & CRZ Clearance)/256 dated 02/03/2023 - Submission of revised conservation plan.
 9. Dy. CF letter no. ડ/જમ/ડ.13/25/22-23/2023-24 dated 10/04/2023.
 10. Email received from Dy. Conservator of Forests, Gir (West) Division, Junagadh dated 18.07.2023.

Sir,

It is requested to kindly refer to the above-cited references for the subject mentioned above.

In this regard, it is submitted that, DPA had submitted Revised Conservation Plan (Ref.: DPA letter dated 2/3/2023 - 4 colour copies) (prepared as per your letter dated 31/12/2022 and the recommendation stated in the 64th minutes of GCZMA meeting held on 5/1/2023) to your good office on 25/3/2023 for kind approval of the said Revised Conservation Plan. However, Dy.CF, Gir (west Division), Junagadh vide letter dated 10/4/2023 (**Ref. 9 above**) had returned the said conservation by citing that conservation plan has to be prepared in consultation with Dy.CF.

Accordingly, **a joint meeting was held on 3/7/2023 in the office of the Dy.CF, Gir (west Division), Junagadh** among Dy.CF and official of DPA along with representative of EIA Consultant M/s Ultra Tech, Pune for a detailed discussion on the Conservation Plan & project details.

....cont....

In reference to the above meeting, the Dy. Conservator of Forests, Gir (West) Division, Junagadh vide email dated 18/7/2023 has informed to M/s Ultra tech, Pune (EIA Consultant) that certain additional items may be added for the conservation of Wildlife Conservation over and above items shown under table no.5 of the point No.-4 Financial Estimates for Conservation Activities mentioned in conservation plan for better protection, monitoring and conservation of marine flora and fauna as well as schedule-1 species in study area.

Accordingly, the EIA Consultant, M/s Ultra Tech, Pune has revised the financial estimates of Conservation Plan and the 4 colour copies of the revised conservation plan are enclosed herewith for your kind consideration, please (**Annexure I**).

In view of the above, it is requested to kindly accord approval to the Revised Conservation Plan, at an earliest, please.

Thanking You.

Yours faithfully,



Superintending Engineer (PL) & EMC (I/c)
Deendayal Port Authority

Annexure -I

Environmental Impact Assessment of Setting up of RoRo/RoPax Facility

At

Muldwarka Gujarat

M/s. Deendayal Port Authority (DPA)

Conservation Plan

Sea Turtle, Indian Peafowl & Asiatic Lion



ULTRA TECH

Environmental Consultancy & Laboratory

202, Second floor, Building C1, Saudamini Commercial Complex,

Right Bhusari Colony, Paud Road, Pune 411038

Accredited By: NABET- Quality Council of India

Certificate No.: NABET/EIA/2023/RA 0194 -Rev 01 Valid Till 18/10/2024

NABL Certificate No.: TC-5600

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1. Project Introduction

The proposed RoRo/RoPax Facility (Latitude 20°45'25.26"N and Longitude 70°39'54.27"E) is situated Muldwarka port which is located on the southern tip of Gujarat facing Arabian Sea.

Ministry of Ports, shipping & water ways – GOI in its endeavour to develop passenger and cargo connectivity between ports especially the RoRo/RoPax to facilitate easy movement of passengers and reduce travel time and fuel costs. A feasibility study carried out for this purpose was presented to the Honourable Minister for Port, Shipping and Waterways and officials during interaction. Deendayal Port Authority has been directed to proceed with the development of RoRo/RoPax facility at Muldwarka as per the selected option in the feasibility study report presented on 29th April 2021. The proposed facility is to be constructed north west of the existing Ambuja cement berth 3. The facility will provide berthing and discharging of cargo and passengers, including trailer trucks and cars. The said jetty with facilities shall be allowed to use to run the RoRo/RoPax vessel service operating from Muldwarka to Hazira, Mumbai and any selected locations, so that as a social needful to reduce pollution resulting in economic development of State of Gujarat. as a whole and Saurashtra in particular.

2. Project Location:

Proposed Project is located at Mul Dwarka (Kodinar), a small coastal village near Kodinar, about 45 km. from Somnath, Project site is well connected to Kodinar city by road. The main transport connections for Kodinar city and project site are Diu Airport, Veraval Railway Station, and Veraval Port. Diu Airport are 46 km away from project site, Kodinar Railway Station is 6.7 km away from project site.



Plate 1: View of Project Site

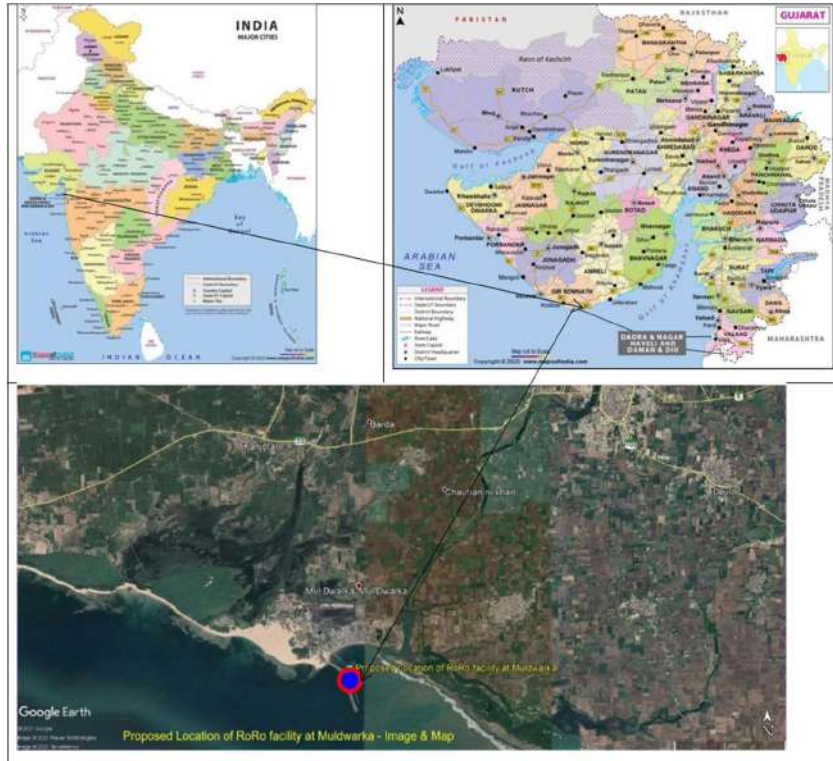


Figure 1: Project Location Map

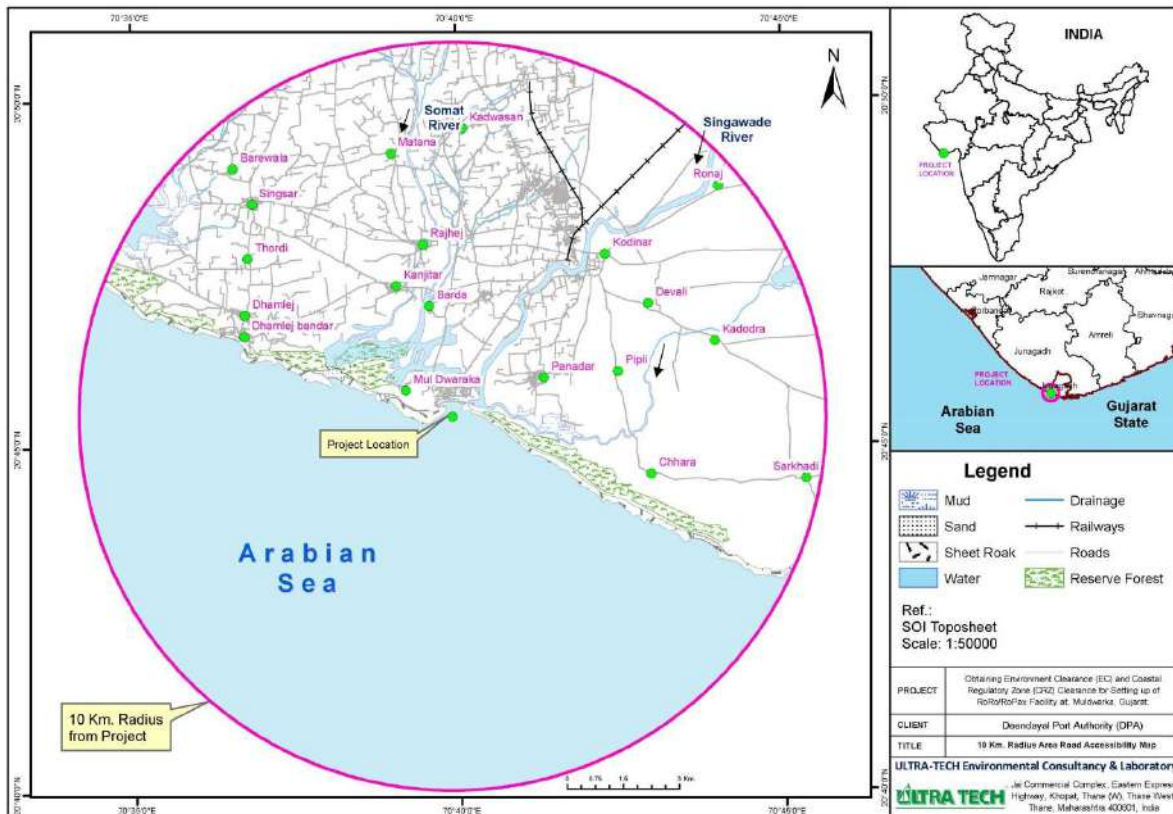


Figure 2: Road Accessibility Map of project site

3. Schedule I Species in study area

There are 3 species of conservation concern which are present in impact zone (10km) of the proposed Port site. These species are Sea turtle, Peacock and Asiatic Lion.

A. Sea Turtle

The following image shows the location of Turtle nesting grounds, within 5km, 10 km & 15 km of the project site, according to the data obtained from Office of the Range Forest Officer, Veraval Range & WWF Report Marine turtle along the Indian Coast. The location marked as present within 10 km. There are 3 locations (stretches 2, 3 & 4) within 10 km of the project site stretch 3 is the nearest turtle nesting ground but not identified as potential sea turtle Nesting site and two stretches 1, 6 within a 15 km radius are identified as Potential Turtle nesting beaches the details of these locations are given in the table below Table 1



Figure 3: Map showing Turtle nesting site within 15 km of study area

Table 1: Sea Turtle Nesting Locations in study area

S.N	Surveyed beach stretches	Surveyed distance	Number of Nests (green turtle)	Co-ordinates
JUNAGADH DISTRICT				
1	Zala-na-Vadodara- Dhamlej*	6 km.	10	N20 °46' 44.38" E 70.35'49.06"
2	Dhamlej-Barda	2 km.	2	N20 °46' 17.92" E 70.36' 56.30"
3	Barda-Mul Dwarka	1 km.	4	N20 °46' 06.60" E 70 38' 10.32"
4	Mul Dwarka-Chara	4 km.	5	N 20°45'43.27" E 70°39'56.18"
5	Chara-Sarkhadi	3 km.	6	N20° 44' 0.72" E 70° 42' 41.90"
6	Sarkhadi-Santeshwar*	9 km.	8	N20° 43' 21.13" E 70 45' 25.43"
7	Santeshwar-Madhada*	1 km.	12	N20° 42' 08.22" E 70 48' 16.78"
*Potential Turtle Nesting Beaches				
Ref:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. WWF Report 2. Marine Turtles along the Indian Coast 3. Distribution, Status, Threats and Management Implications 4. WWF-India 2013 			

I. Ecological Importance & Conservation Plan

Nomenclature: Green sea turtle (*Chelonia mydas*)

Classification:

Kingdom	Animalia
Phylum	Chordata
Class	Reptilia
Order	Testudines
Family	Cheloniidae
Genus	Chelonia
Species	<i>Chelonia mydas</i>
Vernacular name	Green sea turtle

II. Conservation Status

Green turtles (*Chelonia mydas*) are listed as Endangered in the IUCN Red List. Same species are listed as endangered under Schedule 1 of the Indian Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972.

III. Introduction

Kodinar Coast in Gir somnath district & Junagad coast is known for nesting of Sea turtles species i.e. Green Sea turtle which is reported nest on this coast on flat sandy beaches.

As per biological survey of the core zone (Project site) and buffer zone (10 km radius from periphery of the project) there was no turtle sighted in the project site during field study. Only Green Turtles are reported .As per nesting survey carried out, the direct sightings of the turtles were located only in the buffer areas. As per nesting survey carried out, Zala-na-Vadodara-Dhamlej, Sarkhadi- Santeshwar, Santeshwar-Madhwad are Potential Turtle Nesting beach stretches are from our study area.While turtle nesting beach stretches like Mul Dwarka-Chhara, Chhara- Sarkhadi Barda- Muldwarka & Dhamlej-Barda (Table 2) Are present within 10km study area but these are not identified as Potential Turtle Nesting Beaches.

Table 2: Surveyed beach stretches & Distances

Study area	Stretch No	Surveyed beach stretches
5 km Radius area	2	Dhamlej-Barda
	3	Barda-Mul Dwarka
	4	Mul Dwarka-Chara
10 km Radius area	1	Southern part of Zala-na-Vadodara- Dhamlej*
	5	Chara-Sarkhadi
15 km Radius area	1	Northern part of Zala-na-Vadodara- Dhamlej*
	6	Sarkhadi-Santeshwar*
*Potential Turtle Nesting Beaches		

Only Green Turtles are reported in this area. However, Green turtles (*Chelonia mydas*) which belong to schedule 1 of the Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972 are commonly found in buffer of study

area. These turtle species are endangered and they placed in schedule I list of the Indian Wildlife Protection Act 1972 as well as in Appendices I of the Conservation on International Trade in Endangered species of Wild fauna and flora (CITES). This reports were based on the studies carried out by Prakruti Nature Club (PNC) and State Forest Department. & WWF Report Marine Turtles along the Indian Coast.

Five of the seven species of sea turtles are found in Indian coastal waters. Sea turtles have received considerable attention in recent years. All five species that occur in Indian waters are listed in out of these single species were reported in study area are.

Green turtles (*Cheloniemydas*) are listed as Endangered in the IUCN Red List. Same species are listed as endangered under Schedule 1 of the Indian Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 the single most important law for species protection in India.

Though the importance of these sea turtles is acknowledged in state, union and international legislation and policies, they are under severe threat from fishery related mortality, depredation of eggs and developmental activities.

IV. Distribution

There are seven living species of sea turtle in the world are endangered, and conservation efforts all over the world are attempting to prevent their extinction. They occupy specific niche in the marine water ecosystem. Five of the seven species of sea turtles are found in Indian coastal waters. Sea turtles have received considerable attention in recent years. All five species that occur in Indian waters are listed in out of these single species of green turtle were reported in study area.



Plate 2: Stranded green sea turtle in Gujarat

V. Habitat:

Sea turtles are marine animals with special adaptations. They are also sometimes referred to as “marine turtles,” referencing the fact that they have adapted to live primarily in the marine

environment.

Though the importance of these sea turtles is acknowledged in state, union and international legislation and policies, they are under severe threat from fishery related mortality, depredation of eggs and developmental activities. However, large numbers of eggs are deposited in holes dug into mud or sand. They are then covered and left to incubate by themselves. When the turtles hatch, they squirm their way to the surface and head toward the water. There are no known species in which the mother cares for the young. Sea turtles lay their eggs on dry, sandy beaches. Immature sea turtles are not cared for by the adults. Most are endangered largely as a result of beach development and over harvesting. Turtles can take many years to reach breeding age, and in many cases breed every few years rather than annually.

VI. Nesting

The peak nesting period for green turtle extends from September to January with peak in December and January along the Saurashtra coast.

Even though the proposed port project will not have any direct impact on sea turtle nesting it is recommended that as a part of CER, should support the groups working for sea turtle conservation in the area.



Plate 3: Green turtle nesting & Nest Protection along Gujarat coast

a. Crawl Distance and Nest Location

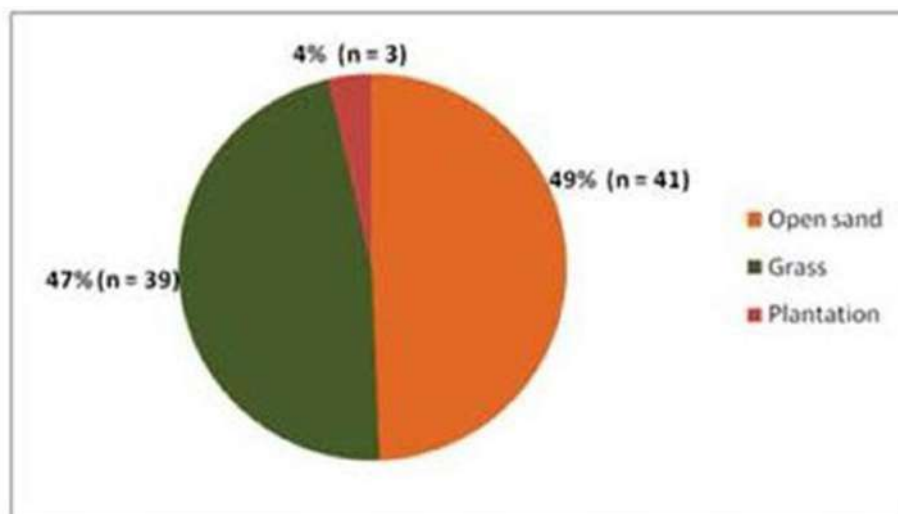
A recent study on Green turtles along the Junaghad coast revealed that most of the nests were placed more than 10 m from the HTL and also beyond 25 meter .The present study also observed, out of 93 nests only 49% (41) out of the nest were placed in the open sandy beach,while 47% (39) and 14% (13) of the nests were located in the grass patches and plantations respectively (Figure 1). The most of the nests placement was in dune with grass and plantation;

it may be due to availability of narrow beach. However, these beaches need to studied covering, nest location, profile (depth, temperature and moisture) nesting beach soil quality, and hatchling success rate.

This ecological study should cover the peak nesting season of green sea turtles it was between November and January (Source.: Evaluation of sea turtle -Gujarat ecology Commission)



Plate 4: Nesting crawl at beach



Status of Nest location -Junagad coast

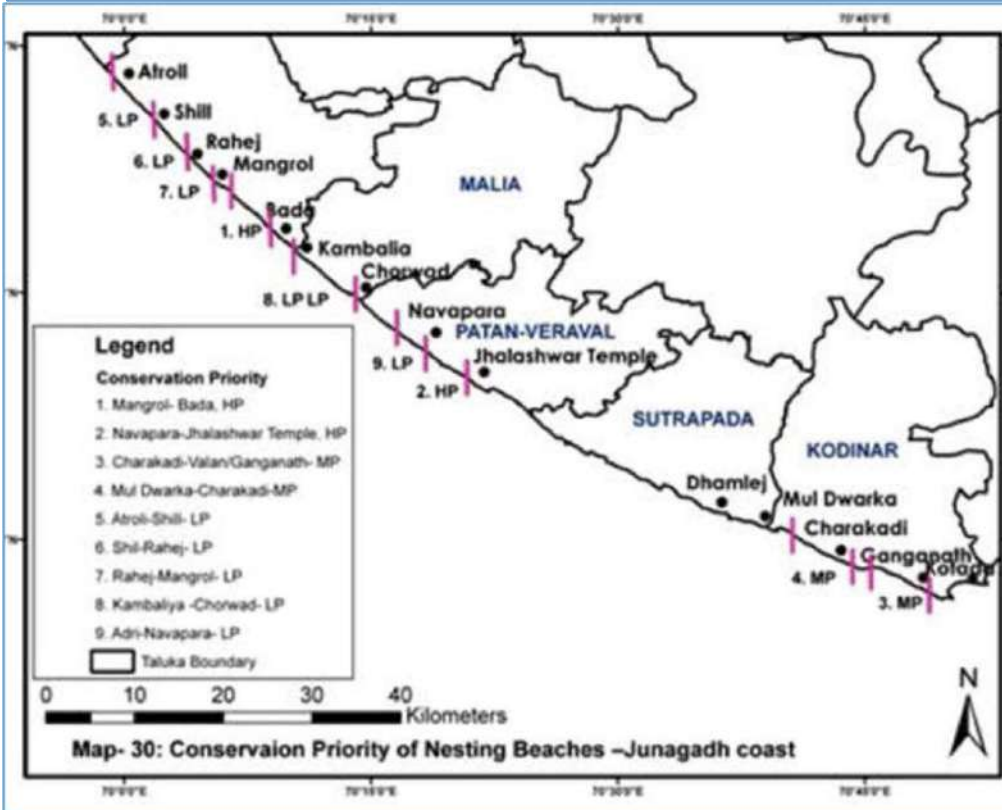
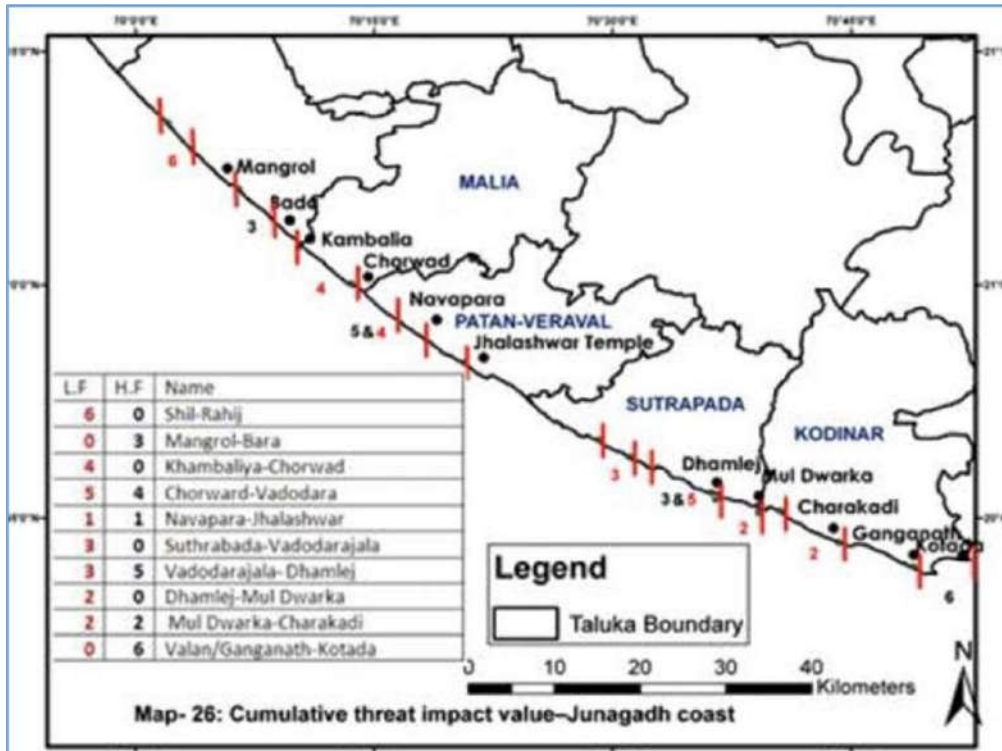


Figure 4: Nesting Status Junagadh Coast

(Source: Evaluation of sea turtle -Gujarat ecology Commission)

b. Clutch Size

In Junagadh coast clutch size estimated based on number of nests and total eggs collected for Green turtle this cost showed a minimum clutch size of 65 and maximum of 106 with a mean of 81eggs/nest.

c. Hatchery

Local NGO -PNC use to relocate the clutches and assess the hatchling success, which showed an average emergence rate of 83.65%

Hatchery management is a common practice where there is severe threat to eggs and hatchlings. Given the rates of depredation, it is suggested that hatcheries be established at Veraval along the Junagadh coast

Establishment of smaller hatcheries will facilitate safe and timely transport of eggs, improve management, and even reduce egg-loss due to predation.



Plate 5: Hatchlings emerging from a nest



Plate 6: Artificial Hatchery

(i) Human and Animal Evidences:

Overall predation rate estimated for Junagadh was 42%.among that 17% of net loss was due to human, while animal disturbed 25% of nests.

(ii) Lighting

Sea turtles and their hatchlings often misguided by the illumination on the coast, therefore, it is suggested to orient lights on port in such a way that minimum illumination is visible from outside. This would ensure natural movement of the turtles in this region. Lighting was also going to be a major problem both during and after construction. Adult turtles typically shy away from brightly lit areas but hatchlings are attracted to it, and might become distracted from their journey to the sea if the lighting was too bright. Scientific studies have shown that excess ambient light influences turtle hatchling orientation.

IUCN recommended the use of low-pressure sodium vapor lamps or other light sources that exclude wavelengths less than 520 nm as these wavelengths are not visible to turtles. The recommended IUCN area lighting, for roadway, wharf, mast or elevated structure lights should use full 90° cutoff light fixtures. To minimize light spill to the sky, fixtures were to be installed at around 15° below the horizontal plane. All lighting should be of minimum lamp wattage, an alert to engineers who tend to err on the side of caution and provide more lighting than necessary. There should be no use of fluorescent, mercury vapor, metal halide, or other broad-spectrum high-intensity discharge lamps. There should be no flood lighting, up- lighting, or other forms of directional lighting aimed above the horizon. **(Source: Protecting the sea turtle the story of the Dhamra Port)**





Plate 7: Down-facing lights at the port reduce sky glow

VII. Nesting Ecology

There are many parameters that need to be studied to understand the nesting ecology, however only selected parameters are studied.

VIII. Conservation Plan:

- It is suggested to avoid construction in project side during nesting season to avoid disturbance to the Sea turtle species.
- Implementing light and noise reduction strategies during the breeding season of turtles will be ensured Light should be kept off when not needed during construction time. Light of Longer wavelength (ambers and reds) will be used during construction phase at night time with low intensity. Lighting should be fully shielded with proper mounting and fixtures and it should be checked that light should not escape upwards and outwards.
- Sea turtle Conservation plan has to be aligned with national marine turtle action plan (2021-2026) on the Gujarat coast or support Gujarat Forest Department in their ongoing conservation and protection activities.
- Take up beach improvement activities along with local forest department & local NGOs to enhance beach patrolling by the forest department and other interested local people through NGOs during the peak turtle nesting season is crucial.
- In coastal shrimp trawl fisheries, promote the use of turtle excluder devices (TEDs) to reduce sea turtle by-catch or incidental catch and mortality.
- Raising awareness among the coastal villagers about the importance of turtles and the value of Turtle Excluder De- vices and disseminating information on the conservation of turtles through educational and other institutions.
- Activities that are generally perceived as environmentally unfriendly activities during construction phase could be planned during lean fishing season.

- During dredging operation all possible precaution to control and reduce dispersal of suspended load will be employed including scheduling the dredging operation during a tidal condition so as to cause least increase in suspended load and siltation.
- To conduct Wildlife Week celebrations, Van- Mahotsav celebrations and creating awareness amongst the staff, children in the vicinity and general public through awareness generating posters in collaboration with forest department pancyayat, NGO, Schools accordingly funding should be allotted.
- Sponsor training- Workshops and training programme may be organized for field staff of the forest and fisheries departments and researchers, providing information on the status of sea turtles, research techniques and problems in conservation.
- The participants of the training programme should be to locate and identify the nests of different species based on the nest size, crawl pattern and size. Further they should how to differentiate nests that were predated along with differentiation of predators based on the field tracks and signs present in and around the model nests.
- Community participation- Awareness programmes and community participation in support with funds to coastal village Pancyayats conservation efforts is important for getting positive results. Hatchery programme involving the public and incentives towards alternate livelihoods for fishermen should increase the success of sea turtle conservation initiatives. Accordingly sufficient fund should be allotted and spent through village Panchayets.
- In addition, all the forest divisions of the concerned coastal area need to conduct regular camps and turtle conservation awareness programs for school students, local fishery folks with the help of local NGOs and Nature club members.
- The department should encourage the local NGO s and other Nature club members to start Student's Turtle club so that their service can be utilized for beach cleaning and eggs translocation activities, user agency should provide for funds to local school & other support.
- All the frontline trained department staffs should be involved in regular beach monitoring and patrolling more frequently during the nesting season.

B. Indian Peafowl (*Pavo cristatus*)



Plate 8: INDIAN PEAFOWL (*Pavo cristatus*)

I Classification

☒ Kingdom	Animalia
☒ Phylum	Chordata
☒ Class	Aves
☒ Order	Galliformes
☒ Family	Phasianidae Genus:
☒ Species	<i>Pavo cristatus</i>
☒ Vernacular name	Indian Peafowl

II Introduction:

A detailed biological survey of the 10 km radius from periphery of the project was carried out giving details of flora and fauna. However, peacock which belongs to Schedule-I of the Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972 are commonly found in the buffer zone of study area.

The Indian Peafowl appears so frequently in religion, folklore, art and craft, that it is possibly the most recognised bird across India. Having been declared the national bird in 1963, the species finds legal protection in the country, being placed in Schedule-I of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 and further amendments.

III Distribution:

Peafowl are spread across the plains and hills of India, except in extremely dry or wet regions. The abundance trend is that of a general increase, both in the long term and currently. This trend appears to result from a combination of range expansion, and a population increase virtually throughout its distribution. The protection (and associated penalties for poaching and poisoning) afforded by being in Schedule-I may also have contributed to increase. Some parts of the country report greater levels of crop damage by peafowl, a trend that calls for careful conflict assessment and management. According to the State of India's Birds 2020 Report, Peacock population more than doubled in India during the past one decade. According to the IUCN Red list, Peacock is falling in the least concern (LC) category.

Peacock or Indian peafowl (*Pavo cristatus*) is a familiar and universally known large pheasant. It is a National Bird of India, belongs to Schedule-I of the Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972 was reported from some villages of the study area. The male has a spectacular glossy green long tail feathers that may be more than 60 percent of the bird's total body length. These feathers have blue, golden green and copper colored ocelli (eyes). The long tail feathers are used for mating rituals like courtship displays. The feathers are arched into a magnificent fan shaped form across the back of the bird and almost touching the ground on both sides. Females do not have these graceful tail feathers. They have the fan like crest with whitish face and throat, chestnut brown crown and hind neck, metallic green upper breast and mantle, white belly and brown back rump and tail.

Body length: 180-230 cm Weight: 2750-6000 gm Habitat

In the undergrowth in deciduous forests near streams, Tall trees for roosting Size of the male tail feathers, its coloration and numbers of eyes presents determine the dominance of the male in peacock hierarchy. The females are believed to be attracted towards the male with longest and most colourful tail feathers.

