

सेवा में,
रजिस्ट्रार जनरल,
प्रिसिपल बैंच,
मा० राष्ट्रीय हरित न्यायाधिकरण,
नई दिल्ली।
(द्वारा ई-मेल)

विषय:- मा० राष्ट्रीय हरित न्यायाधिकरण नई दिल्ली में दायर ओ०ए० संख्या-595/2022 सरिता सिंह बनाम उ०प्र० राज्य में पारित आदेश दिनांक 20.03.2024 में के बिन्दु संख्या-04 के अनुपालन में आख्या।

महोदय,
मा० राष्ट्रीय हरित न्यायाधिकरण नई दिल्ली में दायर ओ०ए० संख्या-595/2022 सरिता सिंह बनाम उ०प्र० राज्य में पारित आदेश दिनांक 20.03.2024 के बिन्दु संख्या-04 द्वारा निम्नानुसार आदेश पारित किया गया है-

" 4. Further Action taken report regarding the aspects of rehabilitation of the 107 families, plantation on land measuring 37.69 hectares and 14.34 hectares freed from encroachments, remedial measures taken for protection and improvement of the wetland and further Integrated Wetland Management plan may be filed by respondents no. 1, 2 and 4 within two months by email at judicial-ngt@gov.in preferably in the form of searchable PDF/OCR Supported PDF and not in the form of Image PDF. 5. List for further consideration on 09.07.2024. "

मा० राष्ट्रीय हरित न्यायाधिकरण नई दिल्ली में दायर ओ०ए० संख्या-595/2022 सरिता सिंह बनाम उ०प्र० राज्य में पारित आदेश दिनांक 20.03.2024 के बिन्दु संख्या-04 के अनुपालन में निम्नानुसार सादर अवगत कराना है कि:-

1-ग्राम नंगला गोसाई की अतिक्रमण मुक्त करायी गयी प्रश्रगत राजकीय गैर वन भूमि जोकि जलमग्न नहीं है एवं पौधारोपन हेतु उपयुक्त है उक्त 1.00 है० राजकीय गैर वन भूमि पर परीक्षितगढ़ रेंज द्वारा पौधों का रोपण किया गया है, फोटो ग्राफ संलग्न है।
(संलग्नक-01)

2-ग्राम नंगला गोसाई की प्रश्रगत झील की राजकीय भूमि के संरक्षण एवं संवर्धन हेतु सामाजिक वानिकी प्रभाग, मेरठ द्वारा Integrated Management Plan For Nangla Gosai Wetland बनाया गया है। (संलग्नक-02)

मा० प्रिसिपल बैंच मा० राष्ट्रीय हरित न्यायाधिकरण नई दिल्ली से सादर अनुरोध है कि प्रश्रगत प्रकरण में पारित आदेश दिनांक 20.03.2024 के अन्य बिन्दु प्रकरण में प्रभावित/विस्थापित होने वाले परिवारों के पुनर्वास (Rehabilitation) हेतु सरकार की पुनर्वास नीति (Rehabilitation Policy) के अनुरूप कदम उठाने हेतु आदेशित किया गया है उक्त के क्रम में अनुपालन आख्या राजस्व विभाग से अपेक्षित है।

संलग्नक:-उपरोक्तानुसार

भवदीय

(राजेश कुमार)

प्रभागी निदेशक सामाजिक वानिकी प्रभाग,
मेरठ।

कार्यालय प्रभागीय निदेशक, सामाजिक वानिकी प्रभाग, मेरठ।

पत्रांक 76 /35-3(NGT OA-595/2022) दिनांक 06.07.2024

प्रतिलिपि: जिलाधिकारी, मेरठ महोदय की सेवा में सादर सूचनार्थ प्रेषित।

प्रतिलिपि: क्षेत्रीय अधिकारी, प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड, मेरठ को सूचनार्थ एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित।

प्रतिलिपि: उपजिलाधिकारी, मवाना को सूचनार्थ एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित।

(राजेश कुमार)

प्रभागी निदेशक सामाजिक वानिकी प्रभाग,
मेरठ।

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14.03.2024

संलग्नक संख्या-01



दिनांक 01.07.2024

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दिनांक 01.07.2024





**INTEGRATED
MANAGEMENT PLAN
FOR
NANGLA GOSAI WETLAND**



Social Forestry Division, Meerut

Bhuvan Prakash Yadav
R.O. - UPPEB
Meerut
8/1/24

RAJESH KUMAR
D.O. Meerut
08/01/24



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Introduction

Wetlands provide wide ranging ecosystem services which support human well-being in a number of ways. Numerous plant and animal species depend on wetlands during different parts of their life- cycle. In order to ensure that wetlands continue to provide their ecosystem services and support biodiversity. It is essential that a well-defined strategy and actions are identified for their conservation and wise use. An integrated Management plan reflects a common understanding between various stakeholders on the management purpose, significant threats and constraints limiting conservation and wise use, opportunities and specifications for addressing these threats, and mainstreaming wetland within the wider developmental planning.



