

# Vision

Uttar Pradesh is committed to protecting, restoring and promoting sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems in the interest of sustainable growth and inclusive development. It envisions sustainable use of natural resources like cultivable land, forests and water bodies and also aims at reversing environmental degradation by restoring the degraded ecosystems thus ensuring their availability for future generations. The state is also committed to conserving its rich biodiversity, natural habitats and to prevent the introduction and spread of invasive alien species. For the benefits of conservation efforts to reach all sections of society, the state also envisages strengthening the capacities of the agents of change both at institutional as well as at grass-roots level.





# Approach to Vision

In order to achieve its goal of protecting, restoring and promoting sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, the state targets conservation and sustainable utilisation of its land, forest, wetland and biodiversity resources. It supports promotion and dissemination of sustainable agricultural practices, water use efficiency, and reclamation of degraded lands.

It endeavours to adopt world-class forest management practices for conservation of forests and biodiversity, large scale plantation for increasing the green cover, and sustainable harvesting of goods and services from biological resources.

The state's approach to wetlands management focuses on both qualitative and quantitative aspects. In order to achieve broad-based equitable growth, the focus of the state is on strengthening local self-governance, participatory management practices and capacities of communities dependent on land resources.

The state also aspires to adopt innovative approaches for inculcating conservation ethics in the minds of the people. The above overall approach however recognises the imperative of nurturing strong institutions, rich research and academic environment, robust legal systems and public-private partnership.



# The Context

Human existence is intricately linked with and sustained by natural resources provided by land in the form of agriculture, forests, wetlands and biodiversity. World over, nations are grappling with challenges of land degradation, desertification, deforestation, loss of biodiversity and degradation of wetlands. The challenges get magnified in a state like Uttar Pradesh where population density, at 890 persons per square kilometre, is the highest in India, exerting pressure on land resources. The state covers an area of 240,928 square kilometres, i.e., about 7.33 per cent of the total area of India, but is home to almost 16 per cent of the country's population. Thus in the context of land resources, there is a compelling case for planning and investing in its conservation, restoration and sustainable utilisation.

Approximately 80 per cent of the total geographical area of Uttar Pradesh is agricultural land, which contributes to 40 per cent of the state's GDP and employs 75 per cent of its population. However, continuous increase in population has resulted in shrinkage in the size of land holdings. This has made agriculture non-profitable for small and marginal farmers, who comprise the overwhelming majority (92 per cent) of the farming community. Simultaneously, injudicious exploitation of natural resources and excessive use of agro-chemical fertilisers has resulted in land degradation, which threatens sustainability of agriculture. The state contributes about 19 per cent to the national food basket, but in the past decade it has become a matter of concern that food grain productivity in the state has stabilised. Agriculture is an essential resource for food security, nutrition and health, and a source of livelihood for the poor. In order to sustain agricultural productivity, interventions are required, among other things, for consolidation of land holdings, reclamation of sodic/fallow lands, promoting water use efficiency, development and dissemination of sustainable agricultural practices and crop varieties.

Forests are a vital global resource as they serve as pollution sinks, natural habitats for biodiversity, and instruments for combatting climate change. At the same time they are a vital local resource providing timber, clean air and water. They also provide livelihood, food, fuel and fodder for forest dependent communities. According to the State of Forest Report 2017 prepared by Forest Survey of India, Uttar Pradesh has 6.09 per cent geographical area under forest

cover (protected forests and reserve forests) and 3.09 per cent under tree cover; forest and tree cover have increased by 676 sq. km. in 2017 as compared to 2015. Thus a total of 9.18 per cent of the state's geographic area is under forest/tree cover, as against 33 per cent mandated by the National Forest Policy 1988. However, on account of high population density and competing land uses, like agriculture, industry, housing, infrastructure, etc., the state can realistically target bringing 15 per cent of its geographical area under forest/tree cover. In order to achieve the target, interventions are required not only for plantation,





conservation and restoration of green cover, but also for ensuring participation of local communities to achieve broad-based benefits.