IV CONSERVATION IUCN STATUS

Least Concern IUPA: Schedule I CITES: Not listed, Peacocks are gregarious by nature. In the breeding season they are usually seen in small parties of one male with three to five females whereas in the nonbreeding season they remain in separate parties of adult males and females with juveniles. Peacocks roost in tall trees and emerge from the dense thickets to feed in fields and openings in forests and fields.

V Life Cycle

Breeding: April-September (Project area)

Nest site: On ground in undergrowth (wild) on buildings by semi-feral birds in villages.

VI Habitat Use

All the direct sightings of the peacock were located near the human dominated areas. This species is well adapted to natural village environment setting. According to the villagers, peacock is present in both, village and forest areas. Day time they temporarily move towards the surrounding agriculture areas for feeding while during night time roosts on the trees present in the village.

VII Food Habits

Peafowls are omnivores, eating plant parts, flower petals, seed heads, insects and other arthropods, reptiles and amphibians. Moreover, local people are against hunting and poaching of the Peacocks. In the study area peafowl uses agriculture (adjacent to village) as a feeding and breeding ground. Some of the peacocks are taking shelter in the village adjacent habitats while some prefer to forest habitats.

VIII Conservation Plan:

Peacock is a large and beautiful flying bird and rightly crowned as the National Bird. It occurs all over India both in forest and non-forest areas. The Peacocks worshipped as the Vahana/ carriers of Karthikeya / Subrahmanya Swamy/ Murugan in India. Hence, there is no threat from locals. In the project under consideration, Peacocks were found in the buffer zone mainly in local temples where they are protected. They were not found in the project site or core area.

There are two major kinds of threats to Peacock. One is illegal poaching for meat and feathers and the other is due to consumption of pesticide treated seeds sown by farmers. In spite of the above, there are healthy populations according to the State of India's Birds 2020 Report and there is no risk of extinction. If allowed to domesticate, Peacocks shall become pet birds and their numbers can increase very rapidly.

The project proponent is prohibited by law to capture the Peacocks and domesticate them or breed them under captivity. Any plan designed to conserve and manage a Schedule I species should take in to the account the basic scientific principles and criteria. Conservation does not mean preservation. Species conservation implies sustainable management under in-situ conditions. When an isolated male or female is found in one place within the buffer zone, no one can conserve the species by taking care of that solitary bird without violating the WPA. The conservation plan should be need based, realistic, practically feasible, scientific and technical.

In case of Peacocks found in the buffer zone, the only thing that the project proponent can do

is to create of awareness among the public in general and the project dependent people in particular about the need to conserve them and to motivate them to act as protectors of Peacocks through mass media, social media, public awareness and education. Increasing the tree cover in the buffer area for shelter and roosting of peacocks. This will be achieved by planting of tree groves (a group of trees that grow close together, generally without many bushes or other plants) in buffer area. Some local species such as Neem, Ardu, Shesham, Dhak, Peepal tree etc. will be planted. Planting of tree groves in school compounds in the villages of buffers area will be planted as per the plantation programme.

In order to encourage the propagation of insects and worms, as food of peafowl, it is needed to plant flowering and fruit bearing trees and shrubs. Butterfly diversity and community composition are dependent on flowering plants, as their caterpillars are highly specific to host plants, on which they feed and metamorphose into the adults. Therefore, richness of host plant diversity contributes to butterfly diversity. Calatropis sp. and Lantana sp. are common nectar plants, favoured by many species of butterflies. As the butterfly population increases, a variety of organisms including praying mantis, spiders, lizards and birds also colonize the area leading to a stabilization of habitats and better functioning of the ecosystem.

By conducting awareness programmes (community and school level) for conservation of peacocks in the area and also through organizing competitions during Wildlife week & Van Mahotsav celebrations.

Carrying out census and research to know the potential threats and population status of the species. Provision of veterinary care and cages for injured or sick deformed birds & Provision of water

· Suggest strategies to minimize negative impacts of changing environment in nearby area of Peacock populations and to promote conservation of peacock habitats

Project proponent, local population and local forest department will be involved to execute the proposed conservation plan.

C. *Panthera leo* (Asiatic Lion)



Plate 9: *Panthera leo* (Asiatic Lion)



Figure 5: Map Showing Movement of Asiatic Lion in Study Area

Table 3: Details of wildlife hotspots in study area

SN	Area/Place	GPS	
		Latitude	Longitude
1	Sarkhedi Village	20°43'50.04"N	70°45'27.90"E
2	Sarkhedi Village	20°43'36.13"N	70°46'2.47"E
3	Velan Village	20°43'2.61"N	70°48'4.45"E
4	Velan Village	20°43'8.89"N	70°48'27.01"E

Source: Forest Department Gir west, Junagad

a. Classification

Kingdom	Animalia
Phylum	Chordata
Class	Mammalia
Order	Carnivora
Family	Felidae
Genus	Panthera
Species	<i>Panthera leo</i>
Vernacular name	Asiatic Lion

b. Introduction:

Detailed biological survey of the core zone (Project site) and buffer zone (10 km radius from periphery of the project) was carried out giving details for fauna. However, Asiatic Lion which belongs to Schedule-I of the Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972 are commonly found in the buffer zone of study area. Asiatic Lion was not reported during survey but as per discussion with forest department movement of lion are observed in buffer zone (Sarkhedi & Velan village)

c. Distribution

The Asiatic Lion (also known as the Persian Lion or Indian Lion) is a member of the *Panthera Leo*, Leo subspecies that is restricted to India. Its previous habitats consisted of West Asia and the Middle East before it became extinct in these regions. The Asiatic Lion is one of the five pantherine cats native to India.

d. Characteristics

The colour of the Asiatic Lion ranges from sandy or buffish grey to silvery sheen in certain lightings. The males have a moderate mane growth at the top, compared to their African counterparts, as such their ears are visible. The mane is scarcely present around the cheeks and throat. It has a larger tail buff compared to the African lion. The most striking characteristic character of the Indian lion is a longitudinal fold of skin along its belly.

Table 4: Characteristics of an Asiatic Lion

Characteristics of an Asiatic Lion	
• Shoulder Height	Males: 107 - 120 cm Females: 80 - 107 cm
• Weight	Males: 160 to 190 kg Females: 110 to 120 kg
• Length	2.92 m
• Skull Length	Males: 330 to 340 mm Females: 292 to 302 mm

e. Conservation Status

Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972: Schedule 1

CITES Appendix I

IUCN Red List: Endangered

f. Food Habits

Domestic cattle have been the preferred prey for the Indian Lion for a long time. Other than these they Lions can be reliably identified from camera trap pictures, so camera trapping system will be helpful in monitor lion population.

g. Conservation Measures

- Workshops and training Programme may be organized for field staff of the forest department and researchers, providing information on the status of research techniques and problems in conservation.
- Provision of control room and rest room will be given in Muldwarka port or in coastal belt for tracking of lion in forest area
- Provision of binocular should be available.
- Provision of Manchan for farmers.
- Drinking water facilities should be available in study area.
- Patrolling vehicles should be provided for forest staff.
- Parapet wall should be constructed for an open wells in study area.
- Forest area will be monitored regularly by field staff of the forest department and its patrolling by the forest department and other interested local people through NGOs during night time.
- Some provision of rewards to informers for the control of poaching and illegal trade in wildlife.
- By conducting awareness programs (community and school level) for conservation in the area and also through organizing competitions during Van Mahotsav celebrations.
- All the conservation measures will be implemented with the help of and in consultation with the district forest department & ongoing work will be monitored by them at every six month.
- Carrying out census and research projects to know the potential threats and population status of the species in collaboration of local schools, colleges, panchayats and forest department.

- Conservation plan will help to reduce the accidents of lion on railway track, indiscriminate lion killing, attack of lion on human being & will Promote awareness about lion conservation.

4. Financial Estimate for Conservation Activities

Following budgetary provision are provided for implementation of conservation plan.

The funding agency will be DPA. The details are provided in **Table.5**

Table 5: Financial Estimate for Conservation Activities

Sr. No.	Activity	Agency	Duration	Cost/ Year (in Lakhs)	Total Cost for 3 Years (in Lakhs)
1	Portable X-Ray CR System for Health Monitoring of Lions and other Wild Animals	DPA	-	-	40
2	Two Mahindra Bolero (One for Patrolling of wild life and One Bolero for Rescue)	DPA	-	-	20
3	Native Plant Species plantation	DPA	3 Years	1	3
4	Conservation & awareness activities for local community & school going children about sea turtle, Peacock & Asiatic lion	DPA	3 Years	1	3
5	Beach monitoring & surveillance of Sea turtle, Survey of Peacock & Asiatic lion in study area.	DPA	3 Years	1	3
6	Control room at coastal area	DPA	-	-	8
7	CCTV, Drone Camera, Manchan, Night vision Binocular, Turtle hatchery, Drinking water sources & other modern technology	DPA	-	-	16
8	Patrolling Motorcycle (05 no)	DPA	-	-	7
Total Amount					100

Annexure -B

Deendayal Port Authority
(Erstwhile : Deendayal Port Trust)

Tel (O) : (02836) 220038,
Fax : (02836) 220050
E – Mail : kptdesignsection@gmail.com
kptemc@gmail.com
Website : www.deendayalport.gov.in



Office of the SE (PL) & EMC (i/c),
Room No. 207,
ANNEX, Administrative Office
Gandhidham - Kutch
Pin – 370 201.

ISO 9001 – 2015 &
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CN/WK/1600 - A/ (EC & CRZ Clearance - PIPAVAV) /177

Dated : 15/09/2022

To,
The Director (Environment) &
Member Secretary, Gujarat Coastal Zone Management Authority,
Forest & Environment Department, Government of Gujarat,
Block No.14, 8th floor, New Sachivalaya,
Gandhinagar - 382010.

Sub : Setting up of RO-RO/RO-PAX Facility at Muldwarka, Gujarat by Deendayal Port Authority (Offshore Facility : 320 water front & Onshore facility : 6 Ha. Area Development) – **CRZ Recommendation reg.**

Ref.: 1) Application for obtaining CRZ Recommendation submitted vide letter no. CN/WK/1600-A/(EC & CRZ Clearance) dated 2/5/2022.
2) Meeting of the team of officials of the GCZMA held on 2/7/2022.
3) DPA letter no. CN/WK/1600 - A/ (EC & CRZ Clearance - PIPAVAV) dated 12/8/2022 – Submission of HYDRODYNAMIC AND DREDGE DISPOSAL MODELLING study report prepared by IIT, Madras.
4) Meeting of the team of officials of the GCZMA held on 1/9/2022.

Sir,

It is requested to kindly refer above cited references for the subject mentioned above.

In this regard, it is to state that, Deendayal Port Authority vide above mentioned letter dated 2/5/2022 (ref.1 above) had submitted application to the GCZMA for obtaining CRZ Recommendation for the subject proposal.

In this regard, it is to state that, the subject proposal of DPA was included in the meeting of team of officials of the GCZMA held on 2/7/2022. Subsequently, as desired by the Committee, DPA vide letter dated 12/8/2022 has submitted study report prepared by IIT, Madras on "**Hydrodynamic & Dredge Disposal Modelling**".

Again the subject proposal of DPA was included in the meeting of the team of officials of the GCZMA held on 1/9/2022. **Accordingly, as desired by the committee, kindly find attached herewith necessary undertaking as Annexure 1.**

In view of the above, it is requested to kindly accord CRZ recommendation expeditiously, so that, Deendayal Port Authority can take further necessary action for obtaining Environmental & CRZ Clearance from the SEIAA, Gujarat.

Thanking You.

Encl. : As above

Yours faithfully,

Superintending Engineer (PL) & EMC (I/c)
Deendayal Port Authority

DEENDAYAL PORT AUTHORITY



ISO 9001:2015 & PORT
ISO 14001:2015

Administrative Office Building
Post Box NO. 50
GANDHIDHAM (Kutch).
Gujarat: 370 201.
Fax: (02836) 220050
Ph.: (02836) 233192

www.deendayalport.gov.in

UNDERTAKING

Sub : CRZ Clearance for "Setting up of RO-RO/RO-PAX Facility at Muldwarka, Gujarat by Deendayal Port Authority " (Offshore facility Water Front 320 m and onshore facility 6 Ha.) - **Submission of undertaking as asked by the team of officials of GCZMA during presentation held on 1/9/2022.**

With reference to the discussion held during the presentation before the team of officials on 1/9/2022, as desired, necessary undertaking on following points are submitted here under:

- 1) It is hereby assured that, DPA will not undertake any development for onshore parking facility in CRZ 1 (A) area as mentioned in the CRZ Map prepared by IRS, Anna University, Chennai & submitted to the CRZ Authority. However, necessary development for onshore parking facility in remaining area will be undertaken by DPA after obtaining EC & CRZ Clearance from the competent authority.
- 2) The schedule of required Maintenance Dredging of about 3.0 Lakh Cubic Meter is attached herewith as **Annexure A.**

Place: Gandhidham

Date : 15/09/2022

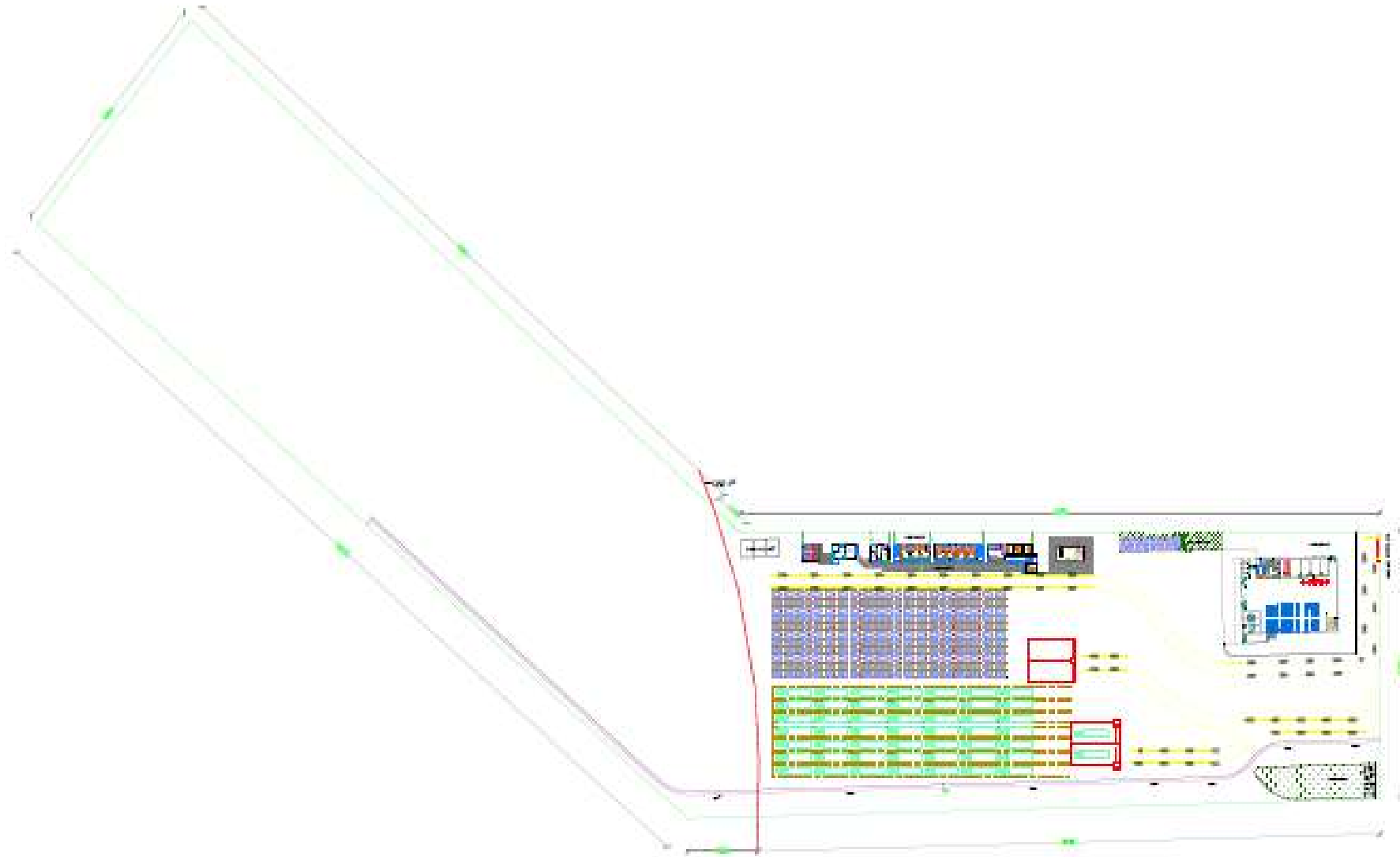

Chief Engineer
Deendayal Port Authority

Annexure A

No. (year)	Dredging Quantity (Cubic Meter)	Remarks
1	210,000	Initial Maintenance Dredging
2	10,000	Annual Maintenance Dredging
3	10,000	Annual Maintenance Dredging
4	10,000	Annual Maintenance Dredging
5	10,000	Annual Maintenance Dredging
6	10,000	Annual Maintenance Dredging
7	10,000	Annual Maintenance Dredging
8	10,000	Annual Maintenance Dredging
9	10,000	Annual Maintenance Dredging
10	10,000	Annual Maintenance Dredging
Total	300,000 Cubic Meter	

Annexure -C

Onshore Facility (Revised Planning)



Annexure -D

Deendayal Port Authority
(Erstwhile: Deendayal Port Trust)

Tel(O): (02836) 220038,
Fax:(02836) 233192
E-Mail : kptdesignsection@gmail.com
kptemc@gmail.com
Website: www.deendayalport.gov.in



Office of the Chief Engineer,
ANNEX, Administrative Office
Gandhidham - Kutch
Pin - 370 201.

ISO 9001 - 2015 &
ISO 14001 - 2015 Certified Port

CN/WK/1600-A/(EC & CRZ Clearance - Muldwarka /382 Dated: 01/11/2023

To,
Member Secretary
Gujarat State Expert Appraisal Committee
Gujarat Pollution Control Board,
Paryavaran Bhavan, Sector 10A,
Gandhinagar Gujarat 382010

Subject: Setting up of RO-RO/RO-PAX Facility at Muldwarka, Gujarat by Deendayal Port Authority (Offshore Facility: 320 water front & Onshore facility: 6 Ha. Area Development) - Environmental & CRZ Clearance - **Submission of Undertaking to avoid Sea Turtle fatality**
Reference: Minutes of 1101st SEIAA Gujarat meeting dated 16.10.2023.

Deendayal Port Authority is planning to set up RoRo/RoPax Facility at, Muldwarka. In this connection it is submitted that due care will be taken to avoid Sea turtle fatality during construction of terminals and operation of RoRo/RoPax service and all mitigation measures as mentioned in Wildlife Conservation Plan which already submitted to DCF, Junagadh, Gir (West) Division.

Thanking You.

Yours faithfully,

SE (PL) & EMC (I/c)
Deendayal Port Authority

Annexure -B

DEENDAYAL PORT AUTHORITY
(Erstwhile: DEENDAYAL PORT TRUST)



www.deendayalport.gov.in

Administrative Office Building
Post Box NO. 50
GANDHIDHAM (Kutch).
Gujarat: 370 201.
Fax: (02836) 220050
Ph.: (02836) 220038

CN/WK/1600 - A/ (EC & CRZ Clearance onwards - Muldwarka)/85

Dated: 05/07/2024

To,
The Director (Environment) & Member Secretary,
Gujarat Coastal Zone Management Authority,
Govt. of Gujarat,
Forest & Environment Department,
Block No.14, 8th floor,
Sachivalaya,
Gandhinagar – 382 010.

Sub: Development of Setting up of RoRo/RoPax Facility at, Muldwarka, Gujarat, by Deendayal Port Authority at Survey No. 74/3 for Onshore area -6 Ha, Muldwarka, Kodinar, Gir Somnath. (Offshore Facility: 320m waterfront & Onshore Facility: 6Ha. Area Development) – **Pointwise Compliances of the conditions stipulated in the CRZ recommendation reg.**

Ref.: Letter no. ENV-10-2022-63-T dated 20/05/2023 of Director (Environment) & Additional Secretary, Forest & Environment Department, GoG

Sir,

It is requested to kindly refer the above cited references for the said subject.

In this connection, it is to state that, the Gujarat Coastal Zone Management Authority vide above referred letter dated 20/05/2023 (**Annexure 1**) had granted CRZ recommendation for the subject proposal of Deendayal Port Authority (Erstwhile: Deendayal Port Trust). Subsequently, the SEIAA, Gujarat had accorded the Environmental & CRZ Clearance vide letter dated 30/12/2023.

Now, as directed under Specific Condition No. 27 mentioned in the CRZ Clearance letter dated 20/05/2023 i.e. **A six-monthly report on compliance of the conditions mentioned in this letter shall have to be furnished by DPA on a regular basis to this Department**, please find enclosed herewith compliance report (For Period upto May, 2024) of stipulated conditions along with necessary annexure, for kind information & record please (**Annexure 2**).

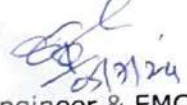
Further, as per the MoEF&CC, Notification S.O.5845 (E) dated 26.11.2018, which stated that "**In the said notification, in paragraph 10, in sub-paragraph (ii), for the words "hard and soft copies" the words "soft copy" shall be substituted**". Accordingly, we are submitting herewith soft copy of the same through e-mail ID gczma.crz@gmail.com & direnv@gujarat.gov.in.

.....Cont.....

This has the approval of Chief Engineer, Deendayal Port Authority.

Encl.: As above

Yours faithfully,



Dy. Chief Engineer & EMC(I/c)
Deendayal Port Authority

Copy to:

The Member Secretary,
State Level Environment Impact Assessment Authority, Gujarat,
Office: Gujarat Pollution Control Board, "Paryavaran Bhavan"
Sector-10 A, Gandhinagar-382010.
E-mail : msseiaagj@gmail.com, seiaaguj@yahoo.com.

Annexure -1



205/c

GOVERNMENT OF GUJARAT
Forests & environment department block
no. 14, 8th floor,
Sachivalaya, gandhinagar - 382 010.
Ph : (079) 23252260
E-mail: dlrenv@gujarat.gov.in

D M. Thaker
Director (Environment)&
MS, GCZMA

File No: ENV-10-2022-63-T

Date: 20 MAY 2023.

To,

The Member Secretary
State Level Environment Impact Assessment Authority- Gujarat
Gujarat Pollution Control Board
Paryavaran Bhavan, Sector – 10/A,
Gandhinagar.

Sub: CRZ Clearance for Setting up of RORO/ RO PAX Facility by M/s. Deendayal Port Authority at, MulDwarka, Gujarat– reg.

Ref: CRZ Clearance Application dated – 04.05.2022 made by M/s Deendayal Port Authority (DPA).

M/s Deendayal Port Authority (Erstwhile Deendayal Port Trust) vide latter dated 04.05.2022 has submitted an application seeking the recommendation from Gujarat Coastal Zone Management Authority for obtaining CRZ Clearance from State Level Impact Assessment Authority, Government of Gujarat for proposed development of Setting up of RORO/ RO PAX Facility by M/s. Deendayal port Authority (East While) at, MulDwarka, Gujarat.

The Ministry of Ports, Shipping and Waterways, Government of India had directed M/s. Deendayal Port Authority for "Setting up of RO-RO/RO-PAX Facility at MulDwarka, Gujarat. Proposed facility will be used for public conveyance. It will enhance the economic growth of Saurashtra and Kachchh region by way of providing the sea route transportations and curtailing the distance by 1/4th, i.e. from 380 km by road to just under 96 by the proposed ferry. The said facility will in turn reduce the travel time, fuel cost and help in reducing carbon footprint & reduce pollution, resulting in economic development of State of Gujarat as a whole and Saurashtra in particular.

M/s Deendayal Port Authority has submitted the following documents along with their application:

1. Form-1 as per CRZ Notification, 2011
2. Various undertakings as per guidelines of this Department
3. Necessary scrutiny fees of Rs. 5.00 lakhs
4. EIA & EMP Report prepared by M/s Ultra Tech Environmental Consultancy & Labs, Pune (QCI/NABET Accredited EIA consultant), as per the TOR prescribed by the SEIAA, Gujarat

5. CRZ Maps In 1:4000 scale, prepared by Institute of Remote Sensing, Anna University, Chennai, along with Report
6. Risk and Disaster Management Plan
7. No Objection certificate of M/s Ambuja Cement Limited
8. In-Principle approval accorded by Gujarat Maritime Board
9. Advance Possession of land (6 Ha from S.no. 74/3) issued by the Collector, Gir-Somnath District.

The Ultra Tech Environmental Consultancy & Labs in its EIA report has included Project Description (Chapter-2), Baseline Environment (Chapter- 3), Anticipated Environment Impact (chapter-4), Analysis of Alternatives (chapter-5), Environment Monitoring Program (chapter-6), Additional Studies (chapter-7), Project Benefits (chapter-8), Environmental Cost Benefit Analysis (chapter-9), Environment Management Plan (chapter-10), Summary And Conclusion (Chapter -11) and Disclosure of Consultant (Chapter -12).

The proposed RO-RO/ RO-PAX facility is consisting of developing an Offshore Facility (320-meter waterfront) and onshore facilities (6 Ha. Area). The proposed facility will be constructed north-west of the existing Ambuja Cement Limited (ACL) berth no. 3. The main RO-RO/ RO-PAX jetty consists of approach trestle cum end platform, link span, pontoon and guide pin structure for loading or unloading of vehicles and passengers and the berthing and mooring dolphin structures. The jetty will provide a facility for berthing RO-RO/ RO-PAX vessels with a capacity of 2,000 DWT to 10,000 DWT. The total estimated cost of the project is Rs. 140 crores (Offshore and Onshore Facility).

Location:

Description	Label	Latitude	Longitude
Proposed Ro-Ro/ Ro-PAX Berth	A	20° 45 30.005" N	70° 39 51.784" E
	B	20° 45 23.931" N	70° 39 53.634" E
	C	20° 45 22.428" N	70° 39 53.851" E
	D	20° 45 22.103" N	70° 39 56.168" E
	E	20° 45 24.553" N	70° 39: 54.674" E
	F	20° 45 43.025" N	70° 39 15.433" E
Proposed on shore Facility	G	20° 45 45.231" N	70° 39: 17.826" E
	H	20° 45: 38.973" N	70° 39 25.656" E
	I	20° 45 38.845" N	70° 39: 34.894" E
	J	20° 45 35.615" N	70° 39 34.887" E
	K	20° 45 35.530" N	70° 39' 25.648"

The CRZ mapping/demarcation has been carried out by IRS, Anna University, Chennai. As per the CRZ Map & report, the proposed development falls in CRZ- IV A, CRZ- III, CRZ -IA, and CRZ- IB:

Description	CRZ Classification	Area In Sq.Mt.	Total Area In Sq. meter
Proposed RO-RO/RO-PAX facilities	CRZ - IVA	5606.88	5606.88

Proposed Onshore facilities	CRZ - IA	34756.26	59791.04
	CRZ - III (NDZ)	25034.78	
Proposed Approach Road	CRZ - IB	1674.2	12223.00
	CRZ - III (NDZ)	5064.06	
	CRZ - IVA	5484.74	

No mangroves are present near project site. Mangroves patches are 18 km away from project site. No liquid or solid cargo handling is envisaged in RoRo/ Ro PAX development hence; impacts on marine ecology due to accidental spillages of chemicals are not envisaged. Impacts of oil spill due to ship collision are remotely possible. A mitigation measure for impacts on marine ecology mainly includes:

- To mitigate impacts on marine ecology, measures such as selection of equipment and dredgers, environmental monitoring and regulating activities based on monitoring results must be adopted.
- Providing silt screen to avoid movement suspended solid for a longer distance.
- Uniform disposal of dredged material at identified disposal location.
- Littering must be avoided and strict regulations must be implemented for the same.
- Proper navigation system for directions, management & maintenance of boats including the utilities must be present, so as to avoid accidents.

The proposal of the M/s. Deendayal Port Authority was discussed in the 64th meeting of Gujarat Coastal Zone Management Authority.

The authority discussed that coast of Muldwarka is known for Sea turtle species that is Green Sea turtle reported nest on this coast sandy beach and green turtle (*Cheloniamydasspp*) which belong to schedule-1 as per the Wildlife Protection Act- 1972. The said area therefore earmarked as CRZ -1A area in CZMP approved by MoEF & CC, GOI.

The authority discussed the detailed proposal and CRZ applicability. The Proposed activity is permissible activities under CRZ notification except "Parking" proposed in the area. The main thrust of the proposed proposal is to for Setting up of RoRo/Ro PAX Facility at Muldwarka. Further, it is noted that the as per EIA study proper dilution for dredge material is available and there will be no significant impacts on surrounding environment. However, it was suggested that PP can use the option for multilevel parking facility so that probable impacts can be minimized.

The Authority deliberated the proposal of M/s Deendayal Port Authority, after detailed discussion, and considering it is decided to recommend to the State Level Impact Assessment Authority to grant CRZ Clearance for Setting up of Roro/Ro PAX facility, Muldwarka with conditions.

In view of above, it is hereby recommended to grant the CRZ Clearance under the CRZ Notification- 2011 for proposed Setting up of RORO/ RO PAX facility by M/S. Deendayal Port Authority at Muldwarka, Gujarat with following specific conditions:

1. The provisions of the CRZ notification, 2011 and as amended from time to time shall be strictly adhered to by the DPA.