Approach and Access

Indira Gandhi International Airport in Delhi is the closest airport located at a distance of 110 kilometers, Meerut railway station will be the nearest place if you are coming from train (30 km). From Hastinapur, Nagla Gosai wetland is around 40 km far.

RATIONALE FOR MANAGEMENT PLANNING

Wetlands are dynamic areas open to natural and human influence. In order to maintain their biological diversity and productivity and to permit the wise use of their resources, there is an urgent need to conserve and manages them. For that management to be effective, it has to be based on an understanding not just of the components of the site in terms of habitats and species, but how those components interact, the ecosystems they form, and the processes that sustain or threaten them must also be understood. In particular, management must understand past and present human usage, its current or future impact, and the means by which optimum usage can be achieved. Effective management therefore means understanding the full spectrum of measures and actions necessary to sustain the site and placing it positively within the community and any development that may take place in the surrounding area. To achieve this effectively, a common understanding and sometimes an agreement is essential between the various managers, owners, occupiers and other stakeholders. The management planning process provides the mechanism to achieve this understanding and agreement. The management plan about increasing awareness, understanding, engagement and commitment to act to conserve the wetland and increasing the awareness of all the people or organizations involved, as much as it is about the actual management activities proposed and neighbors and local people, actively involved in this process.

To maintain the integrity of the wetland ecosystem, the following vision, goal, objectives and actions have been set forth:

Vision: To develop Nagla Gosai wetland as a centre for conservation research and education, a source of livelihood and pride for the local communities, and a destination of national and international importance in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

Goal: To ensure Nagla Gosai wetland is developed as an inclusive model for wetland conservation through community empowerment and multiple stakeholder involvement.

Objectives: The broad objective of the conservation action plan is to increase the biodiversity value of the Nagla Gosai wetland through a strengthened and holistic management. This broad objective will be met through the following specific objectives.

1. To conserve biodiversity of the wetland through habitat improvement and community participation.
2. To secure the ecological integrity of the Nagla Gosai wetland for biodiversity conservation and sustained flow of ecosystem services.
3. To promote sustainable use of wetland resources through appropriate institutional mechanisms and ecotourism.
4. To develop and promote alternate livelihood opportunities for local communities as an additional source of income to reduce their dependency on the wetland.
5. To develop Nagla Gosai wetland as a centre for conservation education, research and ecotourism.

THREATS TO WETLAND

Unconsolidated boundary leading to encroachment

The boundary of the wetland has not been demarcated on ground. This has led to conflicting land use in the area, such as agricultural practices in and around the wetland. Change in land use pattern and encroachment in the peripheral areas pose a threat to the wetland and cause shrinkage of the wetland area.

Denudation of Catchment Areas Leading To Siltation

Soil erosion of catchment areas and siltation is a real threat to the perpetual existence of the wetland. While the rate of siltation has not yet been quantified, it is quite possible that this is severe. Therefore, there is a need to assess the rate of siltation and to remove at least a part of it so as to maintain the water holding capacity of the lake.

Prolific Growth of Obnoxious Aquatic Weeds

The wetland area is infested with the weeds such as *Eichhornia crassipes* and *Ipomoea carnea*. The spread of *Eichhornia crassipes* results in the decrease of open water habitat that is essential for the growth of submerged plant communities. The high growth rate of weeds also limits the growth of important native plant species.

Weeds competitively exclude other plants, thus, reducing the species diversity. The high intensity of aquatic weeds may also enhance the evapotranspiration rate, which would be detrimental to the already declining water level. The removal of weeds from the wetland will also strengthen the inter patch connectivity of the wetland.

Lack of adequate perching and nesting spots for resident birds

Species of stork, herons, egrets, cormorants etc. are known to roost on various tree species. These trees provide nesting and roosting site for different bird species. Planting of such native species around the wetland can be an important management strategy in order to revive the avian biodiversity in the area.