Biodiversity covers all ecosystems, species, and genetic resources. The Convention on Biodiversity has for the first time linked biodiversity conservation to the development process, fair and equitable sharing of benefits from sustainable use of genetic resources to the eventual goal of economic development. Uttar Pradesh, on account of its wide climatic and geographical landscape, has over centuries nurtured and preserved a rich biodiversity pool. The recorded floral diversity of Uttar Pradesh includes 1,017 genera and 2,932 species, and faunal diversity of 2,387 species and 1,241 genera under 281 families. Twenty-four bird and eight mammalian endangered species have been identified. The state is home to two tiger reserves and 26 wildlife sanctuaries. Notwithstanding the intrinsic imperative of biodiversity conservation, the latter assumes significance in UP as the state still has a considerable section of population's livelihood directly dependent upon access to products and services derived from biological sources.

Wetlands provide economic, environmental and aesthetic benefits, apart from providing natural habitats for biodiversity conservation. Despite being a land-locked state, Uttar Pradesh is blessed with vast and varied, natural and created, open and closed inland aquatic resources. According to the Wetland Atlas Uttar Pradesh 2010, the state has 133,434 wetland bodies covering 5.16 per cent of its geographical area. The terai and eastern zones of the state are known for extensive floodplain wetlands and underground water resources, apart from abundance of rivers, canals, reservoirs, lakes, ponds and riverine wetlands. However, these ecosystems are threatened by over-extraction, pollution caused by domestic, industrial effluents agricultural run-offs, encroachment on river and lake beds and siltation. In order to stem biodiversity loss, sustain urbanisation and demands posed by the state's growing population, inland water bodies require urgent and comprehensive management strategies.





# Present Interventions

Various departments in the state are in the process of implementing schemes and interventions relevant to the goal. These are broadly categorised as below:

## Sustainable Agriculture and Prevention of Land Degradation

Sustainable agriculture is being promoted by on-farm interventions like dissemination of improved soil-water management practices, development and dissemination of stress tolerant crop varieties and dry land agriculture practices, and promotion of use of bio-fertilisers and bio-pesticides as opposed to chemical equivalents. Agriculture diversification is being promoted through horticulture, floriculture, sericulture, fisheries and agro-forestry, in order to reduce the burden on land resources. Land consolidation is an on-going programme to reverse the trend of declining land holding size; 130,000 hectares of sodic land and 10,000 hectares of ravine land have been restored under the UP Sodic Land Reclamation Project II. Public participation is being supported by formation of BhoomiSenas and National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA).

## Forest Conservation

In order to increase and conserve forest cover, the forest department has undertaken large scale plantations, with the support of other government departments (rural development, agriculture, horticulture, irrigation, PWD, education, urban bodies, etc.), private educational institutions and the public. Social forestry and green belt development is being done in forest blocks, government land, roadside, canal side and along railway lines, covering both urban and rural areas. The VanavaranaSamvardhanYojana is being implemented in reserve forest areas in 18 districts (Agra, Aligarh, Bareilly, Meerut, Saharanpur, Moradabad, Jhansi, Banda, Kanpur Nagar, Lucknow, Faizabad, Gonda, Varanasi, Mirzapur, Allahabad, Gorakhpur, Basti and Azamgarh) with



### UP creates guinness world records

- The most trees planted in one day is 10,000,000 across the state of Uttar Pradesh on 31 July 2007
- Largest distribution of saplings (1,053,108 nos.) across 10 locations in 8 hours on 7 November, 2015.
- Most trees planted (50,414,058 nos.) in 6,146 locations in 24 hours on 11 July, 2016.
- The largest distribution of saplings at Prayagraj, India on 09 August, 2019

financial support from National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD). The Total Forest Cover Scheme, which targets 100 per cent plantation coverage of all vacant lands, is being implemented in districts Mainpuri, Etawah, Lucknow, Unnao, Kannauj and Badaun. Additional measures include checks on ground fire, assisted natural regeneration of forest for density improvement, participatory forest management by involving local communities for management of forests and wildlife, and nursery management for producing quality planting material (QPM) for departmental plantation as well as supply to private persons.