2. DPA shall obtain all necessary clearances/NOC from competent authorities/ departments before construction and commissioning of the activities.
3. All the recommendations and suggestions given by the Ultra Tech Environmental Consultancy and Laboratory in their Environment Impact Assessment Study shall be implemented strictly by DPA.
4. DPA shall adhere to their undertaking dated.15/09/2022. DPA shall not undertake any development for onshore parking facility in CRZ-1A area as mentioned in CRZ map prepared by IRS, Anna University, Chennai and submitted to CRZ authority. No parking facility shall be provided in CRZ- 1A area. Instead multiple parking shall be provided outside CRZ 1A area.
5. Dredging shall be as per the Dredging Plan of study report submitted by IIT, Madras on "Hydrodynamic and Dredge Disposal Modelling/ EIA/EMP/ Undertaking and disposal of Dredged materials to the tune of 3,00,000 cu.mt shall be carried at designated area only.
6. DPA shall submit the Sea Turtle Conservation Plan to PCCF [WL] for approval and provide due financial assistance to PCCF [WL] for its implementation or implement by its own based on approval of Sea turtle Conservation Plan from PCCF [WL]. PP has to use its CSR/CER amounting Rs. 1.00 crore fund for Sea turtle and other coastal and marine flora & fauna conservation.
7. DPA shall need to prepare Shore Line Management Plan [SMP of MulDwarika port] through reputed institutions like NCSCM, NIO, NIOT, IIT etc and shall submit to GCZMA. PP shall also monitor and implement the steps or action proposed in Shore Line Management Plan and report of that shall be submitted to GCZMA periodically.
8. No effluent or sewage shall be discharged into the sea / creek or in the CRZ area and shall be treated to conform to the norms prescribed by the Gujarat Pollution Control Board and shall be reused/ recycled as per the approval of the Board.
9. The labour camps shall be located outside the CRZ area and labour shall be provided with the necessary amenities, including sanitation, water supply and fuel and it shall be ensured that the environmental conditions are not deteriorated by the labours.
10. The groundwater shall not be tapped to meet with the water requirements in any case.
11. The ferry vessels and Jetty sites shall have sign boards so that the passengers do not leave the food leftovers and other wastes in the sea and at jetty site and training in these aspects shall be given to the crew.
12. The noise level during transport and construction of marine facilities shall be kept minimum and shall not exceeded prescribed norms under their Rules.
13. All construction materials are to be kept covered in storage depots or in any other enclosed space to minimize the impact on ambient air quality.
14. The construction debris generated during the construction phase shall not be discharged into the creek, sea, estuary or into the CRZ area. The debris shall be removed from the construction site immediately after the construction is over and shall be disposed off as per the guidance of the GPCB.
15. The construction camps shall be located outside the CRZ area and the construction labours shall be provided with the necessary amenities, including sanitation, water supply and fuel and it shall be ensured that the environmental conditions are not deteriorated by the construction labours.

- supply and fuel and it shall be ensured that the environmental conditions are not deteriorated by the construction labours.
16. DPA shall take up greenbelt development activities in consultation with the Gujarat Institute of Desert Ecology / Forest Department / Gujarat Ecology Commission.
 17. The cost of the external agency that may be appointed by this department supervision / monitoring of the project activities during construction/ operational phases shall be paid by DPA.
 18. DPA shall contribute financially for any common study or project that may be proposed by this Department for environmental management / conservation / improvement for the areas.
 19. DPA shall prepare and regularly update their local Oil Spill Contingency and Disaster Management Plan in consonance with the National Oil Spill and Disaster Contingency Plan.
 20. DPA shall adopt the necessary soil conservation measures to prevent any exposed soil from being eroded or blown over.
 21. A Disaster Management Plan to meet with any eventualities that may arise during construction and/or operation phase shall be prepared implemented.
 22. A separate Environmental Cell with qualified personnel shall be created to implement the Environmental Management Plan and a separate budget shall be provided for this purpose.
 23. The cost of the external agency that may be appointed by this department for supervision / monitoring of the project activities during construction/ operational phases shall be borne by DPA.
 24. DPA shall exercise extra precautions to ensure the navigation safety and mitigation of the risk associated with the project activities especially due to collision, sinking or accidents of the ships and would deploy the latest communication and navigation aids for this purpose.
 25. A separate environmental management cell with qualified personnel shall be created for environmental monitoring and management during construction and operational phases of the project.
 26. DPA shall implement programs in line with the commitments made in the Environment Management Plan submitted and shall submit the reports to GCZMA periodically.
 27. A six monthly report on compliance of the conditions mentioned in this letter shall have to be furnished by DPA on a regular basis to this Department.
 28. A separate budget shall be earmarked for environmental management and socio-economic activities and details thereof shall be furnished to this Department. The details with respect to the expenditure from this budget head shall also be furnished.
 29. DPA shall have to contribute financially for taking up the socio-economic upliftment activities in this region in consultation with the Forests and Environment Department and the District Collector / District Development Officer.
 30. An Environmental report indicating the changes, if any, with respect to the baseline environmental quality in the coastal and marine environment shall be submitted every year by DPA.
 31. Environmental Audit report shall be submitted every year. The report shall also

over the change in the coastal and marine environment due to commissioning of the proposed activities.

32. Any additional condition that may be imposed by this department/ SEIAA, from time to time shall have to be complied with by DPA.

Thanking You,

Yours Sincerely,

J. M. Thaker
20/5/2023
[D M. Thaker]

Copy to,

The Chief Engineer, Deendayal Port Authority, PO Box No. 50, Administration Office Building, Tagore Road, Gandhidham (Kutch). Gujarat – 370201... for your Information.

જી/સી
સાચી સહી
20/5/2023
MAY 2023

Annexure -2

COMPLIANCE REPORT (up to May, 2024)

Subject: Compliance of conditions stipulated in CRZ recommendations issued by GCZMA for the proposal "Setting up of RORO/ RO PAX Facility by M/s. Deendayal Port Authority (Erstwhile: Deendayal Port Trust) at MulDwarka, Gujarat".

Ref.: Letter No. ENV-10-2022-63-T dated 20/05/2023 of Director (Environment) & Member Secretary, GCZMA, Forest & Environment Department, GoG.

Sr. No.	Conditions in CRZ Recommendation Letter	Compliance
	Specific Conditions	
1	The provisions of the CRZ notification, 2011 and as amended from time to time shall be strictly adhered to by the DPA.	No construction activity has been started. However, it is assured that provisions of the CRZ notification, 2011 and as amended from time to time shall be strictly adhered to by the DPA.
2	DPA shall obtain all necessary clearances/ NOC from authorities/ departments before construction and commissioning of the activities.	No construction activity has been started. However, it is assured that DPA shall obtain all necessary clearances/ NOC from authorities/ departments before construction and commissioning of the activities. DPA had already obtained CTE from GPCB vide letter no 16135 dated 9/5/2022 <u>(Copy – Annexure A)</u> .
3	All the recommendations and suggestions given by the Ultra Tech Environmental Consultancy and Laboratory in their Environment Impact Assessment Study shall be implemented strictly by DPA.	No construction activity has been started. However, it is assured that all the recommendations and suggestions given in Environment Impact Assessment Study shall be implemented by DPA.
4	DPA shall adhere to their undertaking dated 15/09/2022. DPA shall not undertake any development for onshore parking facility in CRZ-1A area as mentioned in CRZ map prepared by IRS, Anna University, Chennai and submitted to CRZ authority. No parking facility shall be provided in CRZ-1A area. Instead multiple parking shall be provided outside CRZ 1A area.	No construction activity has been started. However, it is assured that DPA shall adhere to with the undertaking dated 15/09/2022 submitted to the GCZMA. A copy of revised planning of onshore parking facility (after excluding CRZ 1 A area), which had already been submitted to the GCZMA at the time of obtaining CRZ Recommendation, is once again attached herewith as <u>Annexure B</u> .
5	Dredging shall be as per the Dredging plan of study report submitted by IIT, Madras on "Hydrodynamic and Dredge Disposal Modelling/ EIA/ EMP/ Undertaking and disposal of Dredged materials to the tune of 3,00,000 cu.mt shall be carried at designated area only.	No dredging activity has been started. However, it is assured that, DPA shall comply with the stipulated condition and dredged materials shall be disposed in designated area, as per IIT, Madras report.
6	DPA shall submit the Sea Turtle Conservation Plan to PCCF [WL] for its implementation or implement by its own based on approval of Sea Turtle Conservation Plan from PCCF [WL]. PP has to use its CSR/CER amounting Rs. 1.00	The Chief Wildlife Warden, Gujarat State, Gandhinagar vide letter no. WLP/32/C/TE-2/511-513/2024-25 dated 24/1/2024 has accorded approval to the Conservation Plan (<u>revised</u>) (Sea Turtle, Indian Peafowl & Asiatic

	crore fund for Sea turtle and other coastal and marine flora & fauna conservation.	Lion) submitted by DPA for the project of "Setting up of Ro-Ro/Ro-Pax Facility at Muldwarka, Gujarat", vide letter dated 2/8/2023 to the Dy.CF, Gir (West Division), Junagadh. A copy of the said approval of the Chief Wildlife Warden dated 24/1/2024 along with conservation plan submitted is attached herewith as Annexure C (with Financial Outlay of Rs. 1 crore).
7	DPA shall need to prepare Shore Line Management Plan [SMP of MulDwarka port] through reputed institutions like NCSCM, NIO, NIOT, IIT etc and shall submit to GCZMA. PP shall also monitor and implement the steps or action proposed in Shoreline Management Plan and report of that shall be submitted to GCZMA periodically.	No construction activity has been started. However, it is assured that DPA shall prepare shoreline management plan and report of that shall be submitted.
8	No effluent or sewage shall be discharged into the sea/ creek or in the CRZ area and shall be treated to conform to the norms prescribed by the Gujarat Pollution Control Board and shall be reused/ recycled as per the approval of the Board.	No construction activity has been started. However, it is assured that No effluent or sewage shall be discharged into the sea/ creek or in the CRZ area and shall be treated to conform to the norms prescribed by the Gujarat Pollution Control Board and shall be reused/ recycled as per the approval of the Board.
9	The labour camps shall be located outside the CRZ area and labour shall be provided with the necessary amenities, including sanitation, water supply and fuel and it shall be ensured that the environmental conditions are not deteriorated by the labours.	No construction activity has been started. However, it is assured that the labour camps shall be located outside the CRZ area and labour shall be provided with the necessary amenities, including sanitation, water supply and fuel and it shall be ensured that the environmental conditions are not deteriorated by the labours
10	The groundwater shall not be tapped to meet with the water requirements in any case.	No construction activity has been started. However, it is assured that the groundwater shall not be tapped to meet with the water requirements.
11	The ferry vessels and Jetty sited shall have sign boards so that the passengers do not leave the food leftovers and other wastes I the sea and at jetty site and training in these aspects shall be given to the crew.	Point Noted for compliance
12	The noise level during transport and construction of marine facilities shall be kept minimum and shall not exceeded prescribed norms under their Rules.	No construction activity has been started. Point Noted for compliance.
13	All construction materials are to be kept covered in storage depots or in any other enclosed space to minimize the impact on ambient air quality.	No construction activity has been started. However, it is assured that all construction materials shall be kept covered in storage depots or in any other enclosed space to minimize the impact on ambient air quality

14	The construction debris generated during the construction phase shall not be discharged into the creek, sea, estuary or into the CRZ area. The debris shall be removed from the construction site immediately after the construction is over and shall be disposed off as per the guidance of the GPCB.	No construction activity has been started. However, it is assured that the construction debris generated during the construction phase shall not be discharged into the creek, sea, estuary or into the CRZ area. The debris shall be removed from the construction site immediately after the construction is over and shall be disposed off as per the guidance of the GPCB.
15	The construction camps shall be located outside the CRZ area and the construction labours shall be provided with the necessary amenities, including sanitation, water supply and fuel and it shall be ensured that the environmental conditions are not deteriorated by the construction labours.	No construction activity has been started. However, it is assured that the construction camps shall be located outside the CRZ area and the construction labours shall be provided with the necessary amenities, including sanitation, water supply and fuel and it shall be ensured that the environmental conditions are not deteriorated by the construction labours.
16	DPA shall take up greenbelt development activities in consultation with the Gujarat Institute of Desert ecology/ Forest department/ Gujarat Ecology Commission.	No construction activity has been started. However, it is assured that DPA shall take up greenbelt development activities.
17	The cost of the external agency that may be appointed by this department supervision/ monitoring of the project activities during construction/ operational phases shall be paid by DPA.	Point Noted for compliance
18	DPA shall contribute financially for any common study or project that may be proposed by this Department for environmental management / conservation/ improvement for the areas.	Point Noted for compliance
19	DPA shall prepare and regularly update their local Oil Spill Contingency and Disaster Management Plan in consonance with the National oil spill and Disaster Contingency Plan.	Point Noted for compliance
20	DPA shall adopt the necessary soil conservation measures to prevent any exposed soil from being eroded or blown over.	Point Noted.
21	A Disaster Management Plan to meet with any eventualities that may arise during construction and/ or operational phase shall be prepared implemented.	Point Noted for compliance
22	A separate Environmental Cell with qualified personnel shall be created to Implement the Environmental Management Plan and a separate budget shall be provided for this purpose.	DPA is already having well established environmental Cell.

23	The cost of the external agency that may be appointed by this department for supervision/monitoring of the project activities during construction/ operational phases shall be borne by DPA.	Point Noted for compliance
24	DPA shall exercise extra precautions to ensure the navigation safety and mitigation of the risk associated with the project activities especially due to collision, sinking or accidents of the ships and would deploy the latest communication and navigation aids for this purpose.	Point Noted for compliance
25	A separate environmental management cell with qualified personnel shall be created for environmental monitoring and management during construction and operational phases of the project.	DPA is already having well established environmental Cell for environmental monitoring and management during construction and operational phases of the project.
26	DPA shall implement programs in line with the commitments made in the Environment Management Plan submitted and shall submit the reports to GCZMA periodically.	Point Noted for compliance
27	A six monthly report on compliance of the conditions mentioned in this letter shall have to be furnished by DPA on a regular basis to this Department.	Point Noted for compliance
28	A separate budget shall be earmarked for environmental management and socio-economic activities and details thereof shall be furnished to this Department. The details with respect to the expenditure from this budget head shall also be furnished.	Point Noted for compliance
29	DPA shall have to contribute financially for taking up the socio-economic upliftment activities in this region in consultation with the Forests and Environment Department and the District Collector/ District Development Officer.	Point Noted for compliance
30	An Environmental report indicating the changes, if any, with respect to the baseline environmental quality in the coastal and marine environment shall be submitted every year by DPA.	Point Noted for compliance
31	Environmental Audit report shall be submitted every year. The report shall also over the change in the coastal and marine environment due to commissioning of the proposed activities.	Point Noted for compliance
32	Any additional condition that may be imposed by this department/ SEIAA, from time to time shall have to be complied with by DPA.	Point Noted.

Annexure -A



GUJARAT POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

PARYAVARAN BHAVAN

Sector-10-A, Gandhinagar 382010

Phone : (079) 23222425

(079) 23222152

Fax : (079) 23232156

Website : www.gpcb.gov.in

Application For CTE After TOR

File No : GPCB/ (PCB ID. - 86592)

CTE-54262

To,

M/s. Deendayal Port Trust.

74/3, Muldwarka Port Survey No. 74/3, ,

City : Muldwarka ,

Dist : Gir Somnath ,

Taluka : Kodinar

Sub: Consent to Establish (After obtaining Terms Of Rference For Environment Clearance) under Section 25 of Water Act 1974 and Section 21 of Air Act 1981.

Ref: (1) Your online application No. 225299 dated 11/04/2022

(2) TOR issued by State Authority vide their letter no. SEIAA/GUJ/TOR/7(e)/1795/2021 Dated 17/11/2021

Sir,

Without prejudice to the powers of this Board under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act-1974, the Air Act-1981 and the Environment (Protection) Act-1986 and without reducing your responsibilities under the said Acts in any way, this is to inform you that this Board grants **Consent to Establish (After obtaining Terms Of Rference For Environment Clearance) under Section 25 of Water Act 1974 and Section 21 of Air Act 1981** for manufacturing of products as mentioned into the application of Environment Clearance (EC) for which TOR is granted vide letter under reference no (2) above.

Consent To Establish Is Granted Subject To The Following Conditions: -

- 1) The validity period of this CTE shall be Seven Years from the issue of this order.
- 2) Applicant shall strictly comply with all conditions stipulated by competent authority in the order of Environment Clearance to be issued in reference to TOR issued vide letter under reference No. : 2 above.
- 3) The applicant shall however , not without the prior concern of the Board. Bring into use any new or altered outlet for the discharge of effluent or gaseous emission or sewage waste from the proposed industrial plant. The applicant is required to make applications to this Board for this purpose in the prescribed forms under the provisions of the water Act - 1974, the Air - 1981 and the Environment (Protection) Act - 1986.



For and on behalf of
Gujarat Pollution Control Board

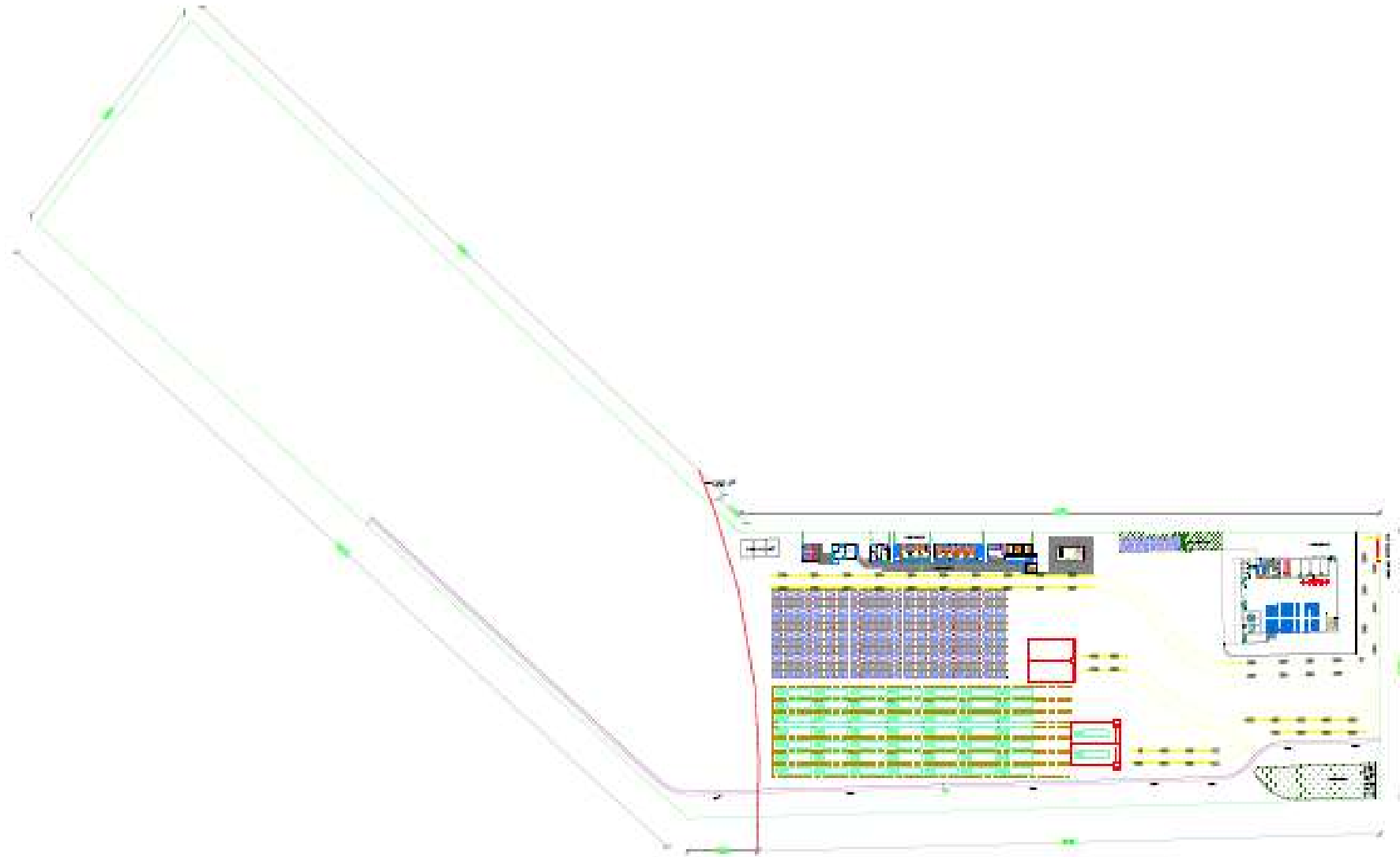
M. R. Macwana

M. R. Macwana
ROH - Junagadh

- This order is issued to 74/3, Muldwarka Port Survey No. 74/3, , City : Muldwarka, Dist : Gir Somnath, Taluka : Kodinar (86592) for CTE amendment after obtaining EC.

Annexure -B

Onshore Facility (Revised Planning)



Annexure -C

511-513

No. WLP/32/C/ TE-2 /2024-25

Office of the
Principal Chief Conservator of Forests
Block No. B/1, Aranya Bhavan,
Ch-3 Circle, Sector - 10/A,
Gujarat State, Gandhinagar.

Date 24.01.2024

Sub:- Approval of Conservation Plan for for setting up of RO-RO/RO-PAX FACILITY at Muildwarka,Gujarat by Deendayal Port Authority.

Ref:- Your Office letter No. CN/WK/1600-A(EC &CRZ Clearence)/263, Dated 11.01.2024

With reference to the subject and proposal quoted above, the Conservation plan for setting up of RO-RO/RO-PAX FACILITY at Muildwarka, Gujarat by Deendayal Port Authority.

The Conservation Plan of Rs. 100 lakh/- (Hundred lakhs only) for three years will be provided for field work has been approved. A copy of the Conservation Plan is enclosed herewith.

The applicant will later be required to submit the amount for the conservation activities when asked. As per the attached letter it is approved. The details of the conservation plan is as below.

Budget for wildlife and biodiversity conservation

Activities	Amount Sanctioned (LAKH)
Portable X ray CR system	40
Vehicle for patrolling	20
Plantations	03
Conservation and Awareness activities	03
Beach Monitoring	03
Control room- Caostal	08
CCTV, Drone, Turtle Hatchery other required Equip	16
Motorcycle-Patrolling	07
TOTAL	100


(N. Srivastava)

Chief Wildlife Warden
Gujarat State, Gandhinagar

To,
The Conservator of Forests, Jamnagar
Copy to: Deputy Conservator of Forests, Jamnagar, for information and necessary action.

✓ Copy to: RSPL limited, harish.ramchandani@rsplgroup.com

Environmental Impact Assessment of Setting up of RoRo/RoPax Facility

At

Muldwarka Gujarat

M/s. Deendayal Port Authority (DPA)

Conservation Plan

Sea Turtle, Indian Peafowl & Asiatic Lion



ULTRA TECH

Environmental Consultancy & Laboratory

202, Second floor, Building C1, Saudamini Commercial Complex,

Right Bhusari Colony, Paud Road, Pune 411038

Accredited By: NABET- Quality Council of India

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1. Project Introduction

The proposed RoRo/RoPax Facility (Latitude 20°45'25.26"N and Longitude 70°39'54.27"E) is situated Muldwarka port which is located on the southern tip of Gujarat facing Arabian Sea.

Ministry of Ports, shipping & water ways – GOI in its endeavour to develop passenger and cargo connectivity between ports especially the RoRo/RoPax to facilitate easy movement of passengers and reduce travel time and fuel costs. A feasibility study carried out for this purpose was presented to the Honourable Minister for Port, Shipping and Waterways and officials during interaction. Deendayal Port Authority has been directed to proceed with the development of RoRo/RoPax facility at Muldwarka as per the selected option in the feasibility study report presented on 29th April 2021. The proposed facility is to be constructed north west of the existing Ambuja cement berth 3. The facility will provide berthing and discharging of cargo and passengers, including trailer trucks and cars. The said jetty with facilities shall be allowed to use to run the RoRo/RoPax vessel service operating from Muldwarka to Hazira, Mumbai and any selected locations, so that as a social needful to reduce pollution resulting in economic development of State of Gujarat. as a whole and Saurashtra in particular.

2. Project Location:

Proposed Project is located at Mul Dwarka (Kodinar), a small coastal village near Kodinar, about 45 km. from Somnath, Project site is well connected to Kodinar city by road. The main transport connections for Kodinar city and project site are Diu Airport, Veraval Railway Station, and Veraval Port. Diu Airport are 46 km away from project site, Kodinar Railway Station is 6.7 km away from project site.



Plate 1: View of Project Site

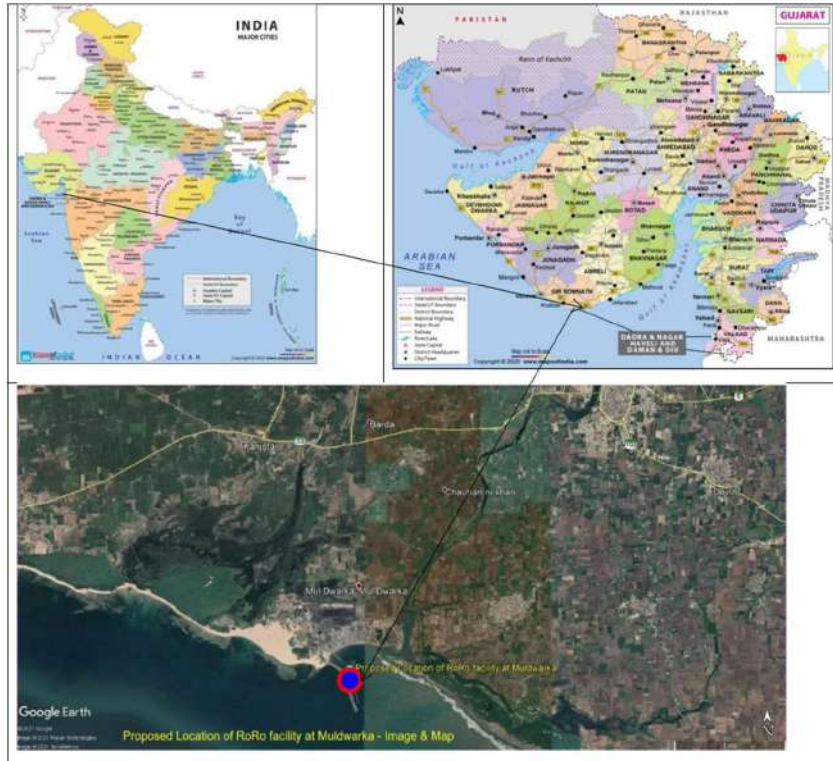


Figure 1: Project Location Map

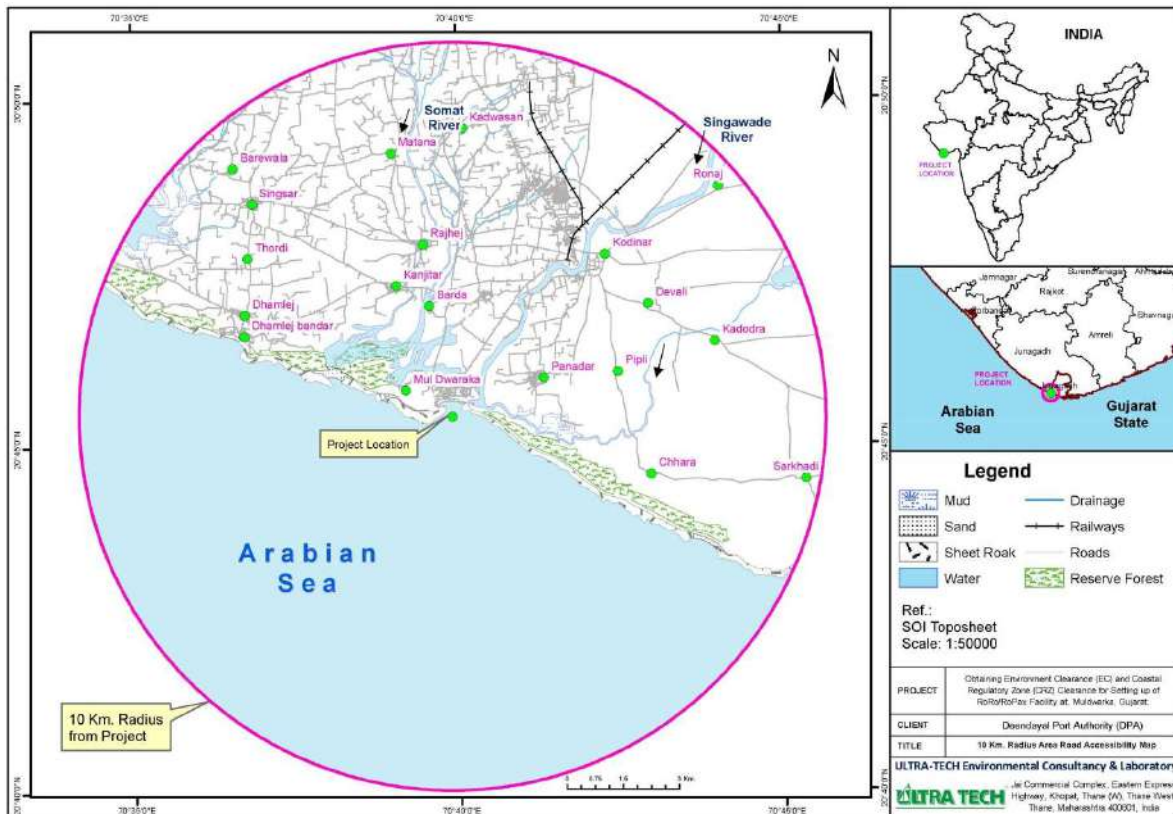


Figure 2: Road Accessibility Map of project site

3. Schedule I Species in study area

There are 3 species of conservation concern which are present in impact zone (10km) of the proposed Port site. These species are Sea turtle, Peacock and Asiatic Lion.

A. Sea Turtle

The following image shows the location of Turtle nesting grounds, within 5km, 10 km & 15 km of the project site, according to the data obtained from Office of the Range Forest Officer, Veraval Range & WWF Report Marine turtle along the Indian Coast. The location marked as present within 10 km. There are 3 locations (stretches 2, 3 & 4) within 10 km of the project site stretch 3 is the nearest turtle nesting ground but not identified as potential sea turtle Nesting site and two stretches 1, 6 within a 15 km radius are identified as Potential Turtle nesting beaches the details of these locations are given in the table below Table 1



Figure 3: Map showing Turtle nesting site within 15 km of study area

Table 1: Sea Turtle Nesting Locations in study area

S.N	Surveyed beach stretches	Surveyed distance	Number of Nests (green turtle)	Co-ordinates
JUNAGADH DISTRICT				
1	Zala-na-Vadodara- Dhamlej*	6 km.	10	N20 °46' 44.38" E 70.35'49.06"
2	Dhamlej-Barda	2 km.	2	N20 °46' 17.92" E 70.36' 56.30"
3	Barda-Mul Dwarka	1 km.	4	N20 °46' 06.60" E 70 38' 10.32"
4	Mul Dwarka-Chara	4 km.	5	N 20°45'43.27" E 70°39'56.18"
5	Chara-Sarkhadi	3 km.	6	N20° 44' 0.72" E 70° 42' 41.90"
6	Sarkhadi-Santeshwar*	9 km.	8	N20° 43' 21.13" E 70 45' 25.43"
7	Santeshwar-Madhada*	1 km.	12	N20° 42' 08.22" E 70 48' 16.78"
*Potential Turtle Nesting Beaches				
Ref:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. WWF Report 2. Marine Turtles along the Indian Coast 3. Distribution, Status, Threats and Management Implications 4. WWF-India 2013 			

I. Ecological Importance & Conservation Plan

Nomenclature: Green sea turtle (*Chelonia mydas*)

Classification:

Kingdom	Animalia
Phylum	Chordata
Class	Reptilia
Order	Testudines
Family	Cheloniidae
Genus	Chelonia
Species	<i>Chelonia mydas</i>
Vernacular name	Green sea turtle

II. Conservation Status

Green turtles (*Chelonia mydas*) are listed as Endangered in the IUCN Red List. Same species are listed as endangered under Schedule 1 of the Indian Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972.