Use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides

Use of Chemical fertilizers and pesticides in agriculture causes damages to wetland besides being a threat to human health; it is also harmful to birds which feed on the wetland and neighboring areas. This results in heavy consequences considering the conservation of the wetland and its bird diversity.

Agriculture practices with intensive use of pesticides, land use changes, livestock grazing and resource extractions are common activities in the areas surrounding wetland. The pesticide-laden agricultural runoff deposits into the wetland and causes water pollution. Activities such as land use changes, livestock grazing and resource extraction further degrade the wetland habitat. These activities adversely affect the habitat of water birds and other animals.

Deterioration in Water Quality

The indiscriminate use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides in agriculture, although beneficial for the high productivity of their crops, causes more damage. Besides being a threat to human health, it is also harmful to the wildlife that depends on the wetland and neighbouring areas.

Decrease in Population of Resident and Migratory Birds

Habitat degradation due to chemical-intensive farming, unsustainable extraction of biomass, weed infestation etc., may result in the loss of biodiversity values if no appropriate actions are taken.

PROPOSED MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES

Goal and Purpose

The Goal of this management plan is “the long term conservation of Nagla Gosai Wetland/Hastinapur wildlife sanctuary for posterity and the maintenance of the ecological process and functions supported by it for the benefit of nation and the humanity.

In the long run the area is envisioned to be free from anthropogenic pressure it is hoped that the communities will manage the Nagla Gosai wetland and sustainably in the decades to come. It should emerge as the best Wetland based PA for imparting conservation education to the tourist as well as to the masses.

Reversing the Proliferation of *Ipomea* and Other Obnoxious Weeds

The wetland area is infested with the weeds such as *Eichhornia crassipes* and *Ipomoea carnea*. The spread of *Eichhornia crassipes* results in the decrease of open water habitat that is essential for the growth of submerged plant communities, in turn affecting the associated fauna. The high growth rate of weeds also limits the growth of important native plant species. Weeds competitively exclude other plants, thus, reducing the species diversity. The high intensity of aquatic weeds may also enhance the evapotranspiration rate, which would be detrimental to the already declining water level. The removal of weeds from the wetland will also strengthen the inter-patch connectivity of the wetland. The vast area presented by its foliage is responsible for excessive rates of transpiration causing drying out of the wetland but at the same time their large biomass accumulates large quantities of nutrient and toxic substances like phosphorous and nitrogen which can be removed from the wetland ecosystem by harvesting these plants regularly. While total elimination of exotic and obnoxious weeds could comprise one of the long-term objectives of management, the reversal of the proliferation of *Ipomea* and *Eichhornia* is an important immediate objective.

Maintenance of Adequate Aquatic Habitat

Because of depletion of water table of the catchment area the wetland is acutely affected by dry conditions and has become arid, in order to maintain the habitat for wetland biodiversity until long-term habitat conservation takes effect it is of utmost importance to make available enough water to the wetland basin through supply of water from the canal .

Recovery of Water Storage Capacity of the Wetland by Physical Measures

Because of possible recent acceleration in the rate of silt deposition in the wetland and consequent reduction in the water storage capacity of the wetland, one of the short-term objectives is to dredge out some of the areas of the wetland that have been filled up with silt to restore the habitat to its previous proportions.

Restoration of Faunal Diversity and Populations

Since depletion of faunal diversity and numbers is a widespread trend wetland management will not contain restorative measures for specific wildlife in its purview, other than general ecological restoration of the area, which could result in the improvement of diversity and numbers of fauna.

Upgradation of tourism infrastructure

Nature trail, Signage boards, Patrolling kits, watch tower, benches, eco-huts for monitoring and patrolling and advertisement of the wetland.

Empowerment of Local Communities In Participatory Conservation Management of The Wetland

Empowerment of local communities in participatory management for the conservation of this wetland is the final objective of management as well as the ultimate test of its success. With increase in human populations residing in the catchment and more specifically in the immediate wetland basin area, human pressures on wetland resources are bound to intensify in the not too distant future. In such a transformed scenario, the option of enforcing conservation actions under compulsion would be of questionable desirability or viability. It would be appropriate therefore that all management strategies lead in a phased manner to the final objective of empowering local communities in the management of the wetlands, if not in total then in participatory capacity.