III. Introduction

Kodinar Coast in Gir somnath district & Junagad coast is known for nesting of Sea turtles species i.e. Green Sea turtle which is reported nest on this coast on flat sandy beaches.

As per biological survey of the core zone (Project site) and buffer zone (10 km radius from periphery of the project) there was no turtle sighted in the project site during field study. Only Green Turtles are reported .As per nesting survey carried out, the direct sightings of the turtles were located only in the buffer areas. As per nesting survey carried out, Zala-na-Vadodara-Dhamlej, Sarkhadi- Santeshwar, Santeshwar-Madhwad are Potential Turtle Nesting beach stretches are from our study area.While turtle nesting beach stretches like Mul Dwarka-Chhara, Chhara- Sarkhadi Barda- Muldwarka & Dhamlej-Barda (Table 2) Are present within 10km study area but these are not identified as Potential Turtle Nesting Beaches.

Table 2: Surveyed beach stretches & Distances

Study area	Stretch No	Surveyed beach stretches
5 km Radius area	2	Dhamlej-Barda
	3	Barda-Mul Dwarka
	4	Mul Dwarka-Chara
10 km Radius area	1	Southern part of Zala-na-Vadodara- Dhamlej*
	5	Chara-Sarkhadi
15 km Radius area	1	Northern part of Zala-na-Vadodara- Dhamlej*
	6	Sarkhadi-Santeshwar*
*Potential Turtle Nesting Beaches		

Only Green Turtles are reported in this area. However, Green turtles (*Chelonia mydas*) which belong to schedule 1 of the Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972 are commonly found in buffer of study

area. These turtle species are endangered and they placed in schedule I list of the Indian Wildlife Protection Act 1972 as well as in Appendices I of the Conservation on International Trade in Endangered species of Wild fauna and flora (CITES). This reports were based on the studies carried out by Prakruti Nature Club (PNC) and State Forest Department. & WWF Report Marine Turtles along the Indian Coast.

Five of the seven species of sea turtles are found in Indian coastal waters. Sea turtles have received considerable attention in recent years. All five species that occur in Indian waters are listed in out of these single species were reported in study area are.

Green turtles (*Cheloniemydas*) are listed as Endangered in the IUCN Red List. Same species are listed as endangered under Schedule 1 of the Indian Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 the single most important law for species protection in India.

Though the importance of these sea turtles is acknowledged in state, union and international legislation and policies, they are under severe threat from fishery related mortality, depredation of eggs and developmental activities.

IV. Distribution

There are seven living species of sea turtle in the world are endangered, and conservation efforts all over the world are attempting to prevent their extinction. They occupy specific niche in the marine water ecosystem. Five of the seven species of sea turtles are found in Indian coastal waters. Sea turtles have received considerable attention in recent years. All five species that occur in Indian waters are listed in out of these single species of green turtle were reported in study area.



Plate 2: Stranded green sea turtle in Gujarat

V. Habitat:

Sea turtles are marine animals with special adaptations. They are also sometimes referred to as “marine turtles,” referencing the fact that they have adapted to live primarily in the marine

environment.

Though the importance of these sea turtles is acknowledged in state, union and international legislation and policies, they are under severe threat from fishery related mortality, depredation of eggs and developmental activities. However, large numbers of eggs are deposited in holes dug into mud or sand. They are then covered and left to incubate by themselves. When the turtles hatch, they squirm their way to the surface and head toward the water. There are no known species in which the mother cares for the young. Sea turtles lay their eggs on dry, sandy beaches. Immature sea turtles are not cared for by the adults. Most are endangered largely as a result of beach development and over harvesting. Turtles can take many years to reach breeding age, and in many cases breed every few years rather than annually.

VI. Nesting

The peak nesting period for green turtle extends from September to January with peak in December and January along the Saurashtra coast.

Even though the proposed port project will not have any direct impact on sea turtle nesting it is recommended that as a part of CER, should support the groups working for sea turtle conservation in the area.



Plate 3: Green turtle nesting & Nest Protection along Gujarat coast

a. Crawl Distance and Nest Location

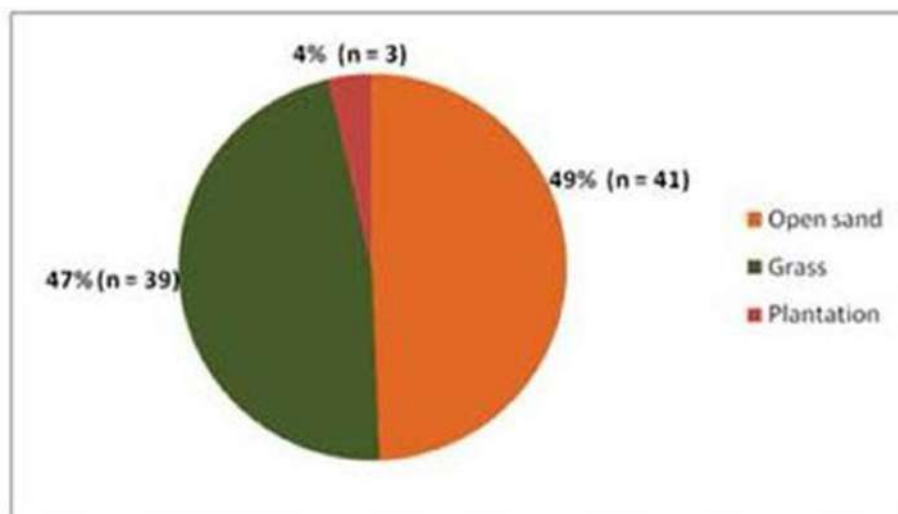
A recent study on Green turtles along the Junaghad coast revealed that most of the nests were placed more than 10 m from the HTL and also beyond 25 meter .The present study also observed, out of 93 nests only 49% (41) out of the nest were placed in the open sandy beach,while 47% (39) and 14% (13) of the nests were located in the grass patches and plantations respectively (Figure 1). The most of the nests placement was in dune with grass and plantation;

it may be due to availability of narrow beach. However, these beaches need to be studied covering, nest location, profile (depth, temperature and moisture) nesting beach soil quality, and hatchling success rate.

This ecological study should cover the peak nesting season of green sea turtles it was between November and January (Source.: Evaluation of sea turtle -Gujarat ecology Commission)



Plate 4: Nesting crawl at beach



Status of Nest location -Junagad coast

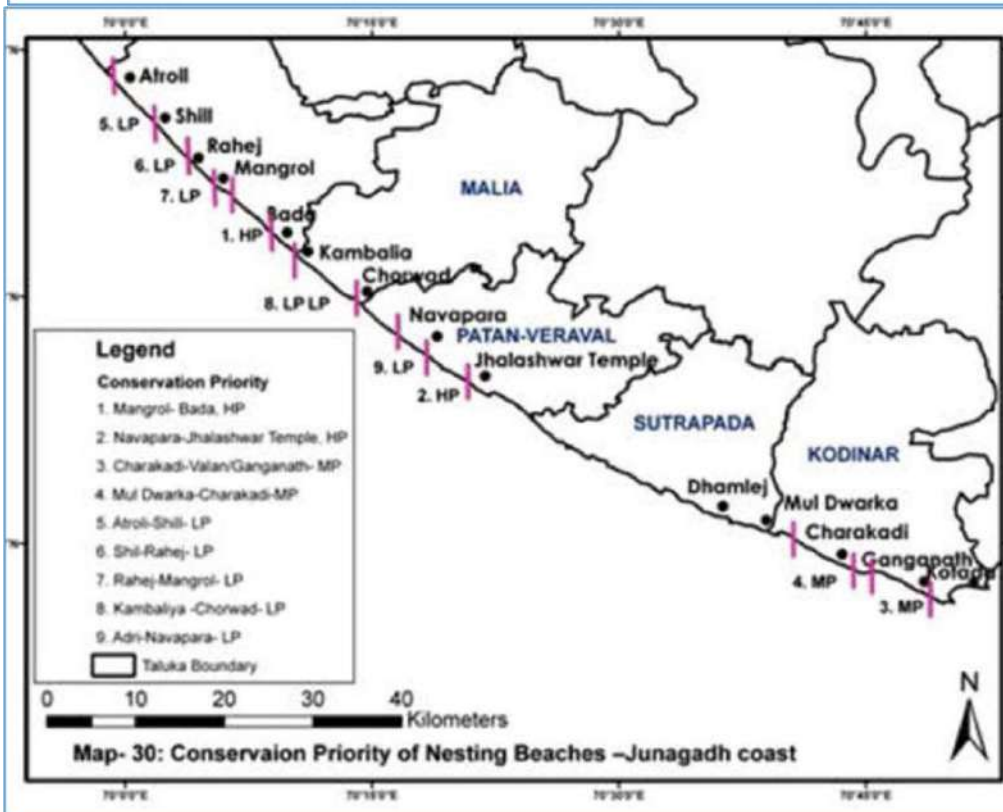
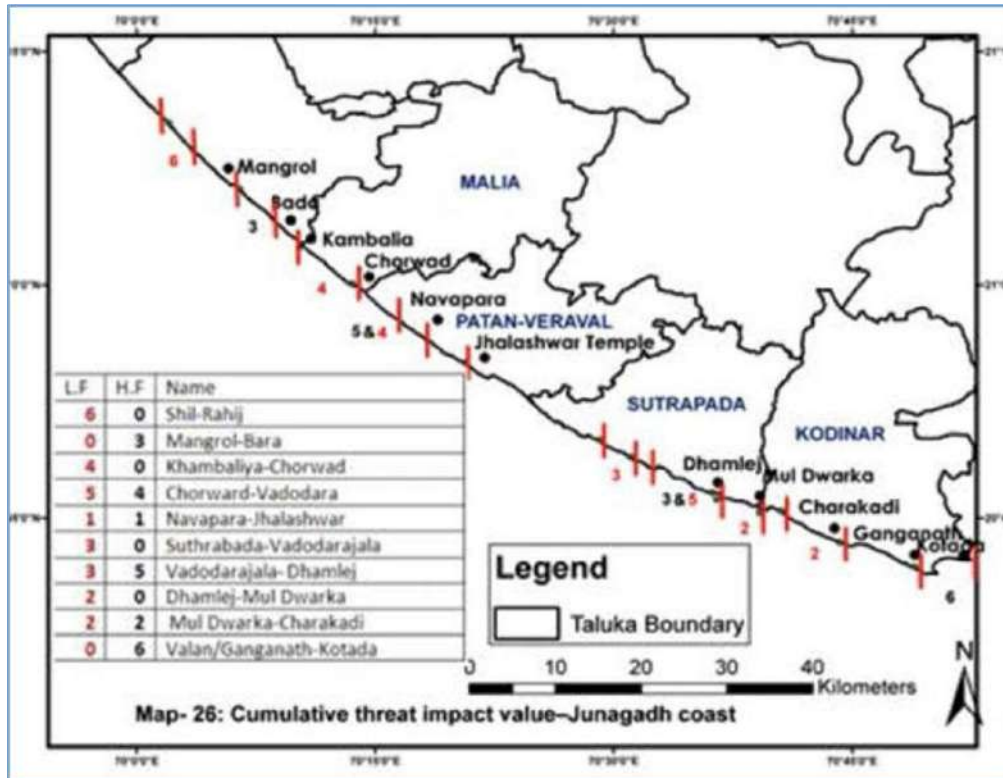


Figure 4: Nesting Status Junagadh Coast

(Source: Evaluation of sea turtle -Gujarat ecology Commission)

b. Clutch Size

In Junagadh coast clutch size estimated based on number of nests and total eggs collected for Green turtle this cost showed a minimum clutch size of 65 and maximum of 106 with a mean of 81eggs/nest.

c. Hatchery

Local NGO -PNC use to relocate the clutches and assess the hatchling success, which showed an average emergence rate of 83.65%

Hatchery management is a common practice where there is severe threat to eggs and hatchlings. Given the rates of depredation, it is suggested that hatcheries be established at Veraval along the Junagadh coast

Establishment of smaller hatcheries will facilitate safe and timely transport of eggs, improve management, and even reduce egg-loss due to predation.



Plate 5: Hatchlings emerging from a nest



Plate 6: Artificial Hatchery

(i) Human and Animal Evidences:

Overall predation rate estimated for Junagadh was 42%.among that 17% of net loss was due to human, while animal disturbed 25% of nests.

(ii) Lighting

Sea turtles and their hatchlings often misguided by the illumination on the coast, therefore, it is suggested to orient lights on port in such a way that minimum illumination is visible from outside. This would ensure natural movement of the turtles in this region. Lighting was also going to be a major problem both during and after construction. Adult turtles typically shy away from brightly lit areas but hatchlings are attracted to it, and might become distracted from their journey to the sea if the lighting was too bright. Scientific studies have shown that excess ambient light influences turtle hatchling orientation.

IUCN recommended the use of low-pressure sodium vapor lamps or other light sources that exclude wavelengths less than 520 nm as these wavelengths are not visible to turtles. The recommended IUCN area lighting, for roadway, wharf, mast or elevated structure lights should use full 90° cutoff light fixtures. To minimize light spill to the sky, fixtures were to be installed at around 15° below the horizontal plane. All lighting should be of minimum lamp wattage, an alert to engineers who tend to err on the side of caution and provide more lighting than necessary. There should be no use of fluorescent, mercury vapor, metal halide, or other broad-spectrum high-intensity discharge lamps. There should be no flood lighting, up- lighting, or other forms of directional lighting aimed above the horizon. **(Source: Protecting the sea turtle the story of the Dhamra Port)**





Plate 7: Down-facing lights at the port reduce sky glow

VII. Nesting Ecology

There are many parameters that need to be studied to understand the nesting ecology, however only selected parameters are studied.

VIII. Conservation Plan:

- It is suggested to avoid construction in project side during nesting season to avoid disturbance to the Sea turtle species.
- Implementing light and noise reduction strategies during the breeding season of turtles will be ensured Light should be kept off when not needed during construction time. Light of Longer wavelength (ambers and reds) will be used during construction phase at night time with low intensity. Lighting should be fully shielded with proper mounting and fixtures and it should be checked that light should not escape upwards and outwards.
- Sea turtle Conservation plan has to be aligned with national marine turtle action plan (2021-2026) on the Gujarat coast or support Gujarat Forest Department in their ongoing conservation and protection activities.
- Take up beach improvement activities along with local forest department & local NGOs to enhance beach patrolling by the forest department and other interested local people through NGOs during the peak turtle nesting season is crucial.
- In coastal shrimp trawl fisheries, promote the use of turtle excluder devices (TEDs) to reduce sea turtle by-catch or incidental catch and mortality.
- Raising awareness among the coastal villagers about the importance of turtles and the value of Turtle Excluder De- vices and disseminating information on the conservation of turtles through educational and other institutions.
- Activities that are generally perceived as environmentally unfriendly activities during construction phase could be planned during lean fishing season.

- During dredging operation all possible precaution to control and reduce dispersal of suspended load will be employed including scheduling the dredging operation during a tidal condition so as to cause least increase in suspended load and siltation.
- To conduct Wildlife Week celebrations, Van- Mahotsav celebrations and creating awareness amongst the staff, children in the vicinity and general public through awareness generating posters in collaboration with forest department pancayat, NGO, Schools accordingly funding should be allotted.
- Sponsor training- Workshops and training programme may be organized for field staff of the forest and fisheries departments and researchers, providing information on the status of sea turtles, research techniques and problems in conservation.
- The participants of the training programme should be to locate and identify the nests of different species based on the nest size, crawl pattern and size. Further they should how to differentiate nests that were predated along with differentiation of predators based on the field tracks and signs present in and around the model nests.
- Community participation- Awareness programmes and community participation in support with funds to coastal village Panchayats conservation efforts is important for getting positive results. Hatchery programme involving the public and incentives towards alternate livelihoods for fishermen should increase the success of sea turtle conservation initiatives. Accordingly sufficient fund should be allotted and spent through village Panchayets.
- In addition, all the forest divisions of the concerned coastal area need to conduct regular camps and turtle conservation awareness programs for school students, local fishery folks with the help of local NGOs and Nature club members.
- The department should encourage the local NGO s and other Nature club members to start Student's Turtle club so that their service can be utilized for beach cleaning and eggs translocation activities, user agency should provide for funds to local school & other support.
- All the frontline trained department staffs should be involved in regular beach monitoring and patrolling more frequently during the nesting season.

B. Indian Peafowl (*Pavo cristatus*)



Plate 8: INDIAN PEAFOWL (*Pavo cristatus*)

I Classification

☑ Kingdom	Animalia
☑ Phylum	Chordata
☑ Class	Aves
☑ Order	Galliformes
☑ Family	Phasianidae Genus:
☑ Species	<i>Pavo cristatus</i>
☑ Vernacular name	Indian Peafowl

II Introduction:

A detailed biological survey of the 10 km radius from periphery of the project was carried out giving details of flora and fauna. However, peacock which belongs to Schedule-I of the Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972 are commonly found in the buffer zone of study area.

The Indian Peafowl appears so frequently in religion, folklore, art and craft, that it is possibly the most recognised bird across India. Having been declared the national bird in 1963, the species finds legal protection in the country, being placed in Schedule-I of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 and further amendments.

III Distribution:

Peafowl are spread across the plains and hills of India, except in extremely dry or wet regions. The abundance trend is that of a general increase, both in the long term and currently. This trend appears to result from a combination of range expansion, and a population increase virtually throughout its distribution. The protection (and associated penalties for poaching and poisoning) afforded by being in Schedule-I may also have contributed to increase. Some parts of the country report greater levels of crop damage by peafowl, a trend that calls for careful conflict assessment and management. According to the State of India's Birds 2020 Report, Peacock population more than doubled in India during the past one decade. According to the IUCN Red list, Peacock is falling in the least concern (LC) category.

Peacock or Indian peafowl (*Pavo cristatus*) is a familiar and universally known large pheasant. It is a National Bird of India, belongs to Schedule-I of the Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972 was reported from some villages of the study area. The male has a spectacular glossy green long tail feathers that may be more than 60 percent of the bird's total body length. These feathers have blue, golden green and copper colored ocelli (eyes). The long tail feathers are used for mating rituals like courtship displays. The feathers are arched into a magnificent fan shaped form across the back of the bird and almost touching the ground on both sides. Females do not have these graceful tail feathers. They have the fan like crest with whitish face and throat, chestnut brown crown and hind neck, metallic green upper breast and mantle, white belly and brown back rump and tail.

Body length: 180-230 cm Weight: 2750-6000 gm Habitat

In the undergrowth in deciduous forests near streams, Tall trees for roosting Size of the male tail feathers, its coloration and numbers of eyes presents determine the dominance of the male in peacock hierarchy. The females are believed to be attracted towards the male with longest and most colourful tail feathers.

IV CONSERVATION IUCN STATUS

Least Concern IWPA: Schedule I CITES: Not listed, Peacocks are gregarious by nature. In the breeding season they are usually seen in small parties of one male with three to five females whereas in the nonbreeding season they remain in separate parties of adult males and females with juveniles. Peacocks roost in tall trees and emerge from the dense thickets to feed in fields and openings in forests and fields.

V Life Cycle

Breeding: April-September (Project area)

Nest site: On ground in undergrowth (wild) on buildings by semi-feral birds in villages.

VI Habitat Use

All the direct sightings of the peacock were located near the human dominated areas. This species is well adapted to natural village environment setting. According to the villagers, peacock is present in both, village and forest areas. Day time they temporarily move towards the surrounding agriculture areas for feeding while during night time roosts on the trees present in the village.

VII Food Habits

Peafowls are omnivores, eating plant parts, flower petals, seed heads, insects and other arthropods, reptiles and amphibians. Moreover, local people are against hunting and poaching of the Peacocks. In the study area peafowl uses agriculture (adjacent to village) as a feeding and breeding ground. Some of the peacocks are taking shelter in the village adjacent habitats while some prefer to forest habitats.

VIII Conservation Plan:

Peacock is a large and beautiful flying bird and rightly crowned as the National Bird. It occurs all over India both in forest and non-forest areas. The Peacocks worshipped as the Vahana/ carriers of Karthikeya / Subrahmanya Swamy/ Murugan in India. Hence, there is no threat from locals. In the project under consideration, Peacocks were found in the buffer zone mainly in local temples where they are protected. They were not found in the project site or core area.

There are two major kinds of threats to Peacock. One is illegal poaching for meat and feathers and the other is due to consumption of pesticide treated seeds sown by farmers. In spite of the above, there are healthy populations according to the State of India's Birds 2020 Report and there is no risk of extinction. If allowed to domesticate, Peacocks shall become pet birds and their numbers can increase very rapidly.

The project proponent is prohibited by law to capture the Peacocks and domesticate them or breed them under captivity. Any plan designed to conserve and manage a Schedule I species should take in to the account the basic scientific principles and criteria. Conservation does not mean preservation. Species conservation implies sustainable management under in-situ conditions. When an isolated male or female is found in one place within the buffer zone, no one can conserve the species by taking care of that solitary bird without violating the WPA. The conservation plan should be need based, realistic, practically feasible, scientific and technical.

In case of Peacocks found in the buffer zone, the only thing that the project proponent can do

is to create of awareness among the public in general and the project dependent people in particular about the need to conserve them and to motivate them to act as protectors of Peacocks through mass media, social media, public awareness and education. Increasing the tree cover in the buffer area for shelter and roosting of peacocks. This will be achieved by planting of tree groves (a group of trees that grow close together, generally without many bushes or other plants) in buffer area. Some local species such as Neem, Ardu, Shesham, Dhak, Peepal tree etc. will be planted. Planting of tree groves in school compounds in the villages of buffers area will be planted as per the plantation programme.

In order to encourage the propagation of insects and worms, as food of peafowl, it is needed to plant flowering and fruit bearing trees and shrubs. Butterfly diversity and community composition are dependent on flowering plants, as their caterpillars are highly specific to host plants, on which they feed and metamorphose into the adults. Therefore, richness of host plant diversity contributes to butterfly diversity. Calatropis sp. and Lantana sp. are common nectar plants, favoured by many species of butterflies. As the butterfly population increases, a variety of organisms including praying mantis, spiders, lizards and birds also colonize the area leading to a stabilization of habitats and better functioning of the ecosystem.

By conducting awareness programmes (community and school level) for conservation of peacocks in the area and also through organizing competitions during Wildlife week & Van Mahotsav celebrations.

Carrying out census and research to know the potential threats and population status of the species. Provision of veterinary care and cages for injured or sick deformed birds & Provision of water

- Suggest strategies to minimize negative impacts of changing environment in nearby area of Peacock populations and to promote conservation of peacock habitats

Project proponent, local population and local forest department will be involved to execute the proposed conservation plan.

C. *Panthera leo* (Asiatic Lion)



Plate 9: *Panthera leo* (Asiatic Lion)



Figure 5: Map Showing Movement of Asiatic Lion in Study Area

Table 3: Details of wildlife hotspots in study area

SN	Area/Place	GPS	
		Latitude	Longitude
1	Sarkhedi Village	20°43'50.04"N	70°45'27.90"E
2	Sarkhedi Village	20°43'36.13"N	70°46'2.47"E
3	Velan Village	20°43'2.61"N	70°48'4.45"E
4	Velan Village	20°43'8.89"N	70°48'27.01"E

Source: Forest Department Gir west, Junagad

a. Classification

Kingdom	Animalia
Phylum	Chordata
Class	Mammalia
Order	Carnivora
Family	Felidae
Genus	Panthera
Species	<i>Panthera leo</i>
Vernacular name	Asiatic Lion

b. Introduction:

Detailed biological survey of the core zone (Project site) and buffer zone (10 km radius from periphery of the project) was carried out giving details for fauna. However, Asiatic Lion which belongs to Schedule-I of the Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972 are commonly found in the buffer zone of study area. Asiatic Lion was not reported during survey but as per discussion with forest department movement of lion are observed in buffer zone (Sarkhedi & Velan village)

c. Distribution

The Asiatic Lion (also known as the Persian Lion or Indian Lion) is a member of the *Panthera Leo*, Leo subspecies that is restricted to India. Its previous habitats consisted of West Asia and the Middle East before it became extinct in these regions. The Asiatic Lion is one of the five pantherine cats native to India.

d. Characteristics

The colour of the Asiatic Lion ranges from sandy or buffish grey to silvery sheen in certain lightings. The males have a moderate mane growth at the top, compared to their African counterparts, as such their ears are visible. The mane is scarcely present around the cheeks and throat. It has a larger tail buff compared to the African lion. The most striking characteristic character of the Indian lion is a longitudinal fold of skin along its belly.

Table 4: Characteristics of an Asiatic Lion

Characteristics of an Asiatic Lion	
• Shoulder Height	Males: 107 - 120 cm Females: 80 - 107 cm
• Weight	Males: 160 to 190 kg Females: 110 to 120 kg
• Length	2.92 m
• Skull Length	Males: 330 to 340 mm Females: 292 to 302 mm

e. Conservation Status

Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972: Schedule 1

CITES Appendix I

IUCN Red List: Endangered

f. Food Habits

Domestic cattle have been the preferred prey for the Indian Lion for a long time. Other than these they Lions can be reliably identified from camera trap pictures, so camera trapping system will be helpful in monitor lion population.

g. Conservation Measures

- Workshops and training Programme may be organized for field staff of the forest department and researchers, providing information on the status of research techniques and problems in conservation.
- Provision of control room and rest room will be given in Muldwarka port or in coastal belt for tracking of lion in forest area
- Provision of binocular should be available.
- Provision of Manchan for farmers.
- Drinking water facilities should be available in study area.
- Patrolling vehicles should be provided for forest staff.
- Parapet wall should be constructed for an open wells in study area.
- Forest area will be monitored regularly by field staff of the forest department and its patrolling by the forest department and other interested local people through NGOs during night time.
- Some provision of rewards to informers for the control of poaching and illegal trade in wildlife.
- By conducting awareness programs (community and school level) for conservation in the area and also through organizing competitions during Van Mahotsav celebrations.
- All the conservation measures will be implemented with the help of and in consultation with the district forest department & ongoing work will be monitored by them at every six month.
- Carrying out census and research projects to know the potential threats and population status of the species in collaboration of local schools, colleges, panchayats and forest department.

- Conservation plan will help to reduce the accidents of lion on railway track, indiscriminate lion killing, attack of lion on human being & will Promote awareness about lion conservation.

4. Financial Estimate for Conservation Activities

Following budgetary provision are provided for implementation of conservation plan.

The funding agency will be DPA. The details are provided in **Table.5**

Table 5: Financial Estimate for Conservation Activities

Sr. No.	Activity	Agency	Duration	Cost/ Year (in Lakhs)	Total Cost for 3 Years (in Lakhs)
1	Portable X-Ray CR System for Health Monitoring of Lions and other Wild Animals	DPA	-	-	40
2	Two Mahindra Bolero (One for Patrolling of wild life and One Bolero for Rescue)	DPA	-	-	20
3	Native Plant Species plantation	DPA	3 Years	1	3
4	Conservation & awareness activities for local community & school going children about sea turtle, Peacock & Asiatic lion	DPA	3 Years	1	3
5	Beach monitoring & surveillance of Sea turtle, Survey of Peacock & Asiatic lion in study area.	DPA	3 Years	1	3
6	Control room at coastal area	DPA	-	-	8
7	CCTV, Drone Camera, Manchan, Night vision Binocular, Turtle hatchery, Drinking water sources & other modern technology	DPA	-	-	16
8	Patrolling Motorcycle (05 no)	DPA	-	-	7
Total Amount					100

Annexure -C

Environmental Impact Assessment of Setting up of RoRo/RoPax Facility

At

Muldwarka Gujarat

M/s. Deendayal Port Authority (DPA)

Conservation Plan

Sea Turtle, Indian Peafowl & Asiatic Lion



ULTRA TECH

Environmental Consultancy & Laboratory

202, Second floor, Building C1, Saudamini Commercial Complex,

Right Bhusari Colony, Paud Road, Pune 411038

Accredited By: NABET- Quality Council of India

Certificate No.: NABET/EIA/2023/RA 0194 -Rev 01 Valid Till 18/10/2024

NABL Certificate No.: TC-5600

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1. Project Introduction

The proposed RoRo/RoPax Facility (Latitude 20°45'25.26"N and Longitude 70°39'54.27"E) is situated Muldwarka port which is located on the southern tip of Gujarat facing Arabian Sea.

Ministry of Ports, shipping & water ways – GOI in its endeavour to develop passenger and cargo connectivity between ports especially the RoRo/RoPax to facilitate easy movement of passengers and reduce travel time and fuel costs. A feasibility study carried out for this purpose was presented to the Honourable Minister for Port, Shipping and Waterways and officials during interaction. Deendayal Port Authority has been directed to proceed with the development of RoRo/RoPax facility at Muldwarka as per the selected option in the feasibility study report presented on 29th April 2021. The proposed facility is to be constructed north west of the existing Ambuja cement berth 3. The facility will provide berthing and discharging of cargo and passengers, including trailer trucks and cars. The said jetty with facilities shall be allowed to use to run the RoRo/RoPax vessel service operating from Muldwarka to Hazira, Mumbai and any selected locations, so that as a social needful to reduce pollution resulting in economic development of State of Gujarat. as a whole and Saurashtra in particular.

2. Project Location:

Proposed Project is located at Mul Dwarka (Kodinar), a small coastal village near Kodinar, about 45 km. from Somnath, Project site is well connected to Kodinar city by road. The main transport connections for Kodinar city and project site are Diu Airport, Veraval Railway Station, and Veraval Port. Diu Airport are 46 km away from project site, Kodinar Railway Station is 6.7 km away from project site.



Plate 1: View of Project Site

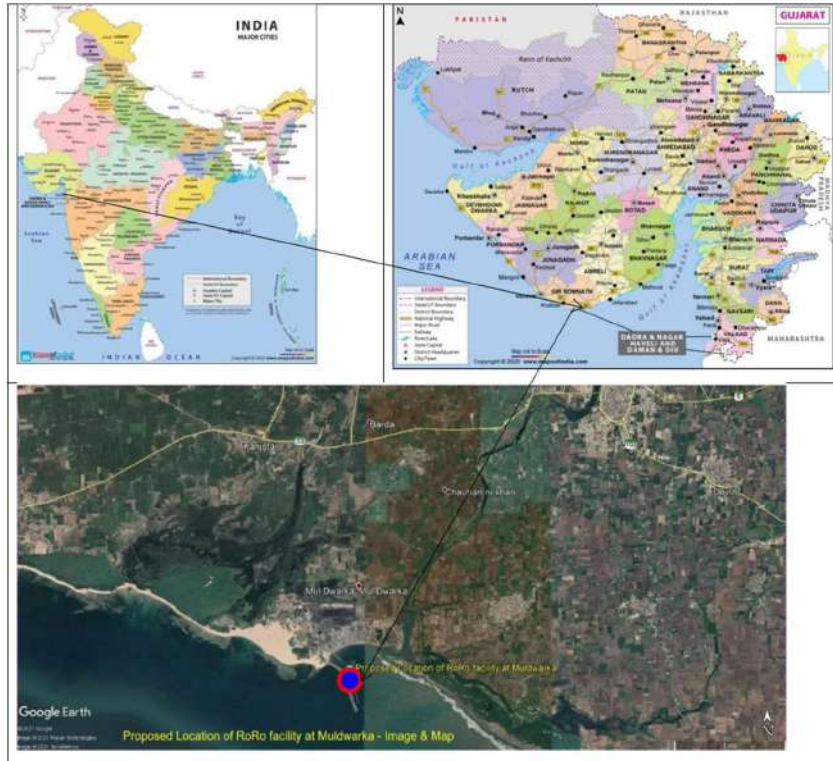


Figure 1: Project Location Map

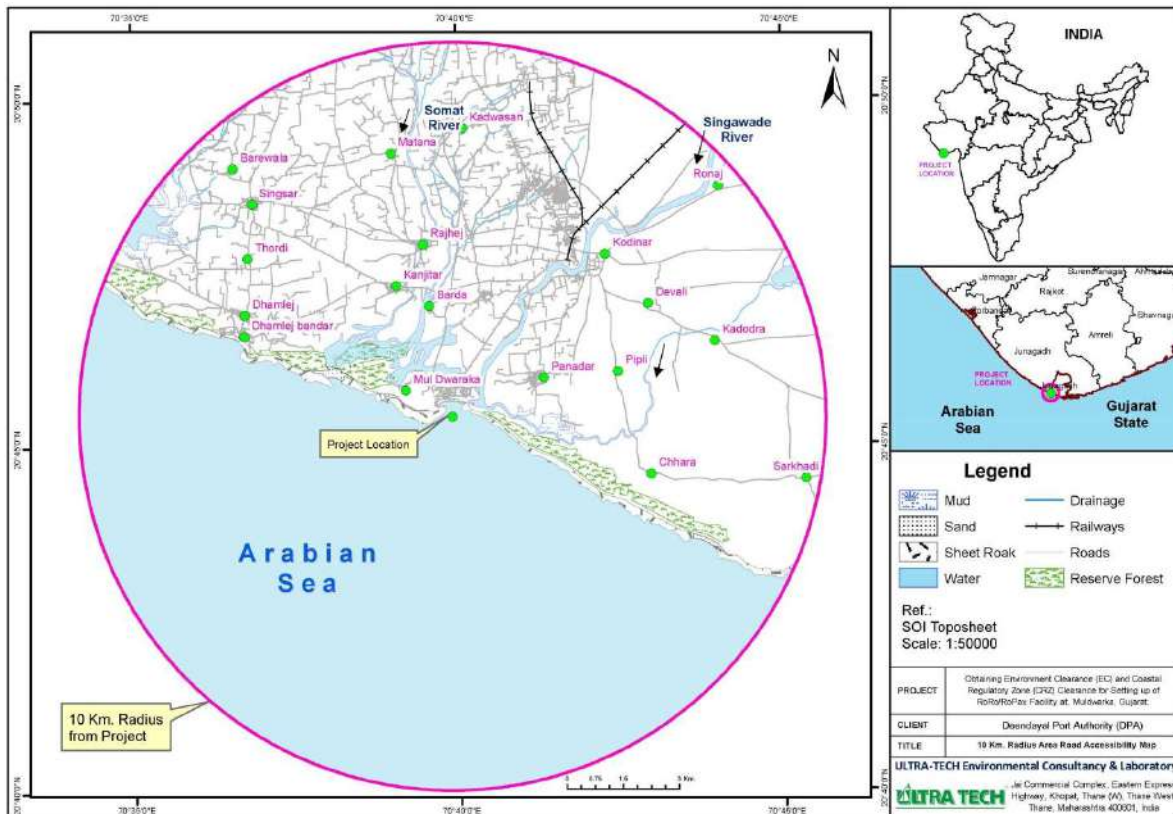


Figure 2: Road Accessibility Map of project site

3. Schedule I Species in study area

There are 3 species of conservation concern which are present in impact zone (10km) of the proposed Port site. These species are Sea turtle, Peacock and Asiatic Lion.

A. Sea Turtle

The following image shows the location of Turtle nesting grounds, within 5km, 10 km & 15 km of the project site, according to the data obtained from Office of the Range Forest Officer, Veraval Range & WWF Report Marine turtle along the Indian Coast. The location marked as present within 10 km. There are 3 locations (stretches 2, 3 & 4) within 10 km of the project site stretch 3 is the nearest turtle nesting ground but not identified as potential sea turtle

Nesting site and two stretches 1, 6 within a 15 km radius are identified as Potential Turtle nesting beaches the details of these locations are given in the table below Table 1



Figure 3: Map showing Turtle nesting site within 15 km of study area

Table 1: Sea Turtle Nesting Locations in study area

S.N	Surveyed beach stretches	Surveyed distance	Number of Nests (green turtle)	Co-ordinates
JUNAGADH DISTRICT				
1	Zala-na-Vadodara- Dhamlej*	6 km.	10	N20 °46' 44.38" E 70.35'49.06"
2	Dhamlej-Barda	2 km.	2	N20 °46' 17.92" E 70.36' 56.30"
3	Barda-Mul Dwarka	1 km.	4	N20 °46' 06.60" E 70 38' 10.32"
4	Mul Dwarka-Chara	4 km.	5	N 20°45'43.27" E 70°39'56.18"
5	Chara-Sarkhadi	3 km.	6	N20° 44' 0.72" E 70° 42' 41.90"
6	Sarkhadi-Santeshwar*	9 km.	8	N20° 43' 21.13" E 70 45' 25.43"
7	Santeshwar-Madhada*	1 km.	12	N20° 42' 08.22" E 70 48' 16.78"
*Potential Turtle Nesting Beaches				
Ref:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. WWF Report 2. Marine Turtles along the Indian Coast 3. Distribution, Status, Threats and Management Implications 4. WWF-India 2013 			

I. Ecological Importance & Conservation Plan

Nomenclature: Green sea turtle (*Chelonia mydas*)

Classification:

Kingdom	Animalia
Phylum	Chordata
Class	Reptilia
Order	Testudines
Family	Cheloniidae
Genus	Chelonia
Species	<i>Chelonia mydas</i>
Vernacular name	Green sea turtle

II. Conservation Status

Green turtles (*Chelonia mydas*) are listed as Endangered in the IUCN Red List. Same species are listed as endangered under Schedule 1 of the Indian Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972.

III. Introduction

Kodinar Coast in Gir somnath district & Junagad coast is known for nesting of Sea turtles species i.e. Green Sea turtle which is reported nest on this coast on flat sandy beaches.

As per biological survey of the core zone (Project site) and buffer zone (10 km radius from periphery of the project) there was no turtle sighted in the project site during field study. Only Green Turtles are reported .As per nesting survey carried out, the direct sightings of the turtles were located only in the buffer areas. As per nesting survey carried out, Zala-na-Vadodara-Dhamlej, Sarkhadi- Santeshwar, Santeshwar-Madhwad are Potential Turtle Nesting beach stretches are from our study area.While turtle nesting beach stretches like Mul Dwarka-Chhara, Chhara- Sarkhadi Barda- Muldwarka & Dhamlej-Barda (Table 2) Are present within 10km study area but these are not identified as Potential Turtle Nesting Beaches.

Table 2: Surveyed beach stretches & Distances

Study area	Stretch No	Surveyed beach stretches
5 km Radius area	2	Dhamlej-Barda
	3	Barda-Mul Dwarka
	4	Mul Dwarka-Chara
10 km Radius area	1	Southern part of Zala-na-Vadodara- Dhamlej*
	5	Chara-Sarkhadi
15 km Radius area	1	Northern part of Zala-na-Vadodara- Dhamlej*
	6	Sarkhadi-Santeshwar*
*Potential Turtle Nesting Beaches		

Only Green Turtles are reported in this area. However, Green turtles (*Chelonia mydas*) which belong to schedule 1 of the Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972 are commonly found in buffer of study

area. These turtle species are endangered and they placed in schedule I list of the Indian Wildlife Protection Act 1972 as well as in Appendices I of the Conservation on International Trade in Endangered species of Wild fauna and flora (CITES). This reports were based on the studies carried out by Prakruti Nature Club (PNC) and State Forest Department. & WWF Report Marine Turtles along the Indian Coast.

Five of the seven species of sea turtles are found in Indian coastal waters. Sea turtles have received considerable attention in recent years. All five species that occur in Indian waters are listed in out of these single species were reported in study area are.

Green turtles (*Cheloniemydas*) are listed as Endangered in the IUCN Red List. Same species are listed as endangered under Schedule 1 of the Indian Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 the single most important law for species protection in India.

Though the importance of these sea turtles is acknowledged in state, union and international legislation and policies, they are under severe threat from fishery related mortality, depredation of eggs and developmental activities.

IV. Distribution

There are seven living species of sea turtle in the world are endangered, and conservation efforts all over the world are attempting to prevent their extinction. They occupy specific niche in the marine water ecosystem. Five of the seven species of sea turtles are found in Indian coastal waters. Sea turtles have received considerable attention in recent years. All five species that occur in Indian waters are listed in out of these single species of green turtle were reported in study area.



Plate 2: Stranded green sea turtle in Gujarat

V. Habitat:

Sea turtles are marine animals with special adaptations. They are also sometimes referred to as “marine turtles,” referencing the fact that they have adapted to live primarily in the marine

environment.

Though the importance of these sea turtles is acknowledged in state, union and international legislation and policies, they are under severe threat from fishery related mortality, depredation of eggs and developmental activities. However, large numbers of eggs are deposited in holes dug into mud or sand. They are then covered and left to incubate by themselves. When the turtles hatch, they squirm their way to the surface and head toward the water. There are no known species in which the mother cares for the young. Sea turtles lay their eggs on dry, sandy beaches. Immature sea turtles are not cared for by the adults. Most are endangered largely as a result of beach development and over harvesting. Turtles can take many years to reach breeding age, and in many cases breed every few years rather than annually.

VI. Nesting

The peak nesting period for green turtle extends from September to January with peak in December and January along the Saurashtra coast.

Even though the proposed port project will not have any direct impact on sea turtle nesting it is recommended that as a part of CER, should support the groups working for sea turtle conservation in the area.



Plate 3: Green turtle nesting & Nest Protection along Gujarat coast

a. Crawl Distance and Nest Location

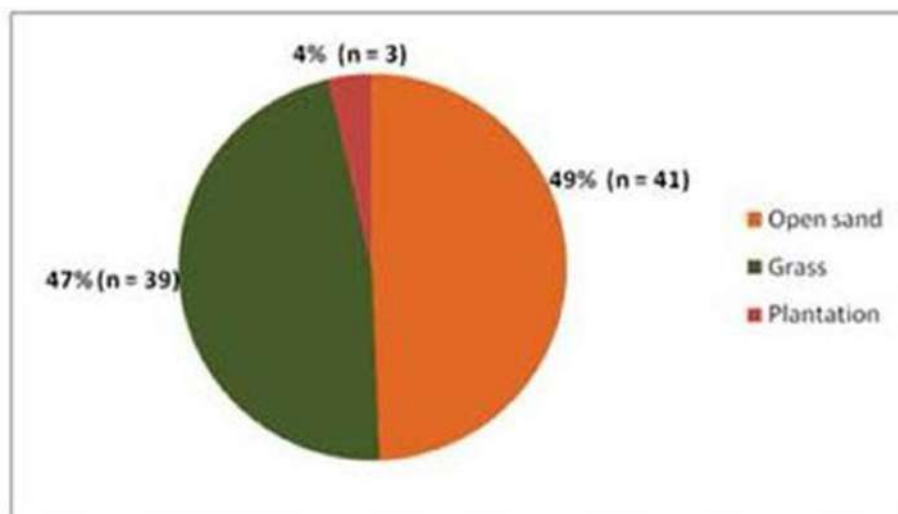
A recent study on Green turtles along the Junaghad coast revealed that most of the nests were placed more than 10 m from the HTL and also beyond 25 meter .The present study also observed, out of 93 nests only 49% (41) out of the nest were placed in the open sandy beach,while 47% (39) and 14% (13) of the nests were located in the grass patches and plantations respectively (Figure 1). The most of the nests placement was in dune with grass and plantation;

it may be due to availability of narrow beach. However, these beaches need to studied covering, nest location, profile (depth, temperature and moisture) nesting beach soil quality, and hatchling success rate.

This ecological study should cover the peak nesting season of green sea turtles it was between November and January (Source.: Evaluation of sea turtle -Gujarat ecology Commission)



Plate 4: Nesting crawl at beach



Status of Nest location -Junagad coast

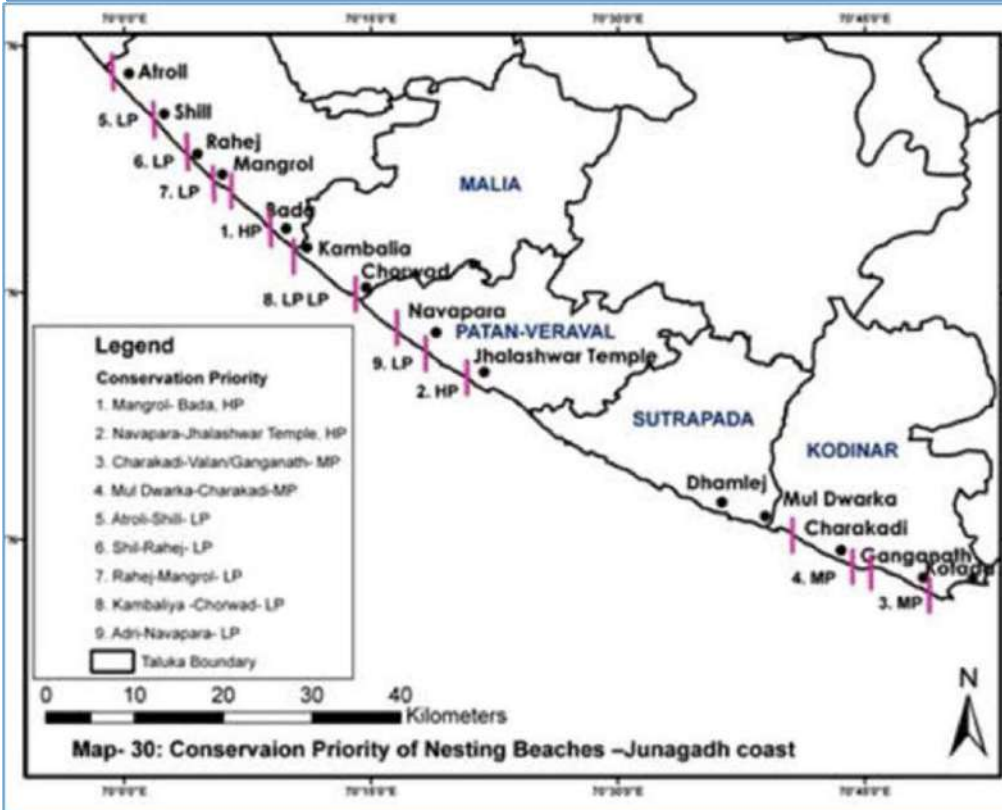
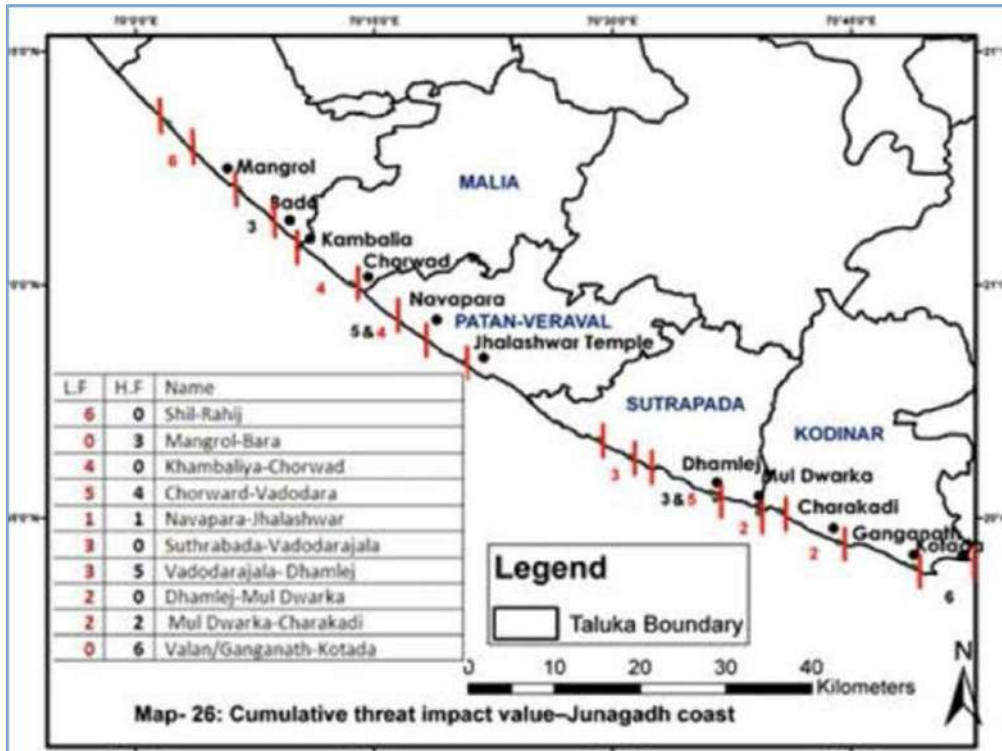


Figure 4: Nesting Status Junagadh Coast

(Source: Evaluation of sea turtle -Gujarat ecology Commission)

b. Clutch Size

In Junagadh coast clutch size estimated based on number of nests and total eggs collected for Green turtle this cost showed a minimum clutch size of 65 and maximum of 106 with a mean of 81eggs/nest.

c. Hatchery

Local NGO -PNC use to relocate the clutches and assess the hatchling success, which showed an average emergence rate of 83.65%

Hatchery management is a common practice where there is severe threat to eggs and hatchlings. Given the rates of depredation, it is suggested that hatcheries be established at Veraval along the Junagadh coast

Establishment of smaller hatcheries will facilitate safe and timely transport of eggs, improve management, and even reduce egg-loss due to predation.



Plate 5: Hatchlings emerging from a nest



Plate 6: Artificial Hatchery

(i) Human and Animal Evidences:

Overall predation rate estimated for Junagadh was 42%.among that 17% of net loss was due to human, while animal disturbed 25% of nests.

(ii) Lighting

Sea turtles and their hatchlings often misguided by the illumination on the coast, therefore, it is suggested to orient lights on port in such a way that minimum illumination is visible from outside. This would ensure natural movement of the turtles in this region. Lighting was also going to be a major problem both during and after construction. Adult turtles typically shy away from brightly lit areas but hatchlings are attracted to it, and might become distracted from their journey to the sea if the lighting was too bright. Scientific studies have shown that excess ambient light influences turtle hatchling orientation.

IUCN recommended the use of low-pressure sodium vapor lamps or other light sources that exclude wavelengths less than 520 nm as these wavelengths are not visible to turtles. The recommended IUCN area lighting, for roadway, wharf, mast or elevated structure lights should use full 90° cutoff light fixtures. To minimize light spill to the sky, fixtures were to be installed at around 15° below the horizontal plane. All lighting should be of minimum lamp wattage, an alert to engineers who tend to err on the side of caution and provide more lighting than necessary. There should be no use of fluorescent, mercury vapor, metal halide, or other broad-spectrum high-intensity discharge lamps. There should be no flood lighting, up- lighting, or other forms of directional lighting aimed above the horizon. **(Source: Protecting the sea turtle the story of the Dhamra Port)**





Plate 7: Down-facing lights at the port reduce sky glow

VII. Nesting Ecology

There are many parameters that need to be studied to understand the nesting ecology, however only selected parameters are studied.

VIII. Conservation Plan:

- It is suggested to avoid construction in project side during nesting season to avoid disturbance to the Sea turtle species.
- Implementing light and noise reduction strategies during the breeding season of turtles will be ensured Light should be kept off when not needed during construction time. Light of Longer wavelength (ambers and reds) will be used during construction phase at night time with low intensity. Lighting should be fully shielded with proper mounting and fixtures and it should be checked that light should not escape upwards and outwards.
- Sea turtle Conservation plan has to be aligned with national marine turtle action plan (2021-2026) on the Gujarat coast or support Gujarat Forest Department in their ongoing conservation and protection activities.
- Take up beach improvement activities along with local forest department & local NGOs to enhance beach patrolling by the forest department and other interested local people through NGOs during the peak turtle nesting season is crucial.
- In coastal shrimp trawl fisheries, promote the use of turtle excluder devices (TEDs) to reduce sea turtle by-catch or incidental catch and mortality.
- Raising awareness among the coastal villagers about the importance of turtles and the value of Turtle Excluder De- vices and disseminating information on the conservation of turtles through educational and other institutions.
- Activities that are generally perceived as environmentally unfriendly activities during construction phase could be planned during lean fishing season.

- During dredging operation all possible precaution to control and reduce dispersal of suspended load will be employed including scheduling the dredging operation during a tidal condition so as to cause least increase in suspended load and siltation.
- To conduct Wildlife Week celebrations, Van- Mahotsav celebrations and creating awareness amongst the staff, children in the vicinity and general public through awareness generating posters in collaboration with forest department pancyayat, NGO, Schools accordingly funding should be allotted.
- Sponsor training- Workshops and training programme may be organized for field staff of the forest and fisheries departments and researchers, providing information on the status of sea turtles, research techniques and problems in conservation.
- The participants of the training programme should be to locate and identify the nests of different species based on the nest size, crawl pattern and size. Further they should how to differentiate nests that were predated along with differentiation of predators based on the field tracks and signs present in and around the model nests.
- Community participation- Awareness programmes and community participation in support with funds to coastal village Pancyayats conservation efforts is important for getting positive results. Hatchery programme involving the public and incentives towards alternate livelihoods for fishermen should increase the success of sea turtle conservation initiatives. Accordingly sufficient fund should be allotted and spent through village Panchayets.
- In addition, all the forest divisions of the concerned coastal area need to conduct regular camps and turtle conservation awareness programs for school students, local fishery folks with the help of local NGOs and Nature club members.
- The department should encourage the local NGO s and other Nature club members to start Student's Turtle club so that their service can be utilized for beach cleaning and eggs translocation activities, user agency should provide for funds to local school & other support.
- All the frontline trained department staffs should be involved in regular beach monitoring and patrolling more frequently during the nesting season.

B. Indian Peafowl (*Pavo cristatus*)



Plate 8: INDIAN PEAFOWL (*Pavo cristatus*)

I Classification

☒ Kingdom	Animalia
☒ Phylum	Chordata
☒ Class	Aves
☒ Order	Galliformes
☒ Family	Phasianidae Genus:
☒ Species	<i>Pavo cristatus</i>
☒ Vernacular name	Indian Peafowl

II Introduction:

A detailed biological survey of the 10 km radius from periphery of the project was carried out giving details of flora and fauna. However, peacock which belongs to Schedule-I of the Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972 are commonly found in the buffer zone of study area.

The Indian Peafowl appears so frequently in religion, folklore, art and craft, that it is possibly the most recognised bird across India. Having been declared the national bird in 1963, the species finds legal protection in the country, being placed in Schedule-I of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 and further amendments.

III Distribution:

Peafowl are spread across the plains and hills of India, except in extremely dry or wet regions. The abundance trend is that of a general increase, both in the long term and currently. This trend appears to result from a combination of range expansion, and a population increase virtually throughout its distribution. The protection (and associated penalties for poaching and poisoning) afforded by being in Schedule-I may also have contributed to increase. Some parts of the country report greater levels of crop damage by peafowl, a trend that calls for careful conflict assessment and management. According to the State of India's Birds 2020 Report, Peacock population more than doubled in India during the past one decade. According to the IUCN Red list, Peacock is falling in the least concern (LC) category.

Peacock or Indian peafowl (*Pavo cristatus*) is a familiar and universally known large pheasant. It is a National Bird of India, belongs to Schedule-I of the Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972 was reported from some villages of the study area. The male has a spectacular glossy green long tail feathers that may be more than 60 percent of the bird's total body length. These feathers have blue, golden green and copper colored ocelli (eyes). The long tail feathers are used for mating rituals like courtship displays. The feathers are arched into a magnificent fan shaped form across the back of the bird and almost touching the ground on both sides. Females do not have these graceful tail feathers. They have the fan like crest with whitish face and throat, chestnut brown crown and hind neck, metallic green upper breast and mantle, white belly and brown back rump and tail.

Body length: 180-230 cm Weight: 2750-6000 gm Habitat

In the undergrowth in deciduous forests near streams, Tall trees for roosting Size of the male tail feathers, its coloration and numbers of eyes presents determine the dominance of the male in peacock hierarchy. The females are believed to be attracted towards the male with longest and most colourful tail feathers.

IV CONSERVATION IUCN STATUS

Least Concern IWPA: Schedule I CITES: Not listed, Peacocks are gregarious by nature. In the breeding season they are usually seen in small parties of one male with three to five females whereas in the nonbreeding season they remain in separate parties of adult males and females with juveniles. Peacocks roost in tall trees and emerge from the dense thickets to feed in fields and openings in forests and fields.

V Life Cycle

Breeding: April-September (Project area)

Nest site: On ground in undergrowth (wild) on buildings by semi-feral birds in villages.

VI Habitat Use

All the direct sightings of the peacock were located near the human dominated areas. This species is well adapted to natural village environment setting. According to the villagers, peacock is present in both, village and forest areas. Day time they temporarily move towards the surrounding agriculture areas for feeding while during night time roosts on the trees present in the village.

VII Food Habits

Peafowls are omnivores, eating plant parts, flower petals, seed heads, insects and other arthropods, reptiles and amphibians. Moreover, local people are against hunting and poaching of the Peacocks. In the study area peafowl uses agriculture (adjacent to village) as a feeding and breeding ground. Some of the peacocks are taking shelter in the village adjacent habitats while some prefer to forest habitats.

VIII Conservation Plan:

Peacock is a large and beautiful flying bird and rightly crowned as the National Bird. It occurs all over India both in forest and non-forest areas. The Peacocks worshipped as the Vahana/ carriers of Karthikeya / Subrahmanya Swamy/ Murugan in India. Hence, there is no threat from locals. In the project under consideration, Peacocks were found in the buffer zone mainly in local temples where they are protected. They were not found in the project site or core area.

There are two major kinds of threats to Peacock. One is illegal poaching for meat and feathers and the other is due to consumption of pesticide treated seeds sown by farmers. In spite of the above, there are healthy populations according to the State of India's Birds 2020 Report and there is no risk of extinction. If allowed to domesticate, Peacocks shall become pet birds and their numbers can increase very rapidly.

The project proponent is prohibited by law to capture the Peacocks and domesticate them or breed them under captivity. Any plan designed to conserve and manage a Schedule I species should take in to the account the basic scientific principles and criteria. Conservation does not mean preservation. Species conservation implies sustainable management under in-situ conditions. When an isolated male or female is found in one place within the buffer zone, no one can conserve the species by taking care of that solitary bird without violating the WPA. The conservation plan should be need based, realistic, practically feasible, scientific and technical.

In case of Peacocks found in the buffer zone, the only thing that the project proponent can do

is to create of awareness among the public in general and the project dependent people in particular about the need to conserve them and to motivate them to act as protectors of Peacocks through mass media, social media, public awareness and education. Increasing the tree cover in the buffer area for shelter and roosting of peacocks. This will be achieved by planting of tree groves (a group of trees that grow close together, generally without many bushes or other plants) in buffer area. Some local species such as Neem, Ardu, Shesham, Dhak, Peepal tree etc. will be planted. Planting of tree groves in school compounds in the villages of buffers area will be planted as per the plantation programme.

In order to encourage the propagation of insects and worms, as food of peafowl, it is needed to plant flowering and fruit bearing trees and shrubs. Butterfly diversity and community composition are dependent on flowering plants, as their caterpillars are highly specific to host plants, on which they feed and metamorphose into the adults. Therefore, richness of host plant diversity contributes to butterfly diversity. Calatropis sp. and Lantana sp. are common nectar plants, favoured by many species of butterflies. As the butterfly population increases, a variety of organisms including praying mantis, spiders, lizards and birds also colonize the area leading to a stabilization of habitats and better functioning of the ecosystem.

By conducting awareness programmes (community and school level) for conservation of peacocks in the area and also through organizing competitions during Wildlife week & Van Mahotsav celebrations.

Carrying out census and research to know the potential threats and population status of the species. Provision of veterinary care and cages for injured or sick deformed birds & Provision of water

· Suggest strategies to minimize negative impacts of changing environment in nearby area of Peacock populations and to promote conservation of peacock habitats

Project proponent, local population and local forest department will be involved to execute the proposed conservation plan.