DEVELOPING AND ACTION PLAN

Component Wise Activities Linked With Management Objectives

All the activities being prescribed for the next 05 years are listed in the table below:-

Management Plan Component	Activity	Location
Habitat & water management	Eradication of unwanted weeds	Nagla Gosai Wetland
	De-silting work to maintain different water level suitable for different bird groups.	Nagla Gosai Wetland
	Cleaning and digging of incoming and outgoing nalas	Nagla Gosai Wetland
Upgradation of Sanctuary Management	Survey and demarcation	Nagla Gosai Wetland
	Wages for protection labours	Nagla Gosai Wetland
	Purchase and maintenance of boat	Nagla Gosai Wetland
	Purchase of night vision equipments	Nagla Gosai Wetland
	Purchase of binoculars and telescope	Nagla Gosai Wetland
	Purchase and maintenance of fire extinguishing equipments	Nagla Gosai Wetland
	Maintenance of vehicles	Nagla Gosai Wetland
	Legal expenses	Nagla Gosai Wetland
	Purchase of walkie-talkie	Nagla Gosai Wetland
	Establishment of patrolling camp	Nagla Gosai Wetland
Enhancement of manpower strength and management of wetland and catchment	Rewards for sharing secret information	Nagla Gosai Wetland
	Labours for winter patrolling	Nagla Gosai Wetland
	Wages for watchmen, sweeper and driver	Nagla Gosai Wetland
Upgrading management capacity	Patrolling kit for staff	Nagla Gosai Wetland
	Study tour and training for staff to enhance management skills	Nagla Gosai Wetland
Upgradation of tourism infrastructure	Maintenance of watch tower/view shades	Nagla Gosai Wetland
	Purchase and installation of benches	Nagla Gosai Wetland
	Maintenance of platform	Nagla Gosai Wetland
	Purchase/maintenance of sign boards	Nagla Gosai Wetland
	Publication and publicity (brochure, leaflets, guidebook, cap, stickers etc.)	Nagla Gosai Wetland
Catchment Conservation	Nature camps	Nagla Gosai Wetland
	Distribution of saplings to farmers residing in catchment area	Catchment Area
Livelihood improvement of communities	Monitoring of water quality, weeds, etc.	Nagla Gosai Wetland
	Health camps for villagers	Catchment Area
Involvement and empowerment of local communities in participatory conservation management	Cattle vaccination camps	Catchment Area
	Public awareness camps	Catchment Area
	Involvement of communities in tourism, bird census and other development works	Nagla Gosai Wetland

Year wise breakup of requirement of funds required from NPCA

S.No	Activity	Funds Required in Yr (2023-24)	Funds Required in Yr II (2024-25)	Funds Required in Yr III (2025-26)	Funds Required in Yr IV (2026-27)	Funds Required in Yr V (2027-28)	Total
1	Eradication of unwanted weeds	2.5	2.05	2.05	2.05	2.05	10.7
2	Desilting work to maintain different water level suitable for different bird groups	2	2	2	2	2	10
3	Wages for protection labours	1.92	1.92	1.92	1.92	1.92	9.6
4	Purchase and maintenance of boats	10	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	11
5	Purchase and maintenance of fire extinguishing equipments	0.25	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.45
6	Maintenance of vehicles	1	1	1	1	1	5
7	Legal expenses	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5
8	Establishment of patrolling camp	0	0	2	0	0	2
9	Reward for sharing secret information	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.25
10	Labours for winter patrolling	1	1	1	1	1	5
11	Wages for watchmen, sweeper and driver	2	2	2	2	2	10
12	Patrolling kit for staff	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.5
13	Study tour and training for staff to enhance management skills	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.5
14	Maintenance of watch tower/view shades	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	7.5
15	Purchase/maintenance of Benches/sign boards etc.	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	1
16	Nature camps	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	2

17	Distribution of saplings to farmers residing in catchment area	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5
18	Birds/animal census	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	1
19	Monitoring of water quality, weeds, tourism etc.	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5
20	Study of migratory pattern of birds	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5
21	Health camps for villagers	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5
22	Cattle vaccination camps	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5
23	Public awareness camps	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5
24	Involvement of communities in tourism, bird census and other development works	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.5
	Total	24.62	14.22	16.22	14.22	14.22	83.5

Summary of Budget

S.No.	Management Plan Component	Budget (Rs. in Lakh)
1.	Habitat & water management	20.7
2.	Upgradation of Sanctuary Management	28.8
3.	Enhancement of manpower strength and management of wetland and catchment	16.5
4.	Upgrading management capacity	1.5
5.	Upgradation of tourists infrastructure	10.5
6.	Catchment Conservation	2.5
7.	Research & monitoring (Study, Census of Birds)	6.0
8.	Livelihood improvement of communities	1.0
9.	Involvement and empowerment of local communities in participatory conservation management	2.0
	Total	83.5