C. *Panthera leo* (Asiatic Lion)



Plate 9: *Panthera leo* (Asiatic Lion)



Figure 5: Map Showing Movement of Asiatic Lion in Study Area

Table 3: Details of wildlife hotspots in study area

SN	Area/Place	GPS	
		Latitude	Longitude
1	Sarkhedi Village	20°43'50.04"N	70°45'27.90"E
2	Sarkhedi Village	20°43'36.13"N	70°46'2.47"E
3	Velan Village	20°43'2.61"N	70°48'4.45"E
4	Velan Village	20°43'8.89"N	70°48'27.01"E

Source: Forest Department Gir west, Junagad

a. Classification

Kingdom	Animalia
Phylum	Chordata
Class	Mammalia
Order	Carnivora
Family	Felidae
Genus	Panthera
Species	<i>Panthera leo</i>
Vernacular name	Asiatic Lion

b. Introduction:

Detailed biological survey of the core zone (Project site) and buffer zone (10 km radius from periphery of the project) was carried out giving details for fauna. However, Asiatic Lion which belongs to Schedule-I of the Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972 are commonly found in the buffer zone of study area. Asiatic Lion was not reported during survey but as per discussion with forest department movement of lion are observed in buffer zone (Sarkhedi & Velan village)

c. Distribution

The Asiatic Lion (also known as the Persian Lion or Indian Lion) is a member of the *Panthera Leo*, Leo subspecies that is restricted to India. Its previous habitats consisted of West Asia and the Middle East before it became extinct in these regions. The Asiatic Lion is one of the five pantherine cats native to India.

d. Characteristics

The colour of the Asiatic Lion ranges from sandy or buffish grey to silvery sheen in certain lightings. The males have a moderate mane growth at the top, compared to their African counterparts, as such their ears are visible. The mane is scarcely present around the cheeks and throat. It has a larger tail buff compared to the African lion. The most striking characteristic character of the Indian lion is a longitudinal fold of skin along its belly.

Table 4: Characteristics of an Asiatic Lion

Characteristics of an Asiatic Lion	
• Shoulder Height	Males: 107 - 120 cm Females: 80 - 107 cm
• Weight	Males: 160 to 190 kg Females: 110 to 120 kg
• Length	2.92 m
• Skull Length	Males: 330 to 340 mm Females: 292 to 302 mm

e. Conservation Status

Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972: Schedule 1

CITES Appendix I

IUCN Red List: Endangered

f. Food Habits

Domestic cattle have been the preferred prey for the Indian Lion for a long time. Other than these they Lions can be reliably identified from camera trap pictures, so camera trapping system will be helpful in monitor lion population.

g. Conservation Measures

- Workshops and training Programme may be organized for field staff of the forest department and researchers, providing information on the status of research techniques and problems in conservation.
- Provision of control room and rest room will be given in Muldwarka port or in coastal belt for tracking of lion in forest area
- Provision of binocular should be available.
- Provision of Manchan for farmers.
- Drinking water facilities should be available in study area.
- Patrolling vehicles should be provided for forest staff.
- Parapet wall should be constructed for an open wells in study area.
- Forest area will be monitored regularly by field staff of the forest department and its patrolling by the forest department and other interested local people through NGOs during night time.
- Some provision of rewards to informers for the control of poaching and illegal trade in wildlife.
- By conducting awareness programs (community and school level) for conservation in the area and also through organizing competitions during Van Mahotsav celebrations.
- All the conservation measures will be implemented with the help of and in consultation with the district forest department & ongoing work will be monitored by them at every six month.
- Carrying out census and research projects to know the potential threats and population status of the species in collaboration of local schools, colleges, panchayats and forest department.

- Conservation plan will help to reduce the accidents of lion on railway track, indiscriminate lion killing, attack of lion on human being & will Promote awareness about lion conservation.

4. Financial Estimate for Conservation Activities

Following budgetary provision are provided for implementation of conservation plan.

The funding agency will be DPA. The details are provided in **Table.5**

Table 5: Financial Estimate for Conservation Activities

Sr. No.	Activity	Agency	Duration	Cost/ Year (in Lakhs)	Total Cost for 3 Years (in Lakhs)
1	Portable X-Ray CR System for Health Monitoring of Lions and other Wild Animals	DPA	-	-	40
2	Two Mahindra Bolero (One for Patrolling of wild life and One Bolero for Rescue)	DPA	-	-	20
3	Native Plant Species plantation	DPA	3 Years	1	3
4	Conservation & awareness activities for local community & school going children about sea turtle, Peacock & Asiatic lion	DPA	3 Years	1	3
5	Beach monitoring & surveillance of Sea turtle, Survey of Peacock & Asiatic lion in study area.	DPA	3 Years	1	3
6	Control room at coastal area	DPA	-	-	8
7	CCTV, Drone Camera, Manchan, Night vision Binocular, Turtle hatchery, Drinking water sources & other modern technology	DPA	-	-	16
8	Patrolling Motorcycle (05 no)	DPA	-	-	7
Total Amount					100

Annexure -D

Navy's Arabian Sea, Gulf of Aden surveillance on

Patrol Aircraft Keeping Persistence Watch: Navy

New Delhi: Indian Navy on Wednesday said its ships and aircraft remain "mission deployed" for maintaining enhanced surveillance and undertaking maritime security operations.



The Navy enhanced surveillance efforts in view of recent incidents of attacks on commercial ships

of merchant shipping and seafarers in the region," the Navy said.

Liberian-flagged vessel MV Chem Pluto, with 21 Indian crew members, was the target of a drone attack off India's west coast on December 23 that triggered security concerns in New Delhi as it came amid the Iran-backed Houthi militants launching strikes on several commercial ships in the Red Sea. Besides MV Chem Pluto, another commercial oil tanker that was on the way to India came under a suspected drone strike in Southern Red Sea on the same day. The vessel had a team of 25 Indian crew. In another incident, Malta-flagged vessel MV Ruen was hijacked on December 14 by pirates.

"IMAC (Information Management and Analysis Centre) and IFC IOR have been closely monitoring white shipping, especially the Indian Flagged Merchant Vessels plying in the area," Navy said.

Indian Navy continues to monitor maritime security situation in North/Central Arabian Sea and Gulf of Aden," the Navy said in a statement.

Indian Naval ships and aircraft remain mission deployed for maintaining enhanced surveillance and

undertaking maritime security operations," it said.

Said Indian naval maritime patrol aircraft and remotely piloted aircraft are undertaking persistence surveillance over the area.

Indian Navy is also coordinating with Coast Guard for maintaining enhanced surveillance within India's exclusive economic zone.

"Indian Navy is closely monitoring overall situation in coordination with national maritime agencies and remains committed towards ensuring safety

Two get death penalty for '05 UP train blast

Jaipur: A sessions court on Wednesday sentenced to death two men, including one from Bangladesh, for carrying out the Shramjivi Express train blast in 2005 that left at least 14 people dead and 62 injured.

A fine of Rs 5 lakh each was also imposed on the convicts. "The court of additional sessions judge Rajesh Kumar Rai awarded death sentences to Hilal alias Hilaluddin and Nafikul Vishwas convicted in the Shramjivi train blast case," District government counsel Satish Pandey said. While Hilaluddin is a native of Bangladesh, Vishwas is from West Bengal.

Local administration had made tight security arrangements and the convicts were taken to jail in a police vehicle after the court announced the quantum of punishment.

The explosion had ripped apart a coach of the Patna-Nagpur train near the Jaipur station in Uttar Pradesh at around 5.00 pm on July 28, 2005.

SIT to investigate Raj paper leak cases

Jaipur: Rajasthan Chief Minister Bhajan Lal Sharma on Wednesday said that the government has constituted a Special Investigation Team (SIT) to investigate the cases related to paper leaks and cheating in the competitive examinations.

Addressing a public meeting organised under the Viksit Bharat Sankalp Yatra in Khinjala, Nagaur, he said that no culprit would be forgiven.

The chief minister said the government's priority is to provide a fear-free environment to the people of the state. "For this, as per the promise made in the manifesto, the Anti-Gangster Task Force has been formed against gangsters and organisational criminals," he said. Sharma said the state government will live up to all the promises made in the manifesto and every guarantee given by Prime Minister Narendra Modi will be fulfilled.

months, police said on Wednesday, leaving his family shocked and joyous. The man, Marcos Milagres, a resident of Agassalm village near the Goa capital Panaji, had gone missing late last year.

'Dead man' returns home in Goa: A 59-year-old man from Goa, who was declared 'dead' and whose 'funeral' was conducted by his relatives, returned home after reported missing for more than two

months, police said on Wednesday, leaving his family shocked and joyous. The man, Marcos Milagres, a resident of Agassalm village near the Goa capital Panaji, had gone missing late last year.

National Highways Authority of India (Ministry of Road Transport and Highways)

भर्ती सूचना/RECRUITMENT NOTICE

NHA invites applications for recruitment to the following posts on Deputation basis:-

Name of the posts	No. of posts	Pay Scale
Deputy Manager (General)	27	लेवल-12 (₹ 78800-209200) (संबंधित-यू) पीए-3 (₹ 15600-39100) + ग्रैड पे ₹ 7600/- लेवल-12 (₹ 78800-209200) (Pps-rvssed) PB-3 (₹ 15600-39100) with Grade Pay ₹ 7600/-
Deputy Manager (Technical)	22	लेवल-11 (₹ 67700-208700) (संबंधित-यू) पीए-3 (₹ 15600-39100) + ग्रैड पे ₹ 6600/- लेवल-11 (₹ 67700-208700) (Pps-rvssed) PB-3 (₹ 15600-39100) with Grade Pay ₹ 6600/-

The applicant is required to ensure submission of online application as per the procedure indicated in the detailed advertisement, available on NHA website (www.nha.gov.in), by 02.02.2024 (6.00 PM).

2. आवेदन पत्र के साथ नवीनतम फोटो, जिनमें से एक केवल आदर्श आकार का होना चाहिए और दो अन्य का आकार 2x2.5 cm का होना चाहिए।

3. आवेदन पत्र के साथ नवीनतम फोटो, जिनमें से एक केवल आदर्श आकार का होना चाहिए और दो अन्य का आकार 2x2.5 cm का होना चाहिए।

Details regarding age limit, eligibility criteria, other conditions etc. may also be accessed on NHA website.

4. इस विज्ञापन के संबंध में सुविधा/अनुसंधान/निस्संकोच, यदि कोई हो, तो, केवल आदर्श आकार का होना चाहिए।

Corrigendum/Addendum/Cancellation to this advertisement, if any, shall be published on NHA website only.

BUILDING A NATION, NOT JUST ROADS

Rajkot Nagarik Sahakari Bank Ltd.

(Multistate Scheduled Bank) **Possession Notice**
(For Immovable Property)

R.O. & H.O.: "Arvindbhai Maniar Nagarik Sevayal", 150/ Ring Road, Nr. Raiya Circle, Rajkot. Ph. 2555716

Whereas, the undersigned being the authorized officer of Rajkot Nagarik Sahakari Bank Ltd., H.O. Rajkot under the Securitization and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002 Section 13(2) and in exercise of powers conferred under the Security Interest (Enforcement) Rules, 2002 issued a demand notice dated 11/05/2023 by Regd. A.D. Post calling upon the borrower **Jayco Ceramic, Gopani Nathalal Ambabhai, (Partner of Jayco Ceramic), Gopani Vijay Nathabhai, (Partner of Jayco Ceramic), Dandur Hasamukhbhai Rughnathbhai, (Partner of Jayco Ceramic), Gopani Harshit Anil Kumar, (Partner of Jayco Ceramic), Gopani Sarojibhai Parebhahi, (Partner of Jayco Ceramic)** to repay the amount mentioned in the notice being **Rs. 4,22,65,369.20 (Rupees Four Crore Twenty Two Lacs Sixty Five Thousand Three Hundred Sixty Nine And Twenty Paise Only)** and interest thereon due from 01/05/2023 within **60 days** from the date of receipt of the said notice. The borrower having failed to repay the amount, notice is hereby given to the borrower, guarantors and the public in general that the undersigned has taken possession of Property described herein below on 31/12/2023 through the Court Commissioner, in pursuance of the Order Dt.05/12/2023 issued by the Hon. Chief Judicial Magistrate Morbi under section 14 of the SARFAESI Act-2002. The borrower in particular and the public in general is hereby cautioned not to deal with the following property and any dealing with this property will be subject to the charge of Rajkot Nagarik Sahakari Bank Ltd., Rajkot for an amount outstanding as on 31/12/2023, **Rs. 3,98,52,974.20 (Rupees Three Crore Ninety-Eight Lacs Fifty-Two Thousand Nine Hundred Seventy-Four and Twenty Paise Only)** + interest thereon due from 01/01/2024.

Description of Immovable Property	
1. Immovable Property situated in Rajkot Dist., Sub-Dist. Wankaner, Taluka Dhuva Survey No. 231, Non-Agri land for Ceramic Industrial Purpose Which have admeasuring area Acre 2-36 Guntha, (11736.00 Sq. Meter) (This Property has an area of 7039.00 Sq. Meter excluding internal Road and Public Plot Area) acquired vide Regd. Sale Deed No. 775, Dated 10/06/2009 and Deed of Retirement with Modification of Partnership Regd. Sale Deed No. 3011, Dated 24/11/2020 in the name of Jayco Ceramic (Partnership firm) and bounded by as Under:- North :- Road South :- There is Farm of Savabhai Shivabhai East :- There is Farm of Manubhai Rahubhai West :- Government land Property Address: Lakadhar Marag, Off National Highway-27, Revenue Survey No. 231, Matel Road, At Dhuva, Near Over Bridge, Ta. Wankaner, Morbi 363621 (Gujarat)	2. Immovable property situated in Morbi Dist., Sub-Dist. Morbi, Taluka - Vajepar, Survey No. 1252 paki land admeasuring area Acre 5-03 Guntha agricultural land converted into Non-Agri land for residential purpose, which is known as "New Chandreshnagar", paki Plot No. 1, 2, 3 and 4 total open land admeasuring area 710-86 Sq. Meter, constructed multistory building within known as "Aradhana Tower-1" paki Flat No. 403, at 4th Floor, admeasuring total Built-up area 76-40 Sq. Meter acquired vide Regd. Sale Deed No. 10330, Dated 20/06/2018 in the name of Sherdaben Jagivanbhai Moradiya, and bounded by as under :- North :- Adjoined Flat No. 402, Passage Stair and O.T.S. This side main entry of this Flat South :- This side This Plots Paki Open land thereafter Adjoined Aradhana Tower-2 East :- Adjoined Survey No. 1249 land West :- Adjoined Flat No. 404 and O.T.S. Property Address : 1 - Aradhana Tower Apartment, Flat No. 403, Fourth Floor, New Chandreshnagar 1, Near Moon Nagar Chowk, Moon Nagar Main Road, Morbi 363641 (Gujarat)
3. Immovable property situated in Morbi Dist., Sub-Dist. Morbi, Taluka - Vajepar, Survey No. 1252 Paki land admeasuring area Acre 5-03 Guntha agricultural land converted into Non-Agri land for residential purpose, which is known as "New Chandreshnagar", paki Plot No. 1, 2, 3 and 4 total open land admeasuring area 710-86 Sq. Meter, constructed multistory building within known as "Aradhana Tower-2" paki Flat No. 802, at 6th Floor, admeasuring total Built-up area 76-40 Sq. Meter acquired vide Regd. Sale Deed No. 11480, Dated 13/11/2014 in the name of Sherdaben Jagivanbhai Moradiya, and bounded by as under :- North :- This side This Plots Paki open land thereafter Adjoined Aradhana Tower - 1 South :- Adjoined Flat No. 603, O.T.S. Stair and passage, This side main entry of this Flat East :- Adjoined Survey No. 1249 land of Agri. West :- Adjoined Flat No. 601 and O.T.S. Property Address : 2 - Aradhana Tower Apartment, Flat No. 802, Sixth Floor, New Chandreshnagar 1, Near Moon Nagar Chowk, Moon Nagar Main Road, Morbi 363641 (Gujarat)	4. Immovable property situated in Morbi Dist., Sub-Dist. Morbi, Taluka - Vajepar, Survey No. 1252 Paki land admeasuring area Acre 5-03 Guntha agricultural land converted into Non-Agri land for residential purpose, which is known as "New Chandreshnagar", paki Plot No. 1, 2, 3 and 4 total open land admeasuring area 710-86 Sq. Meter, constructed multistory building within known as "Aradhana Tower-1" paki Flat No. 802, at 6th Floor, admeasuring total Built-up area 76-40 Sq. Meter acquired vide Regd. Sale Deed No. 11480, Dated 13/11/2014 in the name of Sherdaben Jagivanbhai Moradiya, and bounded by as under :- North :- This side This Plots Paki open land thereafter Adjoined Aradhana Tower - 1 South :- Adjoined Flat No. 603, O.T.S. Stair and passage, This side main entry of this Flat East :- Adjoined Survey No. 1249 land of Agri. West :- Adjoined Flat No. 601 and O.T.S. Property Address : 3 - Aradhana Tower Apartment, Flat No. 802, Sixth Floor, New Chandreshnagar 1, Near Moon Nagar Chowk, Moon Nagar Main Road, Morbi 363641 (Gujarat)

Authorized Officer,
Rajkot. Rajkot Nagarik Sahakari Bank Ltd., H.O., Recovery Dept., Rajkot.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AYURVEDA

Deemed To Be University (De-novo)
(Ministry of AYUSH, Govt. of India)

Jorawar Singh Gate, Amer Road, Jaipur-302002 (Rajasthan)

PANCHAKARMA TECHNICIAN CERTIFICATE COURSE

Applications are invited for PANCHAKARMA TECHNICIAN CERTIFICATE COURSE (1 Year) by 05-02-2024. Details of the Course are available on the website www.nia.nic.in. Interested Candidates having Senior Secondary qualification may access the Website and apply accordingly.

Date: 02-01-2024 Jai Prakash Sharma
(Joint Director)

National Council of Science Museums

(Ministry of Culture, Govt. of India)
33, Block-GN, Sector-V, Bidhan Nagar, Kolkata-700 091

Recruitment Notice No. 01/2024

Applications are invited from eligible officers working in Central Govt./State Govt./PSUs/Universities/Scientific Institutions and other Autonomous organizations for the following posts:

Sl. No.	Name of the post	Number of the post	Pay Matrix & Pay Level	Mode of recruitment	Max. age limit
1.	Sr. Controller of Finance and Accounts	01 (One)	Level 13 of 7th CPC (Rs. 123100-Rs. 215900)	deputation/ deputation-cum-absorption basis	56 years as on the last date of receipt of application
2.	Sr. Controller of Stores & Purchase	01 (One)	-Do-	-Do-	-Do-

For details, please log on to www.ncsm.gov.in. Completed applications in the prescribed format should reach the Deputy Controller (Admin), National Council of Science Museums latest by 29.01.2024.

All India Ginar Ascending Descending Competition-2023 TO BE HELD IN FEBRUARY-2024

DISTRICT: JUNAGADH (GUJARAT STATE)

Every year Government of Gujarat Organizes the All India Ginar Ascending Descending Competition at Ginar-Junagadh. Accordingly this Competition under auspices of Commissionerate, Youth Service & Cultural Activities, Gandhinagar will be held on 4th of February-2024. Prescribed application Form is available during office hours and also on website <https://commi-synca.gujarat.gov.in/application-forms.htm> and Dydo Junagadh - Facebook ID. The Application duly filled by the applicant should reach the "District Youth and Cultural Activities Office, Junagadh" 1/1, Multistoried Building, Sardarbaug, District: Junagadh (Gujarat State) on or before date: 20-01-2024.

(N. D.Vala)
District Youth Development Officer,
Junagadh

Mahiti/Juna/Adv/965/24

Government of India
(Ministry of Finance, Department of Financial Service)

BEFORE THE RECOVERY OFFICER DEBTS RECOVERY TRIBUNAL-II,

3rd Floor, Bhikubhai Chamber, Opp. Deepak Petrol Pump, Ellisbridge, Ahmedabad-380006.

FORM NO. 22 (Earlier 62) [Regulation 36 & 37 of DRT Regulations, 2013] [See Rule 52 (1) (2) of the Second Schedule to the Income Tax Act, 1961] READ WITH THE RECOVERY OF DEBTS DEED TO BANK AND FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS ACT, 1993

E-AUCTION/SALE NOTICE THROUGH REGD. AD/DASTI/AFFIXATION/BEAT OF DRUM/PUBLICATION

RP / RC NO.	344/2017	OA NO.	791/2016
Certificate Holder Bank	State Bank of India		
Certificate Debtors	Shri Ambabhai Rajabhai Viroja		

To, **C.D. No.1 : Shri Ambabhai Rajabhai Viroja,** Post : Kuvargadh, Tal. Babra, District : Amreli. The aforesaid CDs No. 1 have failed to pay the outstanding dues of **Rs. 15,47,071/- (Fifteen Lakhs Forty Seven Thousand Seventy One only)** as on 13/07/2017 including interest in terms of judgment and decree dated 13/07/2017 passed in O.A.No. 791/2016 as per my order dated 12/12/2023 the under mentioned property (s) will be sold by public e-auction in the aforementioned matter. The auction sale will be held through "online e-auction" <https://drt.auctiontiger.net>.

Lot No.	Description of the Properties	Reserve Price (Rounded off)	EMD 10 % of (Rounded off)
1.	Agricultural Land known as Kahrabalu bearing Revenue Survey No. 159 (Old Block No. 30/P2) situated at Mouje Kuvargadh, Tal: Babra, District Amreli, (Gujarat) Admeasuring Area H-A-S.Q. 9-61-78	Rs. 25.00 Lakh	Rs. 2.50 Lakh
2.	Agricultural Land known as "Valaraadi Na Marg Nu" bearing Revenue Survey No. 36 (Old Block No. 62/P2) situated at Mouje Kuvargadh, Tal: Babra, District Amreli, (Gujarat) Admeasuring Area H-A-S.Q. 1-01-97	Rs. 41.00 Lakh	Rs. 4.10 Lakh
3.	Agricultural Land known as "Babra Na Marg Nu" bearing Revenue Survey No. 228 (Old Block No. 15/P2) situated at Mouje Kuvargadh, Tal: Babra, District Amreli, (Gujarat) Admeasuring Area H-A-S.Q. 3-10-27	Rs. 125.00 Lakh	Rs. 12.50 Lakh

Note: If bid received for Lot No. 1 or 2, then auction will not be conducted for other Lots. Note: In respect of any claims to be received, if any, priority of payment will be decided in terms of Section 31-B of the RDB Act, 1993 (as amended in the year 2016).

EMD shall be deposited by through RTGS/NEFT in the account as per details as under:

Beneficiary Bank Name	State Bank of India
Beneficiary Bank Address	Chamraodi Branch, Tal. Babra, District Amreli.
Beneficiary Account No.	37608209885 IFSC Code SBIN0060259

1) The bid increase amount will be Rs. 10,000/- Lot No. 1 to 3.
2) Prospective bidders may avail online training from service provider M/s E-Procurement Technologies Ltd. (Tel Helpline No. 9265562821 079 61206594/598/587/538 and Mr. Ram Sharma (Mobile No. 09978591988), Helpline E-mail ID: support@auctiontiger.net and for any property related queries may contact Mr. Dilip Bhagvanbhai, (Mob No. 7600040389).
3) Prospective bidders are advised to visit website <https://www.drt.auctiontiger.net> for detailed terms & conditions and procedure of sale before submitting their bids.
4) The prospective bidders are advised to adhere payment schedule of 25% (minus EMD) immediately after fall of hammer/close of auction and 75% within 15 days from the date of auction and if 15th day is Sunday or other Holiday, then on immediate next first bank working day. No request for extension will be entertained.
5) The properties are being put to sale on "as is where is", "as is what is" and "as is whatever" basis and prospective buyers are advised to carry out due diligence properly.
6) Schedule of auction is as under:-

1. Inspection of property	18/01/2024 Between 11.00am to 2.00 pm.
2. Last date for receiving bids alongwith earnest Money and uploading documents including proof of payment made	12/02/2024 Upto 05.00pm
3. e-auction	13/02/2024 Between 12.00pm to 01.30pm (with auto extension clause of 03 minutes, till E-Auction ends)

(Prakash Meena)
Recovery Officer - II,
Debts Recovery Tribunal - II,
Ahmedabad

Bharat Electronics Limited

(A Govt. of India Enterprise under the Ministry of Defence)
(CIN: L32309KA1954GO100787)

Navratna Defence PSU Bharat Electronics Limited (BEL) invites applications from reputed advertising agencies in India fulfilling the following criteria for empanelment:

- INS Accreditation
- Minimum annual billings of Rs.10 Crores
- Well-equipped office in Bengaluru
- Should be able to support BEL Units across India in media releases, various designing/printing works and other branding activities.

For further details visit our website www.bel-india.in

Gandhi Shilp Bazaar

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EXHIBITION-CUM-SALE

Saree, Dress Material Suits, Kurtas, Kurties Stoles, Fashion Jewellery, Brass Articles, Home Furnishing, Mud Work, Patch Work, Embroidery, Furniture & Much More....

29 Dec. 2023 To 07 Jan. 2024

Time : 11:30 Am To 09:30 PM

OPEN GROUND, OPP. KRISHNA FARM & SHUKAN RESIDENCY, NEAR PANTALOONS, VANDEMATRAM CROSS ROAD, NEW SG ROAD, AHMEDABAD

Entry Free Last 4 Days Parking Free

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

CENTRAL FARM MACHINERY TRAINING & TESTING INSTITUTE

Tractor Nagar, P.O., Budni (M.P.)-466445

Web : www.fmtiubudni.gov.in, E-mail : fmti-mp@nic.in, Tel. : 07564-299003
GSTIN : 23AAAGC0890H1ZS, (AN ISO-9001 : 2015 CERTIFIED INSTITUTE)
F. No. : 25-3/2023-Estt. Date : 02.01.2024

SAURASHTRA GRAMIN BANK AMRAPARA BRANCH

Nana Bus stand, Near BAPS Swaminarayan Mandir, Amrapara, Babra Amreli 365421
Phone : 7574808363 Email: sgb00363@sgbrb.org

APPENDIX - IV [Refer Rule 8(1)] **POSSESSION NOTICE** (For immovable properties)

Whereas, the undersigned being the authorized officer of the Saurashtra Gramin Bank under the Securitization and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002 and in exercise of powers conferred under section 13(2) read with rule 3 of the Security Interest (Enforcement) Rules, 2002 issued a Demand Notice Dated 05.10.2023 calling upon the Borrower (1) Mrs. Manjulaben Parshotambhai Bhegat, City Survey No. 906, Plot admeasuring 229-93 Sq. Mtr., Old Gamtal, Babra, Dist. Amreli - 365421, (2) Mr. Parshotambhai Ramjibhai Bhagat, City Survey No. 906, Plot admeasuring 229-93 Sq. Mtr., Old Gamtal, Babra, Amreli - 365421 and (3) Mr. Trikambhai Hansrajbhai Kariya (Guarantor), At Dharpara, Babra, Dist. Amreli - 365421 to repay the amount mentioned in the notice being **Rs. 8,52,741/- (Rupees Eight Lakh Fifty Two Thousand Seven Hundred Fourty One Only)** with further interest, incidental expenses and costs within 60 days from the date of receipt of the said notice.

The Borrowers having failed to repay the amount, notice is hereby given to the borrower and the public in general that the undersigned has taken possession of the property described herein below in exercise of powers conferred on him/her under section 13(4) of the said Act read with rule 8 of the said rules on this 29th day of December of the year 2023.

The Borrowers in particular and the public in general is hereby cautioned not to deal with the property and any dealings with the property will be subject to the charge of the Saurashtra Gramin Bank for an amount **Rs. 8,52,741/- (Rupees Eight Lakh Fifty Two Thousand Seven Hundred Fourty One Only)** and further interest from 05.10.2023, costs etc. thereon.

The Borrower's attention is invited to provision of sub-section (8) of section 13 of the Act, in respect of time available, to redeem the secured assets.

DESCRIPTION OF THE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY

Property 1: Owned by Mrs. Manjulaben Parshotambhai Bhegat Residential House, City Survey No. 906 P, Plot admeasuring 229-93 Sq. Mtr. Old Gamtal, Babra, Dist. Amreli - 365421
East :- Property of Haribhai Polabhai, West :- 7 Feet Road, North :- Plot of Jvabhai Polabhai, South :- Shops of Hasubhai Chhabbar
Date : 04.01.2024, Authorized Officers,
Place : AMRAPARA Saurashtra Gramin Bank

Deendayal Port Authority
(Erstwhile: Deendayal Port Trust)

The State Environment Impact Assessment Authority, Gujarat has accorded Environmental and CRZ Clearance for the Deendayal Port Authority Project "Development of Setting up to RoRo/ RoPax Facility at, Muldwarka Port, Gujarat at Survey No. 74/3 for onshore area - 6 Ha., Muldwarka, Koderan, Gir, Somnath", vide letter No. SEIAA/GUJ/EC&CRZ/7(e)/1710/2023 dated 30/12/2023 and copy of the clearance letter is available in the website of DPA at www.deendayalport.gov.in and may also be seen on the PARVESH PORTAL- SEIAA, Gujarat at www.environmentclearance.nic.in

Chief Engineer
Deendayal Port Authority

દેવદયાળ પોર્ટ ઓથોરિટી (પૂર્વ: દેવદયાળ પોર્ટ ટ્રસ્ટ)

દી સ્ટેટ એન્વાયરમેન્ટ ઇમ્પેક્ટ એસેસમેન્ટ ઓથોરિટી, ગુજરાતના પાસ. સં. એસઈઆઈએઆઈ/ગુજ/ઈસી એન્ડ સીઆરઝી/૦૯(ઈ)/૧૭૧૦/૨૦૨૩ તારીખ ૩૦ ડીસેમ્બર, ૨૦૨૩ દ્વારા દેવદયાળ પોર્ટ ઓથોરિટીની યોજના "ડેવલોપમેન્ટ ઓફ રોરો/રોપેક્સ સેટઅપ ઓફ મલ્દુવરકા, કોડેરાન, ગિર સોમનાથ"ને એન્વાયરમેન્ટ સહાયતા અનુભવ મળી ગઈ છે. પોર્ટની વેબસાઇટ www.deendayalport.gov.in તથા પરિવેશ પોર્ટલ, સાસ.ઇ.આઇ.એ.એ., ગુજરાત પર www.environmentclearance.nic.in આ મંજૂરી પત્રની નકલ જોઈ શકાશે.

મુખ્ય ઈજનેર
દેવદયાળ પોર્ટ ઓથોરિટી

1. Inspection of property	18/01/2024 Between 11.00am to 2.00 pm.
2. Last date for receiving bids alongwith earnest Money and uploading documents including proof of payment made	12/02/2024 Upto 05.00pm
3. e-auction	13/02/2024 Between 12.00pm to 01.30pm (with auto extension clause of 03 minutes, till E-Auction ends)

(Prakash Meena)
Recovery Officer - II,
Debts Recovery Tribunal - II,
Ahmedabad

Deendayal Port Authority (Erstwhile: Deendayal Port Trust)

The State Environment Impact Assessment Authority, Gujarat has accorded Environmental and CRZ Clearance for the Deendayal Port Authority Project "Development of Setting up to RoRo/ RoPax Facility at, Muldwarka Port, Gujarat at Survey No. 74/3 for onshore area - 6 Ha., Muldwarka, Koderan, Gir, Somnath", vide letter No. SEIAA/GUJ/EC&CRZ/7(e)/1710/2023 dated 30/12/2023 and copy of the clearance letter is available in the website of DPA at www.deendayalport.gov.in and may also be seen on the PARVESH PORTAL- SEIAA, Gujarat at www.environmentclearance.nic.in

Chief Engineer
Deendayal Port Authority

દેવદયાળ પોર્ટ ઓથોરિટી (પૂર્વ: દેવદયાળ પોર્ટ ટ્રસ્ટ)

દી સ્ટેટ એન્વાયરમેન્ટ ઇમ્પેક્ટ એસેસમેન્ટ ઓથોરિટી, ગુજરાતના પાસ. સં. એસઈઆઈએઆઈ/ગુજ/ઈસી એન્ડ સીઆરઝી/૦૯(ઈ)/૧૭૧૦/૨૦૨૩ તારીખ ૩૦ ડીસેમ્બર, ૨૦૨૩ દ્વારા દેવદયાળ પોર્ટ ઓથોરિટીની યોજના "ડેવલોપમેન્ટ ઓફ રોરો/રોપેક્સ સેટઅપ ઓફ મલ્દુવરકા, કોડેરાન, ગિર સોમનાથ"ને એન્વાયરમેન્ટ અનુભવ મળી ગઈ છે. પોર્ટની વેબસાઇટ www.deendayalport.gov.in તથા પરિવેશ પોર્ટલ, સાસ.ઇ.આઇ.એ.એ., ગુજરાત પર www.environmentclearance.nic.in આ મંજૂરી પત્રની નકલ જોઈ શકાશે.

મુખ્ય ઈજનેર
દેવદયાળ પોર્ટ ઓથોરિટી

Deendayal Port Authority (Erstwhile: Deendayal Port Trust)

The State Environment Impact Assessment Authority, Gujarat has accorded Environmental and CRZ Clearance for the Deendayal Port Authority Project "Development of Setting up to RoRo/ RoPax Facility at, Pipavav, Gujarat, Pipavav, Rajula, Amreli", vide letter No. SEIAA/GUJ/EC&CRZ/7(e)/1709/2023 dated 30/12/2023 and copy of the clearance letter is available in the website of DPA at www.deendayalport.gov.in and may also be seen on the PARVESH PORTAL- SEIAA, Gujarat at www.environmentclearance.nic.in

Chief Engineer
Deendayal Port Authority

દેવદયાળ પોર્ટ ઓથોરિટી (પૂર્વ: દેવદયાળ પોર્ટ ટ્રસ્ટ)

દી સ્ટેટ એન્વાયરમેન્ટ ઇમ્પેક્ટ એસેસમેન્ટ ઓથોરિટી, ગુજરાતના પાસ. સં. એસઈઆઈએઆઈ/ગુજ/ઈસી એન્ડ સીઆરઝી/૦૯(ઈ)/૧૭૦૯/૨૦૨



રાજકોટ 04-01-2024

દિવ્ય ભાસ્કર

રાજકોટ

રાજકોટ, ગુરુવાર, 4 જાન્યુઆરી, 2024 | 7

કારખાનામાં ચોકીદારનો આપઘાત

રાજકોટ | શહેરના લાતી પ્લોટમાં આવેલા કારખાનામાં ચોકીદારે ઝેરી દવા પી જીવનનો અંત આણી લીધો હતો. લાતી પ્લોટમાં આવેલા ડીઝલ એન્જિનના કારખાનામાં ચોકીદાર તરીકે કામ કરતા અને કારખાનાની ઓરડીમાં જ રહેતા નેપાળી લાલબહાદુર બિરમનભાઈ ખત્રી (ઉં.વ. 65)એ મંગળવારે સવારે ઓરડીમાં ઝેરી દવા પી લેતા તેને હોસ્પિટલમાં ખસેડવામાં આવ્યા હતા પરંતુ સારવાર દરમિયાન તેમનું મૃત્યુ થયું હતું. બનાવની જાણ થતાં પોલીસ દોડી ગઈ હતી. પોલીસ સૂત્રોએ જણાવ્યું હતું કે, લાલબહાદુર ખત્રી કેટલાક વર્ષોથી કારખાનામાં કામ કરતા હતા અને તેમને સંતાનમાં બે પુત્ર અને ચાર પુત્રી છે. પરિવારજનો નેપાળ રહે છે. ચોકીદાર પ્રોહના આપઘાતનું કારણ જણવા પોલીસે વિશેષ તપાસ શરૂ કરી હતી.

ભગવતી સોસાયટીમાં ચાલતા જુગારધામ પર દરોડો, 6 પકડાયા

રાજકોટ | શહેરના દૂધસાગર રોડ પર આવેલી ભગવતી સોસાયટી-૩માં અસ્લમ અબ્દુલરામા કોલિયા નામના શખ્સે તેના મકાનમાં જુગાર ક્લબ ચાલુ કરી હોવાની કાર્ટમ બ્રાંચને માહિતી મળી હતી. જે માહિતીના આધારે પોલીસે દરોડો પાડ્યો હતો. દરોડા દરમિયાન નાલ ઉધરાવી ત્રીનપતીનો જુગાર રમાડતો અસ્લમ કોલિયા ઉપરાંત નિઝામ અનવર અગવાલ, ઓસમાણ ઉમર નોડે, ફિરોઝ ઈકબાલ સોલંકી, સરફરજ મજિદ તરિયાતાપ અને સતિષ વિઠ્ઠલ સોલંકીને પકડી પાડ્યા હતા. પોલીસે જુગારના પટ્ટમાંથી રૂ. 52 હજારની રોકડ ઉપરાંત બે મોબાઈલ મળી કુલ રૂ. 57,400નો મુદ્દામાલ કબજે કરી કાર્યવાહી કરી છે.

સિદ્ધી પ્લસ

માહી ડેરીને 'NCDFI eMarket' એવોર્ડ એનાયત નેશનલ કો-ઓપરેટિવ ડેરી ફેડરેશન ઓફ ઈન્ડિયા દ્વારા સમગ્ર દેશના વિવિધ ઓર્ગેનાઈઝેશનોને એનસીડીએફઆઈના ઈ-માર્કેટમાં સક્રિયપણે ભાગ લેવા બદલ સતત બીજા વર્ષે 2022-23નો 'NCDFI eMarket' એવોર્ડ એનાયત કરવામાં આવ્યો હતો. કેન્દ્રીય ગૃહમંત્રી અમિત શાહના હસ્તે આપવામાં આવેલ આ એવોર્ડ માહી સંસ્થા વતી ચેરમેન વિજયભાઈ ઓડેદરા અને ચીફ એક્ઝિક્યુટિવ ડી. સંજય ગોવાણીએ સ્વિકાર્યો હતો.



Advt. No. DEENDAYAL PORT AUTHORITY (Erstwhile: Deendayal Port Trust)

The State Environment Impact Assessment Authority, Gujarat has accorded Environmental and CRZ Clearance for the Deendayal Port Authority Project "Development of Setting up of RoRo/RoPax Facility at Muldwarka Port, Gujarat at Survey no. 74/3 for onshore area - 6 Ha., Muldwarka, Kodinar, Gir-Somnath", vide letter No. SEIAA/GU/JEC&CRZ/7(e)/1710/2023 dated 30/12/2023 and copy of the clearance letter is available in the website of DPA at www.deendayalport.gov.in and may also be seen on the PARIVESH PORTAL - SEIAA, Gujarat at www.environmentclearance.nic.in

Chief Engineer Deendayal Port Authority

દીનદયાળ પોર્ટ ઓથોરીટી (પૂર્વે: દીનદયાળ પોર્ટ ટ્રસ્ટ)

ધી સ્ટેટ એન્વાયરમેન્ટ ઈમ્પેક્ટ એસેસમેન્ટ ઓથોરીટી, ગુજરાતના પત્ર સં. એસેઈ.આઈ.એ.એ./ગુજ/ઈસી એન્ડ સી.આર.ઝેડ/7(ઈ)/1710/2023 તારીખ 30 ડીસેમ્બર, 2023 દ્વારા દીનદયાળ પોર્ટ ઓથોરીટીની યોજના "ડેવલોપમેન્ટ ઓફ સેટિંગ અપ ઓફ રોરો/રોપેક્સ ફેસિલીટી એટ મુળદ્વારકા, કોડીનાર, ગીર સોમનાથ" નો એન્વાયરમેન્ટ અને સી.આર.ઝેડ. ની મંજૂરી આપવામાં આવી છે. પોર્ટ ની વેબસાઈટ www.deendayalport.gov.in તથા પરિવેશ પોર્ટલ, એસ.ઈ.આઈ.એ.એ., ગુજરાત www.environmentclearance.nic.in આ મંજૂરી પત્રની નકલ જોઈ શકાશે.

મુખ્ય ઈજનેર દીનદયાળ પોર્ટ ઓથોરીટી

Advt. No. DEENDAYAL PORT AUTHORITY (Erstwhile: Deendayal Port Trust)

The State Environment Impact Assessment Authority, Gujarat has accorded Environmental and CRZ Clearance for the Deendayal Port Authority Project "Development of Setting up of RoRo/RoPax Facility at Pipavay, Gujarat, Pipavay, Rajula, Amreli", vide letter No. SEIAA/GU/JEC&CRZ/7(e)/1709/2023 dated 30/12/2023 and copy of the clearance letter is available in the website of DPA at www.deendayalport.gov.in and may also be seen on the PARIVESH PORTAL SEIAA, Gujarat at www.environmentclearance.nic.in

Chief Engineer Deendayal Port Authority

બેંક ઓફ બરોડા બુનિયતિ રોડ શાખા : નસમ કોમ્પ્લેસ-૩, 1૫૦ ફુટ ઈંગ લેડ, રવા ટેલિફોન એસ્ટેબ્લિશમેન્ટ, રાજકોટ-૩૬૦ ૦૦૧

પુઓ નિયમ ૮ (૧) અનુચીતો (સ્વાયત્ત મિલકત માટે)

આથી, **બેંક ઓફ બરોડા, બુનિયતિ રોડ શાખા** ના નીચે રહી કરનાર અધિકૃત અધિકારીએ સિક્યુરિટી/ઈન્ડેન્ટ એન્ડ રીફરન્ડવાન ઓફ ડાબલગ્રાન્ટિસ એગ્રેમન્ટ એન્ડ એન્જીનિયરિંગ ઓફ સિક્યુરિટી ઈન્ડેન્ટ એન્ડ રીફરન્ડવાન ૧૩ (૧) ફેઝ બાબતે સલામી રૂબે રૂબે સિક્યુરિટી ઈન્ડેન્ટ (એન્જીનિયરિંગ) નિયમ ૨૦૦૨ અંતર્ગત નિયમ અને યંચાણો લખ્યા છે. ૩૦.૧૦.૨૦૨૩ના રોજ ડીઝાઇન નોટિસ જારી કરીને ઉપરોક્ત શ્રી **મુખ્ય પ્રભુદાસ અમરાલીયા અને શ્રીમતી ધર્મિષ્ઠબેન એમ. અમરાલીયા, સરનામું :** રહેણાંક ફોર નં. બી ૩૦૩ ૧નો વિલરઅપ એરિયા ક્ર. ૪૮૫ રહે. ફુ છે તે રેવન્યુ સર્વે નં. ૨૪૮ પેટી ૧૦ પેટી, પ્લોટ નં. ૨૫ થી ૩૪/૧ ની 'પ્રખ ભુમિ-૨' તરીકે એળખાતી ૪૩૩૯.૪૨ સ્કે.મી. ની જમીન ઉપર બંધાયેલ એપલ મેલીન્સ હાઇરિઝન મિલિટીંગ, એપલ એરિયા, સીપો માળ ઉપર આવેલ છે તે મામ ઈન્વેસ્ટીયા, પેટા જી. પડધરી, જી. રાજકોટ ખાતે સ્થિત છે જેને નોટિસમાં ઉલ્લેખિત છે. ૩૦.૧૦.૨૦૨૩ના રોજની બાકી લેણી રકમ રૂ. ૧૭,૪૮,૧૪૮/- (રૂપિયા સત્તર લાખ અઠસતાલીસ હજાર એકસો અઠસતાલીસ પુરા) અને સંપૂર્ણ રકમની ચુકવણી સુધી સત્તર વ્યાજ અને તેના ઉપરનું કાર્યાલયિત દો લાગુ વ્યાજ + કોસ્ટ, ચાર્જીસ અને અન્ય ખર્ચાનો - નાદ રીફર્વરી રકમ સહીતની રકમ, આ મંગાળ નોટીસ મળ્યાની તારીખથી ૬૦ દિવસની અંદર ભરવા જણાવેલ હતું.

ઉપરોક્ત સત્તર રકમ ચુકવવામાં નિષ્ફળ નથેલેવાથી, ઉપરોક્ત અને જાહેર જનતાને નોટીસ આપવામાં આવે છે કે ૩૦મ જાન્યુઆરી ૨૦૨૪ ની પેટા સત્તર (૪) અંતર્ગત અધિનિયમના નિયમ ૮ ને યંચાણો લેતા સિક્યુરિટી ઈન્ડેન્ટ (એન્જીનિયરિંગ) નિયમ ૨૦૦૨ અંતર્ગત આપેલ સલામી રૂબે રૂબે તે/ તેણી અધીસ્તરાહીએ તારીખ ૨ જાન્યુઆરી, ૨૦૨૪ ના રોજ નીચે જણાવેલ મિલકતનો સાર્વજનિક ડબ્બે લઈ લેવાશે.

ઉપરોક્ત/ બાનીદારો/ જામીનદારો/ મોર્ગેજરો તથા જાહેર જનતાને આથી સત્તર મિલકત અને કોમ્પ્લેક્સ ખાતેનો વ્યાજસર ન કાર્યાની ચેલેન્જરી આપવામાં આવે છે. સત્તર મિલકત અને કોમ્પ્લેક્સ વ્યાજસર, **બેંક ઓફ બરોડા** ની બાકી લેણી રકમ રૂ. ૧૭,૪૮,૧૪૮/- (રૂપિયા સત્તર લાખ અઠસતાલીસ હજાર એકસો અઠસતાલીસ પુરા) અને સંપૂર્ણ રકમની ચુકવણી સુધી સત્તર વ્યાજ અને તેના ઉપરનું કાર્યાલયિત દો લાગુ વ્યાજ + કોસ્ટ, ચાર્જીસ અને અન્ય ખર્ચાનો - નાદ રીફર્વરી રકમ સહીતની રકમનો બોનાને ખર્ચાવીને લેશે.

સુરક્ષિત અપેક્ષિત મુકત કરવા માટે ઉપરોક્ત રકમના સહીતની સત્તરની એકઠાની રકમ ૧૩મા પેટા સત્તર (૮)ની 'એવર્સ' માટે ઉપરોક્તની યોજનામાં લેવાનું જણાવવામાં આવે છે.

સ્વાયત્ત મિલકતનું વર્ણન

રહેણાંક ફોર નં. બી ૩૦૩ ૧નો વિલરઅપ એરિયા ક્ર. ૪૮૫ રહે. ફુ છે તે રેવન્યુ સર્વે નં. ૨૪૮ પેટી ૧૦ પેટી, પ્લોટ નં. ૨૫ થી ૩૪/૧ ની 'પ્રખ ભુમિ-૨' તરીકે એળખાતી ૪૩૩૯.૪૨ સ્કે.મી. ની જમીન ઉપર બંધાયેલ એપલ મેલીન્સ હાઇરિઝન મિલિટીંગ, એપલ એરિયા, સીપો માળ ઉપર આવેલ છે તે મામ ઈન્વેસ્ટીયા, પેટા જી. પડધરી, જી. રાજકોટ ખાતે સ્થિત છે.

સુરક્ષિત અધિકારી, બેંક ઓફ બરોડા

દીનદયાળ પોર્ટ ઓથોરીટી (પૂર્વે: દીનદયાળ પોર્ટ ટ્રસ્ટ)

ધી સ્ટેટ એન્વાયરમેન્ટ ઈમ્પેક્ટ એસેસમેન્ટ ઓથોરીટી, ગુજરાતના પત્ર સં. એસેઈ.આઈ.એ.એ./ગુજ/ઈસી એન્ડ સી.આર.ઝેડ/૭(ઈ)/૧૭૦૯/૨૦૨૩ તારીખ ૩૦ ડીસેમ્બર, ૨૦૨૩ દ્વારા દીનદયાળ પોર્ટ ઓથોરીટીની યોજના "ડેવલોપમેન્ટ ઓફ સેટિંગ અપ ઓફ રોરો/રોપેક્સ ફેસિલીટી એટ પીપાવાવ, ગુજરાત, પીપાવાવ, રાજુલા, અમરેલી" નો એન્વાયરમેન્ટ અને સી.આર.ઝેડ. ની મંજૂરી આપવામાં આવી છે. પોર્ટ ની વેબસાઈટ www.deendayalport.gov.in એસ.ઈ.આઈ.એ.એ., તથા પરિવેશ ગુજરાત પોર્ટલ, www.environmentclearance.nic.in આ મંજૂરી પત્રની નકલ જોઈ શકાશે.

મુખ્ય ઈજનેર દીનદયાળ પોર્ટ ઓથોરીટી

શ્રી સમસ્ત લેડિયા પટેલ સમાજ ટ્રસ્ટ, (માવનગર રોડ, ભેદીપરા, રાજકોટ)

ગાંધી શિલ્પ બજાર

હસ્તાક્ષરો પ્રદર્શન સહ વેચાણ

તારીખ: 09 થી 10 જાન્યુઆરી ૨૦૨૪

રાજસ્થાન જ્વેલરી, લોપાવાલી મોડીસામી આઈ.એ.એ. વાડનેર રાજસ્થાન એપ્રિલ વર્ક, કાલમરી કાફ, 5૪૪ કોપર બેલ, અજરમ પ્લિટ, 5૪૪૧ એમ.ડી. મુગરાતની હેન્ડલુમ વેસાઈટીંગ, દિલ્હીની હેન્ડલુમ પ્લિટ, 5૪૪૧ ખરડ કાર્પેટ આ સિવાય ઘણું બધું

Entry Free • Parking Free સમગ્ર અવાર ૧૦ થી ૨૦

સ્થળ: શ્રી સમસ્ત લેડિયા પટેલ સમાજ ટ્રસ્ટ, (માવનગર રોડ, ભેદીપરા, રાજકોટ)

Sponsored By: Office of The Development Commissioner (D) Ministry of Textile, Govt. of India, New Delhi

Organized By: Shree Kutch Kalyan Trust, Bhuj, Kutch

Annexure -E

Deendayal Port Authority (Erstwhile: Deendayal Port Trust)

Tel (O) : (02836) 220038,
Fax : (02836) 220050
E - Mail : kptdesignsection@gmail.com
kptemc@gmail.com
Website : www.deendayalport.gov.in



Office of the SE (PL) & EMC (I/c),
ANNEX, Administrative Office
Gandhidham - Kutch
Pin - 370 201.

ISO 9001 - 2015 &
ISO 14001 - 2015 Certified

CN/WK/1600 - A/ (EC & CRZ Clearance onwards - Muldwarka) / 05

Dated : 04/01/2024

To,
The Collector & DM, Gir Somnath,
Collector Office,
Veraval-talala Road,
Inaj Village,
Gir-Somnath, Gujarat.
Email ID: collector-girsomnath@gujarat.gov.in

Sub: Development of Setting up of RoRo/RoPax Facility at, Muldwarka, Gujarat, by Deendayal Port Authority - **Environmental & CRZ Clearance accorded by the SEIAA, Gujarat reg.**

Ref.: EC & CRZ Clearance accorded by the SEIAA, Gujarat vide letter no. SEIAA/GUJ/EC&CRZ/7(e)/1710/2023 dated 30/12/2023.

Sir,

Kindly refer to the above cited reference for the subject mentioned above.

In this regard, it is to inform that, the SEIAA, Gujarat vide above mentioned reference dated 30/12/2023 has accorded EC & CRZ Clearance to the subject proposal of the Deendayal Port Authority.

In the said EC & CRZ Clearance letter dated 30/12/2023, Condition (85), it is mentioned that, **"Project Proponent shall inform to all the concerned authorities including Municipal Corporation and District Collector and shall also give wide publicity through advertisement in minimum two local newspapers within 7 days, about the Environment Clearance order accorded"**.

Accordingly, kindly find attached herewith a copy of the EC & CRZ Clearance accorded by the SEIAA, Gujarat dated 30/12/2023 as **Annexure A**, for information, please.

Thanking you.

Yours faithfully,

Encl.: As above


Superintending Engineer (PL) & EMC (I/c)
Deendayal Port Authority

Copy also to (along with a copy of EC & CRZ Clearance):

- 1) The Mamlatdar
J.M Complex New Mamlatdar Office Road,
Kodinar, Gujarat 362720. Email ID: mam-kodinar@gujarat.gov.in

.....cont....

- 2) The Chief Officer, Kodinar Nagarpalika Seva Sadan,
Nr. Swami Vivekanand Park, Devli Road,,
Rajmoti, Kodinar, Gujarat 362720.
- 3) The Sarpanch,
Muldwarka Grampanchayat Office, Panchayat Kachari,
QM78+J83, Muldwarka,
Kodinar Gir-Somnath - 362276.
- 4) The Regional Officer, Gujarat Pollution Control Board,
Pankaj Bungalow, Opp. St Anns Church,
Station road, Junagadh - **362 001**.
Email: ro-gpcb-juna@gujarat.gov.in

ENVIRONMENTAL
CLEARANCE

Government of India
Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
(Issued by the State Environment Impact Assessment
Authority(SEIAA), Gujarat)

To,

The Chief Engineer
 DEENDAYAL PORT TRUST
 A.O.Building ,Annex, P.O.Box No. 50 , Gandhidham- Kutch -370201

Subject: Grant of Environmental Clearance (EC) to the proposed Project Activity under the provision of EIA Notification 2006-regarding

Sir/Madam,

This is in reference to your application for Environmental Clearance (EC) in respect of project submitted to the SEIAA vide proposal number SIA/GJ/NCP/66680/2021 dated 14 May 2022. The particulars of the environmental clearance granted to the project are as below.

1. EC Identification No.	EC23B033GJ179470
2. File No.	SIA/GJ/90705/2022
3. Project Type	New
4. Category	B1
5. Project/Activity including Schedule No.	7(e) Ports, Harbours
6. Name of Project	Setting up of RoRo/RoPax Facility at, Muldwarka Port, Gujarat
7. Name of Company/Organization	DEENDAYAL PORT TRUST
8. Location of Project	Gujarat
9. TOR Date	17 Nov 2021

The project details along with terms and conditions are appended herewith from page no 2 onwards.

Date: 30/12/2023

(e-signed)
 Asav P. Gadhvi
 Member Secretary
 SEIAA - (Gujarat)

Note: A valid environmental clearance shall be one that has EC identification number & E-Sign generated from PARIVESH. Please quote identification number in all future correspondence.

This is a computer generated cover page.

PARIVESH
 (Pro-Active and Responsive Facilitation by Interactive,
 and Virtuous Environmental Single-Window Hub)





No. SEIAA/GUJ/EC&CRZ/7(e)/ 1710 /2023

Date: 30 DEC 2023 By: R P A D Time Limit

Sub: Environment & CRZ Clearance for the development of Setting up of RoRo/RoPax Facility at, Muldwarka Port, Gujarat at Survey No. 74/3 for Onshore area -6 Ha, Muldwarka, Kodinar, Gir Somnath. In Category 7(e) of Schedule annexed with EIA Notification dated 14/09/2006 and CRZ Notification, 2011.

Ref: Your Proposal No. SIA/GJ/NCP/66680/2021.

Dear Sir,

This has reference to your application along with final EIA report dated 04/05/2022 submitted to SEIAA, seeking Environmental Clearance under Environment Impact Assessment Notification, 2006 as well as application for CRZ clearance along with Form-I dated 06/06/2022 seeking CRZ clearance submitted to the Gujarat Coastal Zone Management Authority (Forests & Environment Department -F&ED), Gujarat.

The proposal is for Environmental & CRZ Clearance for Setting up of RoRo/RoPax Facility at, Muldwarka Port, Gujarat at Survey No. 74/3 for Onshore area -6 Ha, Muldwarka, Kodinar, Gir Somnath facility for berthing of vessel capacity of 2,000 DWT to 10,000 DWT . As the cargo handling capacity/port / harbour capacity of the Jetty is < 5 million TPA, the project falls in B category of the project / activity no. 7(e) in the schedule of the EIA Notification, 2006.

The project activity is covered in 7(e) and is of 'B' Category. Public consultation is not applicable as per the paragraph 7(i) III (i) (b) of the Environment Impact Assessment Notification-2006.

The SEAC, Gujarat vide their letter dated 24/11/2023 had recommended to the SEIAA, Gujarat, to grant the Environment Clearance for the above-mentioned project based on its meeting held on 18/08/2023. The Forest and Environment Department had also vide their letter dated 26/10/2023 had recommended to the SEIAA, Gujarat, to grant the CRZ Clearance for the above-mentioned project. The proposal was considered by SEIAA, Gujarat in its meeting held on 15/12/2023 at Gandhinagar. After careful consideration, the SEIAA hereby accords Environmental & CRZ Clearance provisionally for six month duration to above project under the provisions of EIA Notification dated 14th September, 2006 & CRZ Notification, 2011 subject to the compliance in stipulated time period of the following conditions

A. CONDITIONS :

A. 1 SPECIFIC CONDITION :

1. PP shall submit approved Revised wildlife / lion conservation plan from competent authority within six Month time period & submit copy to this office.
2. PP shall strictly adhere to all conditions of CRZ Clearance issued by GCZMA vide order no. ENV-T-2022-63-T dated 20.05.2023.
3. Construction debris generated during the construction phase shall not be disposed into creek, sea, estuary or into the CRZ areas, in any case. Construction debris shall be disposed as per provisions of construction and demolition waste management rules 2016 etc.
4. PP shall not carry out any parking activities including construction in CRZ IA area as per provisions of CRZ Notification 2011

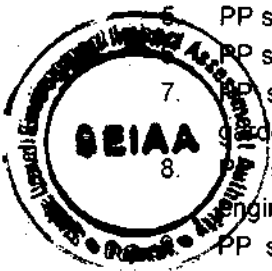
PP shall carry out gardening area of 33 % in premises.

PP shall submit shoreline management plan.

PP shall provide STP of 22 KLD capacity in premises & treated domestic wastewater will be used for gardening & green belt development in premises.

PP shall dispose off dredge material quantity (300,000 m3) as identified by Department of ocean engineering in IIT, Madras.

PP shall provide budget allocation of Rs. 1crore for conservation activities to conserve for schedule- I



species.

10. **Proponent shall submit the certificate of no fatality in sea turtle area and also approval of Forest department on turtle conservation plan.**
11. **PP shall obtain permission from forest department on revised conservation plan of 30.6.2023**
12. Authorized end-users shall have permissions from the concerned authorities under the rule-9 of the Hazardous and other wastes (Management and transboundary movement) Rules 2016.
13. Stream Segregation during drilling and testing activities should be adopted to separate oil and water
14. The Environmental and CRZ Clearance to the project is primarily under provisions of EIA Notification, 2006 and CRZ Notification, 2011. It does not tantamount to approvals/consent/permissions etc required to be obtained under any other Act/Rule/regulation. The Project Proponent is under obligation to obtain approvals /clearances under any other Acts/ Regulations or Statutes as applicable to the project.
15. The project proponent shall abide by all the commitments and recommendations made in the Form-II, EIA and EMP report and also that have been made during their presentation to EAC.
16. Construction activity shall be carried out strictly according to the provisions of the CRZ Notification, 2011. No construction works other than those permitted in Coastal Regulation Zone Notification shall be carried out in Coastal Regulation Zone area. Proponent shall obtain the CRZ Clearance for their project.
17. The Project proponent shall ensure that no creeks or rivers are blocked due to any activities at the project site and free flow of water is maintained. Creek water monitoring program shall be implemented during the construction phase.
18. Dredging shall not be carried out during the fish breeding season. Dredging, etc. shall be carried out in confined manner to reduce the impacts on marine environment. As committed, Silt curtains shall be used to minimize spreading of silt plume during dredging operation. Turbidity should be monitored during the dredging using online monitoring system. No removal of silt curtain unless baseline values are achieved.
19. Maintenance dredging provided, the dredged material shall be disposed within port limits.
20. Wherever possible, dredged material shall be used for bank nourishment. With the enhanced quantities, the impact of dumping on the estuarine environment should be monitored and necessary measures shall be taken on priority basis if any adverse impact is observed.
21. An independent monitoring be carried out by any Government Agency/Institute to evaluate the impact during dredging. Impact of dredged material on estuarine environment along with shore line changes should be monitored by the PP and necessary mitigation measures be taken in case any adverse impact is observed. The details shall be submitted along with the six-monthly monitoring report.
22. Marine ecological monitoring and its mitigation measures for protection of phytoplankton, zooplankton, macrobenthos, estuaries, sea-grass, algae, sea weeds, Crustaceans, Fishes, coral reefs and mangroves etc. as given in the EIA-EMP Report shall be complied with in letter and spirit.
23. Domestic wastewater generated shall be sent to Septic Tanks equipped with Soak Pits. Wastewater generated from terminal buildings shall be treated and used for green cover development only.
24. Mangroves conservation and management plan to be prepared in consultation with State Forest department and approved plan shall be implemented.
25. A continuous monitoring programme covering all the seasons on various aspects of the estuarine, coastal and marine environs including intertidal and sub-tidal marine flora and fauna with focus on sea turtles, corals and sea grass (if any) need to be undertaken by reputed universities available in the State or by entrusting to the National Institutes/renowned Universities/accredited Consultant with rich experiences in marine science aspects. The monitoring should cover various physico-chemical parameters along with PHC coupled with biological indices such as microbes, plankton, benthos and fishes on a periodic basis during construction and operation phase of the project. Any deviations in the parameters shall be given adequate care with suitable measures to conserve the marine environment and its resources. Adequate funds be allocated for the same.
26. Continuous online monitoring of air and water covering the total area shall be carried out and the compliance report of the same shall be submitted along with the 6 monthly compliance reports.
27. The actions shall be in accordance with proposed landscape planning concepts to minimize major landscape changes. The change in land use pattern shall be limited to the proposed port limits and be carried out in such a way as to ensure proper drainage by providing surface drainage systems including storm water network.

28. All the mitigation measures submitted in the EIA report shall be prepared in a matrix format and the compliance for each mitigation plan along with half yearly compliance report.

B. STANDARD CONDITIONS:

B. 1 AIR QUALITY MONITORING AND PRESERVATION:

29. The project proponent shall install system to carryout Ambient Air Quality monitoring for common/criterion parameters relevant to the main pollutants released (e.g. PM10 and PM2.5 in reference to PM emission, and SO2 and NOx in reference to SO2 and NOx emissions) within and outside the project area at least at four locations (one within and three outside the plant area at an angle of 120°each), covering upwind and downwind directions.
30. Appropriate Air Pollution Control (APC) system shall be provided for all the dust generating points including fugitive dust from all vulnerable sources, so as to comply prescribed emission standards.
31. Shrouding shall be carried out in the work site enclosing the dock/proposed facility area. This will act as dust curtain as well achieving zero dust discharge from the site. These curtain or shroud will be immensely effective in restricting disturbance from wind in affecting the dry dock operations, preventing waste dispersion, improving working conditions through provision of shade for the workers.
32. Dust collectors shall be deployed in all areas where blasting (surface cleaning) and painting operations are to be carried out, supplemented by stacks for effective dispersion.
33. The Vessels shall comply the emission norms prescribed from time to time.
34. Diesel power generating sets proposed as source of backup power should be of enclosed type and conform to rules made under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. The height of stack of DG sets should be equal to the height needed for the combined capacity of all proposed DG sets. Use of low sulphur diesel. The location of the DG sets may be decided with in consultation with State Pollution Control Board.
35. A detailed traffic management and traffic decongestion plan shall be drawn up to ensure that the current level of service of the roads within a 05 kms radius of the project is maintained and improved upon after the implementation of the project. This plan should be based on cumulative impact of all development and increased habitation being carried out or proposed to be carried out by the project or other agencies in this 05 Kms radius of the site in different scenarios of space and time and the traffic management plan shall be duly validated and certified by the State Urban Development department and the P.W.D./ competent authority for road augmentation and shall also have their consent to the implementation of components of the plan which involve the participation of these departments.

B. 2 WATER QUALITY MONITORING AND PRESERVATION:

36. The Project proponent shall ensure that no creeks or rivers are blocked due to any activities at the project site and free flow of water is maintained.
37. Appropriate measures must be taken while undertaking digging activities to avoid any likely degradation of water quality. Silt curtains shall be used to contain the spreading of suspended sediment during dredging within the dredging area.
38. No ships docking at the proposed project site will discharge its on-board waste water untreated in to the estuary/ channel. All such wastewater load will be diverted to the proposed Effluent Treatment Plant of the project site.
39. Measures should be taken to contain, control and recover the accidental spills of fuel and cargo handle if any.
40. The project proponents will draw up and implement a plan for the management of temperature differences between intake waters and discharge waters.
41. Spillage of fuel / engine oil and lubricants from the construction site are a source of organic pollution which impacts marine life. This shall be prevented by suitable precautions and also by providing necessary mechanisms to trap the spillage.
42. Total fresh water use shall not exceed the proposed requirement as provided in the project details. Prior permission from competent authority shall be obtained for use of fresh water.
43. Sewage Treatment Plant shall be provided to treat the wastewater generated from the project. Treated water shall be reused for horticulture, flushing, backwash, HVAC purposes and dust suppression.
44. A certificate from the competent authority for discharging treated effluent/ untreated effluents into the Public sewer/ disposal/drainage systems along with the final disposal point should be obtained.

45. No diversion of the natural course of the river shall be made without prior permission from the Ministry of Water resources.
46. All the erosion control measures shall be taken at water front facilities. Earth protection work shall be carried out to avoid erosion of soil from the shoreline/boundary line from the land area into the marine water body.

B.3 NOISE MONITORING AND PREVENTION:

47. Noise level survey shall be carried as per the prescribed guidelines and report in this regard shall be submitted as a part of six-monthly compliance report.
48. Noise from vehicles, power machinery and equipment on-site should not exceed the prescribed limit. Equipment should be regularly serviced. Attention should also be given to muffler maintenance and enclosure of noisy equipments.
49. Acoustic enclosures for DG sets, noise barriers for ground-run bays, ear plugs for operating personnel shall be implemented as mitigation measures for noise impact due to ground sources.
50. The ambient noise levels should conform to the standards prescribed under E(P)A Rules, 1986 viz. 75 dB(A) during day time and 70 dB(A) during night time.

B.4 ENERGY CONSERVATION MEASURES:

51. Provide solar power generation on roof tops of buildings, for solar light system for all common areas, street lights, parking around project area and maintain the same regularly;
52. Provide LED lights in their offices and residential areas.

B.5 WASTE MANAGEMENT:

53. Dredged material shall be disposed safely in the designated areas. Shoreline should not be disturbed due to dumping. Periodical study on shore line changes shall be conducted and mitigation carried out, if necessary. The details shall be submitted along with the six monthly monitoring reports.
54. Necessary arrangements for the treatment of the effluents and solid wastes must be made and it must be ensured that they conform to the standards laid down by the competent authorities including the Central or State Pollution Control Board and under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.
55. The solid wastes shall be managed and disposed as per the norms of the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016.
56. Any wastes from construction and demolition activities related thereto shall be managed so as to strictly conform to the Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules, 2016.
57. A certificate from the competent authority handling municipal solid wastes should be obtained, indicating the existing civic capacities of handling and their adequacy to cater to the M.S.W. generated from project.
58. Used CFLs and TFLs should be properly collected and disposed off/sent for recycling as per the prevailing guidelines/ rules of the regulatory authority to avoid mercury contamination.
59. Oil spill contingency plan shall be prepared and part of DMP to tackle emergencies. The equipment and recovery of oil from a spill would be assessed. Guidelines given in MARPOL and Shipping Acts for oil spill management would be followed. Mechanism for integration of terminals oil contingency plan with the overall area contingency plan under the co-ordination of Coast should be covered.

B.6 GREEN BELT:

60. Green belt shall be developed in area as provided in project details with a native tree species in accordance with CPCB guidelines. The greenbelt shall inter alia cover the entire periphery of the plant.
61. Top soil shall be separately stored and used in the development of green belt.

B.7 MARINE ECOLOGY:

62. Dredging shall not be carried out during the fish breeding and spawning seasons.
63. Dredging, etc shall be carried out in the confined manner to reduce the impacts on marine environment.
64. The dredging schedule shall be so planned that the turbidity developed is dispersed soon enough to prevent any stress on the fish population.
65. While carrying out dredging, an independent monitoring shall be carried out through a Government Agency/Institute to assess the impact and necessary measures shall be taken on priority basis if any adverse impact is observed.
66. A detailed marine biodiversity management plan shall be prepared through the NIO or any other institute of repute on marine, brackish water and fresh water ecology and biodiversity and submitted to and implemented to the satisfaction of the State Biodiversity Board and the CRZ authority. The report shall be

based on a study of the impact of the project activities on the intertidal biotopes, corals and coral communities, molluscs, sea grasses, sea weeds, sub-tidal habitats, fishes, other marine and aquatic micro, macro and mega flora and fauna including benthos, plankton, turtles, birds etc. as also the productivity. The data collection and impact assessment shall be as per standards survey methods and include underwater photography.

67. Marine ecology shall be monitored regularly also in terms of sea weeds, sea grasses, mudflats, sand dunes, fisheries, echinoderms, shrimps, turtles, corals, coastal vegetation, mangroves and other marine biodiversity components including all micro, macro and mega floral and faunal components of marine biodiversity.
68. The project proponent shall ensure that water traffic does not impact the aquatic wildlife sanctuaries that fall along the stretch of the river.

B.8 HUMAN/WORKERS HEALTH ISSUES:

69. The work space shall be maintained as per international standards for occupational health and safety with provision of fresh air respirators, blowers, and fans to prevent any accumulation and inhalation of undesirable levels of pollutants including VOCs.
70. Workers shall be strictly enforced to wear personal protective equipments like dust mask, ear muffs or ear plugs, whenever and wherever necessary/ required. Special visco-elastic gloves will be used by labour exposed to hazards from vibration.
71. In case of repair of any old vessels, excessive care shall be taken while handling Asbestos & Freon gas. Besides, fully enclosed covering should be provided for the temporary storage of asbestos materials at site before disposal to CTSDF.
72. Safety training shall be given to all workers specific to their work area and every worker and employee will be engaged in fire hazard awareness training and mock drills which will be conducted regularly. All standard safety and occupational hazard measures shall be implemented and monitored by the concerned officials to prevent the occurrence of untoward incidents/ accidents.
Emergency preparedness plan based on the Hazard identification and Risk Assessment (HIRA) and Disaster Management Plan shall be implemented.
74. Provision shall be made for the housing of construction labour within the site with all necessary infrastructure and facilities such as fuel for cooking, mobile toilets, mobile STP, safe drinking water, medical health care, crèche etc. The housing may be in the form of temporary structures to be removed after the completion of the project.
75. Occupational health surveillance of the workers shall be done on a regular basis.

B.9 OTHER CONDITIONS:

76. The project proponent shall prepare a Site-Specific Conservation Plan & Wildlife Management Plan and approved by the Chief Wildlife Warden. The recommendations of the approved Site-Specific Conservation Plan / Wildlife Management Plan shall be implemented in consultation with the State Forest Department. The implementation report shall be furnished along with the six-monthly compliance report (incase of the presence of schedule-I species in the study area).
77. The project proponent shall obtain the necessary permission from the Central Ground Water Authority, in case of drawl of ground water / from the competent authority concerned in case of drawl of surface water required for the project.
78. All excavation related dewatering shall be as duly authorized by the CGWA. A NOC from the CGWA shall be obtained for all dewatering and ground water abstraction
79. A certificate of adequacy of available power from the agency supplying power to the project along with the load allowed for the project should be obtained.
80. All other statutory clearances such as the approvals for storage of diesel / fuel from Chief Controller of Explosives, Fire Department, Coast Guard, Civil Aviation Department shall be obtained, as applicable by project proponents from the respective competent authorities.
81. The company shall have a well laid down environmental policy duly approved by the Board of Directors. The environmental policy should prescribe for standard operating procedures to have proper checks and balances and to bring into focus any infringements/deviation/violation of the environmental / forest /wildlife norms/ conditions. The company shall have defined system of reporting infringements / deviation / violation of the environmental / forest / wildlife norms / conditions and / or shareholders / stake

- holders. The copy of the board resolution in this regard shall be submitted as a part of six-monthly report.
82. A separate Environmental Cell both at the project and company head quarter level, with qualified personnel shall be set up under the control of senior Executive, who will directly report to the head of the organization.
83. Action plan for implementing EMP and environmental conditions along with responsibility matrix of the company shall be prepared and shall be duly approved by competent authority. The year wise funds earmarked for environmental protection measures shall be kept in separate account and not to be diverted for any other purpose. Year wise progress of implementation of action plan shall be reported to the Ministry/Regional Office along with the Six Monthly Compliance Report.
84. Self environmental audit shall be conducted annually. Every three years third party environmental audit shall be carried out.

C. COMPLIANCE OF ENVIRONMENT CLEARANCE /REPORTING/ ADMINISTRATION / APPEAL:

85. Project proponent shall inform to all the concerned authorities including Municipal Corporation and District Collector and shall also give wide publicity through advertisement in minimum two local newspapers within seven days, about the Environment Clearance order accorded.
86. Project proponent shall appoint a key person in the organization who shall be responsible for compliance of above condition fully on behalf of the proponent. It will not mean that appointing a key person will exempt the project proponent from the responsibility of compliance. Any change in key person shall immediately be informed to SEIAA and all concerned authorities.
87. Designated key person shall submit six monthly compliance report to SEIAA/SEAC, MOEF&CC, GPCB and Nodal Department of the Government.
88. The Nodal Department or any authority or officer authorized by MOEF&CC/SEIAA can inspect the site of the project and all the facilities, for verification of compliances of environment clearance conditions.
89. In case of violation reported upon, the project proponent shall be responsible for all the legal actions as per Environment Protection Act, 1986 including SEIAA may cancel, withdraw or keep in abeyance, the Environment Clearance accorded.
90. Any person including the project proponent affected by this Environment Clearance order may file appeal to Honorable National Green Tribunal West Zone branch, Pune, preferably within a period of thirty days from the date of issue of Environment Clearance as prescribe under section 16 of National Green Tribunal Act 2010.
91. All complaints and public grievance or representations may be addressed to SEIAA/SEAC in the email addresses (a) msseiaagj@gmail.com& (b) seacgujarat@gmail.com

With regards,
Yours sincerely,


(ASAV P. GADHVI)
Member Secretary



Issued to:
Suresh Patil
Chief Engineer
A.O. Building ,Annex, P.O.Box No. 50 , Gandhidham- Kutch,
Gandhidham,kutch,Gujarat-370201

Signature Not Verified

Digitally signed by: Asav P. Gadhvi
Designation: Member Secretary

Date and Time: 12/09/2023 7:00:20

Annexure -4

Annexure 2

**Monitoring the Implementation of Environmental Safeguards
Ministry of Environment Forest & Climate Change
Integrated Regional Office (WZ), Gandhinagar
Monitoring Report
(for the period up to May, 2024)**

DATA SHEET

1.	Project type: River-valley/ Mining / Industry / Thermal / Nuclear / Other (specify)		:	Infrastructure & miscellaneous projects + CRZ
2.	Name of the project		:	Setting up of RoRo/RoPax Facility at, Muldwarka, Gujarat, by Deendayal Port Authority at Survey No. 74/3 for Onshore area -6 Ha, Muldwarka, Kodinar, Gir Somnath. (Offshore Facility: 320m waterfront & Onshore Facility: 6Ha. Area Development).
3.	Clearance letter (s) / OM No. and Date		:	Environment and CRZ clearance accorded by the SEIAA, Gujarat vide letter SEIAA/ GJ/ EC&CRZ/ 7(e)/ 1710/ 2023 dated 30/12/2023.
4.	Location		:	
	a.	District (S)	:	Gir Somnath
	b.	State (s)	:	Gujarat
	c.	Latitude/ Longitude	:	20°45' N, 70°39' E
5.	Address for correspondence		:	
	a.	Address of Concerned Project Chief Engineer (with pin code & Telephone/telex/fax numbers)	:	Chief Engineer, Deendayal Port Authority, A.O. Building, Gandhidham- 370 201. P.O. Box no. 50. Phone: 02836 233192; 02836 220050
	b.	Address of Project: Engineer/Manager (with pin code/ Fax numbers)	:	Same as above
6.	Salient features		:	
	a.	of the project	:	Setting up of RoRo/RoPax Facility at Muldwarka (Offshore Facility: Waterfront Development 320 m and Onshore Facility : 6 Ha area) for berthing of vessel capacity of 2,000 DWT to 10,000 DWT. Maintenance Dredging : About 30000 m3 required for the berthing pocket and turning circle.
	b.	of the environmental management plans	:	The salient feature of the EMP is enclosed here with as Annexure 1.
7.	Production details during the compliance period and (or) during the previous financial year		:	No construction has been started.
8.	The breakup of the project area		:	Off shore facility: 320m waterfront and Onshore facility: 6 Ha backup area
	a.	submergence area forest &	:	NIL

		non-forest		
	b.	Others	:	NIL
9.		Breakup of the project affected Population with enumeration of Those losing houses / dwelling units Only agricultural land only, both Dwelling units & agricultural Land & landless labourers/artisan	:	NIL
	a.	SC, ST/Adivasis	:	NIL
	b.	Others (Please indicate whether these Figures are based on any scientific And systematic survey carried out Or only provisional figures, if a Survey is carried out give details And years of survey)	:	NIL
10.		Financial details	:	
	a.	Project cost as originally planned and subsequently revised estimates and the year of price reference:		
	1.	Estimated Cost of the Project	:	Rs. 140 Crore
	b.	Allocation made for environ-mental management plans with item wise and year wise Break-up.	:	The allocation made under the "Environmental Services & Clearance of other related Expenditure" scheme during BE 2024-2025 is Rs. 657 Lakhs.
	c.	Benefit cost ratio / Internal rate of Return and the year of assessment	:	--
	d.	Whether (c) includes the cost of environmental management as shown above.	:	Yes
	e.	Actual expenditure incurred on the project so far	:	No construction has been started.
	f.	Actual expenditure incurred on the environmental management plans so far	:	No construction has been started.
11.		Forest land requirement	:	
	a.	The status of approval for diversion of forest land for non-forestry use	:	NIL
	b.	The status of clearing felling	:	NIL
	c.	The status of compensatory afforestation, if any	:	NIL
	d.	Comments on the viability & sustainability of compensatory afforestation program in the light of actual field experience so far	:	NIL
12.		The status of clear felling in Non-forest areas (such as submergence area of reservoir, approach roads), if any with quantitative information	:	NIL
13.		Status of construction	:	
	a.	Date of commencement (Actual and/or planned)	:	No construction has been started. Date of commencement will be intimated once actual Project implementation started on Project site.

	b.	Date of completion (Actual and/or planned)	:	12 months
14.		Reasons for the delay if the Project is yet to start	:	----
15		<p>Details of site visit:</p> <p>a) The dates on which the project was monitored by the MoEF&CC Regional Office on previous occasions (if applicable).</p> <p>b) Date of site visit for this monitoring report.</p>		-----
16		<p>Details of correspondence with project authorities for obtaining action plans/information on the status of compliance to safeguards other than the routine letters for logistic support for site visits.</p> <p>(The first monitoring report may contain the details of all the letters issued so far, but the later reports may cover only the letters issued subsequently)</p>	:	-----

Annexure -1

10 ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT PLAN

EMP (Environmental Management Plan) is a site specific plan which is designed to ensure that the project is implementing in an environmentally sustainable manner. All the key stakeholders like nearby dwellers, workers, contractors, consultants, design engineers etc. shall realize the risks that can arise during the construction as well as operational phase of the proposed project, on the site and how can they contribute in reducing those risks. EMP also ensures that the project implementation is carried out in accordance with the design and by performing appropriate mitigation actions to reduce adverse environmental impacts for a long term period.

Solid waste management system, traffic congestion management and other initiative are also included in EMP. Development of site for project activity to a certain extent, create inevitable impacts mainly during construction phase, but these impacts can be reduced significantly with the help of effective EMP. The potential environmental impacts, which need to be controlled, are mentioned below:

- Air pollution due to the emission of particulate matter and gaseous pollutants;
- Noise pollution due to various noise generating equipment's like DG Sets, Vibrations from machineries, noise from vessels, noise due to congestion (road transport as well as commuters).
- Waste water generation from sanitary/domestic activities.
- Solid waste Management (Collection- Process & Disposal).
- Labor camp with water, power, sanitation and medical facilities.
- Impact of dredging on marine biological environment

To ensure better environment in & around the project site as well as the neighboring population, an effective EMP is developed separately for construction phase.

Table 10-1: Activities during Construction Phase

Phase	Land-side Activity	Water-side Activity
Construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site Clearing • Transportation of Raw material • Construction/ Precasting/ Fabrication/ Welding/ Crane tracks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of RoRo/Ro Pax Facility • Maintenance Dredging • Men & Material Transportation • Construction Waste Generation

Table 10-2: Activities during Operation Phase

Phase	Land-side Activity	Water-side Activity
Operation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operation of Jetty • Parking & probable traffic congestion • Basic Utilities • Waste Management • Operation of generators & machines 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ferry Service

10.1 Environmental Management Cell (EMC)

It is a cell for Environmental Management at the project site. EMC's overall responsibility is co-ordination of the actions required for environmental management and mitigation, and for monitoring the progress of the proposed management plans and subsequent actions to be taken for the project. The Cell is to be headed by a qualified Environmental Engineer and the other members of the cell that will include an environmental field scientist, Health & Safety Engineer and operators for machines present on site.

Table 10-3: Institutional Composition of Environment Management Cell

Sr. No.	Designation	Qualification	Responsibilities
1	Manager- Environmental Engineer (Reporting to Project Head – EHS)	B.Tech Environment	Implementation of EMP, compliance with regulatory conditions, Coordination with vendors
2	Health & Safety In charge (Reporting to Project Head – EHS)	M.Sc. Environment	Daily site inspection, compliance of EHS policies, reporting incidents,

The EMC will prepare a formal report on environmental management on regular interval. Apart from responsibilities listed above, the EMC will have the responsibility of the following:

- To implement the environmental management plan effectively,
- Risk identification and control of environmental problems
- To assure regulatory compliance with all relevant rules and regulations,

- To minimize environmental impacts as by strict adherence to the EMP,
- To initiate environmental monitoring as per approved schedule.
- Maintain documentation of good environmental practices and applicable environmental laws as ready reference.
- Maintain environmental related records.
- Coordination with regulatory agencies, external consultants, monitoring laboratories.
- All the Environment related aspects will be handled by a dedicated group and will be responsible for the compliance to all the issues - To manage post project-monitoring plan as per approved EIA & EMP.
- To develop & maintain green belt

10.2 Environmental Safety & Management System (EMS)

The objective is to establish a system to assess, monitor and manage environmental performances, which can be used to promote continual environmental improvement and prevention of pollution. Suggestion is to adopt Environment, Health & Safety Management System (EHS & MS) based on recognized international standards for environmental and safety management systems (ISO 14001 – 2015; OHSAS 18001- 2007, 2008).

The procedure that can be adopted in formulating the EMS is presented below:

- Identify and list out environmental aspects due to the operation of the proposed project
- Determine the key operations that have significant environmental impacts
- Identify and track environmental legislations, policies, codes and other relevant requirements
- Establish objectives and targets

10.3 Environment Management Fund

Table 10-4: Environment Management Cost for Construction and Operation Phases

Sr. No.	Environmental Aspect	Capital Expenditure	Annual Recurring Expenditure in
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		in Lakhs	Lakhs
1	Air and Noise Pollution control measures	10	2
2	Wastewater Management	4	1
3	Solid Waste Management	5	0.5
4	Greenbelt	4	0.4
5	Environmental Monitoring	8	0.8
6	CER fund 1. Installation of solar lights in project area and solar panel in port area, 2. Construction of 3 Public toilets under Total Sanitation Campaign in nearby village, 3. Sanitation and menstrual hygiene awareness program 4. Fishermen endowment fund 5. Medical Camp facilities for Villagers	1. 50 2. 20 3. 10 4. 50 5. 30 Total 150	-
	Total	181	4.7

10.4 Mitigation Measures for RoRo/RoPax Facility at Muldwarka Port

10.4.1 Mitigation measures on Impact on Air

- Vehicles & Machines to be properly and timely maintained and serviced regularly to control the emission of air pollutants in order to maintain the emissions of NO_x and SO_x within the limits prescribed by CPCB.
- Proper implementation of rules & provision of appropriately designed channels for the motion of the vehicles (LMV & H MV). This practice would not only help in reducing congestion but also, due to proper channels for turning, entry, parking, towards ramp for loading& offloading and exit, less emission can be expected. Will also help in reducing the idling time for vehicles.

- All static and mobile DG Sets should be used only during power cuts and their maintenance should be taken care of, so as to avoid any extra emission, more fuel requirement, leakage etc.
- Use of good quality fuel and lubricants will be promoted. Moreover, low Sulphur content diesel shall be used as fuel for generator sets to control emission of SO₂.
- Emissions must be checked from the sources like- Generators, machineries and vehicles. They must be serviced and maintained regularly to avoid generation of dust and other air pollutants.
- Regular verification of PUC certificates of all the vehicles entering into the port area. Vehicles older than 15 years will not be allowed to operate during construction phase. Contractors also should be asked to provide regularly PUC Certificate for their vehicle mounted equipment and machinery as per prevalent norms.
- Include vegetation screens alongside the FH access roads and apply of speed restrictions in order to the dispersion of pollutants from roads
- Water sprinkling will be carried out to suppress fugitive dust during earthworks and along unpaved sections of access roads.
- Environmental awareness program/training will be organized to the personnel involved in developmental works.
- Adequately sized construction yard will be provided at the site for storage of construction materials, equipment tools, earthmoving equipment, etc. In addition, temporary field offices and worker amenities will be provided at site. Appropriate spill control measures and labeling / handling procedures will be maintained
- Dust covers will be provided on trucks that would be used for transportation of materials prone to fugitive dust emissions.

10.4.2 Mitigation Measures for Impact on Water

- A surface water monitoring program shall be implemented during the construction phase.
- Drinking water & wastewater treatment facilities at construction camp must be provided during constructional as well as operational phase.

- Storm water should be separated from domestic wastewater streams in order to reduce the volume of wastewater to be treated prior to discharge.
- The wastewater and sewage generated during construction at site will be collected in septic tank.
- Surface run-off from the construction site should be discharged via sand/silt removal facilities such as sand or silt traps and sediment basins. Channels, earth bunds, or sandbag barriers should be provided on site to direct storm water to such silt removal facilities.
- Special provision will be made to select Contractor with proven track record in implementation of storm water management. Provision for a contractor's waste water management plan will be incorporated in the EMP (to be provided by contractor).
- An adequate drainage system should be provided at the site with separate collection streams to segregate the storm run-off from roads, open areas, material storage areas, vehicle wash water and other wastewater streams. No construction during rainy days or extreme climatic conditions. Suitable measures will also be taken to prevent the runoff with construction materials into the drainage system. Contaminated storm water will be collected and conveyed to sedimentation tank for removing grit.

10.4.3 Mitigation Measures for Impact on Soil

- Soil erosion due to excavation could be reduced by levelling the soil
- Spillage of construction materials may be controlled to avoid soil contamination and deterioration. Care will be taken to avoid spillage of oil & diesel in order to prevent soil contamination.
- Monitoring the quality of soil used for land filling.
- Construction related soil impacts will be mitigated by organic manures and ensuring that construction phase wastewater is properly treated and reused/safely disposed.

10.4.4 Mitigation Measures for Impact on Noise

- All contractors should comply with the relevant CPCB noise standards;
- Activities that take place near residential or sensitive receptors shall be planned (restricted to daytime, taking into account weather conditions, etc.);
- Residents in the vicinity to be notified about construction schedules and activities;

- Where necessary, noise emissions should be minimized and controlled through the application of techniques which may include installation of sound barriers and optimization of internal-traffic routing.
- Proper maintenance of equipment to be conducted. Adequate choice while selecting internal combustion equipment to have properly functioning silencers or mufflers.
- Vehicles and generator sets to be serviced regularly and maintained properly to avoid any unwanted generation of noise or vibration from them. If possible, heavy machineries and generators to be operated during day time only.

10.4.5 Mitigation Measures for Impact on Sea Water

- The dredging activity shall be confined within the project site and the impact due to dredging shall cease upon completion.
- A schedule for dredging shall be prepared and list of DO(s) and DO NOT(s) shall be circulated among the people involved in construction activities.
- It is proposed to check turbidity levels with baseline turbidity levels as a reference during dredging.
- Post dredging monitoring program shall be carried out to assess the effect of dredging and disposal on marine ecology.
- Environmental Monitoring Program comprising of monitoring of marine water quality, marine sediment quality and marine ecology shall be initiated one week prior to commencement of dredging and shall be carried out throughout dredging period dredging and dredged material disposal shall be monitored for compliance with proposed mitigation measures.

10.4.6 Mitigation Measures for Impact on Marine Ecology

- To mitigate impacts on marine ecology, measures such as selection of equipment and dredgers, environmental monitoring and regulating activities based on monitoring results must be adopted.
- Providing silt screen to avoid movement suspended solid for a longer distance.
- Uniform disposal of dredged material at identified disposal location.
- Littering must be avoided and strict regulations must be implemented for the same.

- Proper navigation system for directions, management & maintenance of boats including the utilities must be present, so as to avoid accidents.

10.4.7 Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Plan

The Solid Waste Management Plan for the proposed site shall be based on the concept of 3-R's i.e. Reduce, Reuse and Recycle. This plan shall be developed to manage solid wastes and to avoid any discharges into the soil/land or water. It shall establish procedures for the storage, collection and disposal of waste. The overall objective of solid waste management plan is to minimize impact of waste generated through the following:

- Segregation of wastes at source;
- Minimize the amount of waste
- Ensure any hazardous wastes (e.g. used oils, lead-acid batteries) are securely stored and transferred to appropriate facilities;
- Ensure all wastes are properly contained, labeled and disposed of in accordance with National/local regulations; and
- Ensure waste is disposed of in accordance with the waste management hierarchy.
- An inventory shall identify the consumption of products/material, ensuring wastes traceability, and identifying potential wastage and overconsumption.
- Developing goals for reducing the quantities of waste generated, based on periodic reviews & observations.
- These zones acts individually and hence the waste should be collected to a common collection area and then it should be segregated as mentioned.
- During construction phase it is proposed that the contractor shall be responsible for collection, transport and disposal of all types of solid waste generation. It is proposed that the Solid Waste Management Plan for Construction phase shall be developed by the contractor and approved by the developer prior to construction phase.
- During operational phase passengers are not allowed to throw plastic or any other waste like food, water bottles, vegetables etc. It is necessary to highlight rules are regulations in the vessels which needs to be followed by passengers along with fine charged for breaking the rule. Waste disposal bins should be provided in the vessels for dumping of waste.