Going by the past trajectory, the existing plantation drives are expected to raise the forest cover to 11 per cent by 2030 and 15 per cent by 2047.

## Wildlife & Biodiversity Conservation

India is signatory to the Convention of Biodiversity, 1993 and Natural Heritage Convention.

Habitat improvement and conservation is a key factor for conservation and management of wildlife and biodiversity. This is being done through Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats in all wildlife and bird sanctuaries. Specific projects include Project Tiger in Dudhwa and Pilibhit Tiger Reserves, Project Elephant in Shivalik, Bijnore and Najibabad forest divisions, Lion Safari Park and BabbarSher Fertility Centre in District Etawah, Shaheed Chandra Shekhar Azad Bird Sanctuary Nawabganj (Unnao), Sandi Bird Sanctuary (Hardoi) and Lakh Bahosi Bird Sanctuary (Kannauj). Plant species *Indopiptadeniaoudhensis*, which is on the verge of extinction, has been declared as prohibited species, and Ghariyal Rehabilitation Centre, Lucknow, has been notified as a Biological Heritage Site under the Biodiversity Act, 2002.

Public participation for wildlife and biodiversity conservation is essential if it is to be broad-based and sustainable. The UP State Biodiversity Board has constituted all the Biodiversity Management Committees (BMCs) at the Gram Sabha level under Biodiversity Act, 2002 in 9 agro-climatic zones of the state. People's Biodiversity Registers (PBR) are being prepared at the Gram Sabha level to inventorise biological resources in the different agro-climatic zones in consultation and collaboration with Biodiversity Management Committees (BMC). Tiger and Saras Conservation Societies have been formed for conservation and constant monitoring of the tiger and saras population in the state.

Sustainable use of bio-resources is being promoted through promotion of eco-tourism in protected areas, for which the Eco-tourism Policy was formulated in 2014. This includes strengthening of forest rest homes and internal routes in Dudhwa National Park and other protected areas.

## Wetlands Management

The state's wetlands management approach rests on conservation of existing wetlands, pollution control and improved water use efficiency.

The National Plan for conservation of aquatic ecosystems is being implemented in 13 specified wetlands. In addition, Department of Agriculture is promoting khettalabs and renovation of ponds and other water bodies for storing rain water and recharging groundwater.

The National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA) has been constituted with the mandate that by 2020 no untreated municipal sewage or industrial effluents will be discharged into River Ganga. The Ganga Action Plan Phase-II, under the National River Conservation Programme of Government of India, covers river pollution control works in 23 towns situated on the banks of rivers Ganga, Yamuna and Gomti. For treatment of domestic effluent the state has 44 sewage treatment plants (STPs) that are achieving the prescribed norms, 20 STPs that are operational but not achieving the norms, 6 STPs that are installed but not operational, whereas 3 STPs have started operation on trial basis. 15 new STPs are proposed in the state. Industrial pollution control measures include implementation of Zero Liquid Discharge norms for distilleries and agro-based pulp and paper units, minimum water consumption norms in sugar industries and chemical recovery systems for black liquor from paper and pulp industry and chrome recovery for tanning industry. Water quality monitoring is being done by the UP Pollution Control Board at various water resources like rivers, ponds, lakes and ground water in a total of 91 locations (53 for surface water and 38 for groundwater) under National Water Quality Monitoring Programme (NWMP) as per the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) guidelines. Simultaneously bio-monitoring is being conducted in River Ganga at 4 locations and in River Gomti at 13 locations.

Improved water use efficiency is being promoted through implementation of norms for ferti-irrigation of treated industrial effluents, recycling of treated sewage, promotion of crops whose water requirement is low for water scarce areas, such as oilseed and pulses in Bundelkhand and millets in central UP, laser land levelling, maximisation of water use efficiency by using sprinkler and drip irrigation system, and promotion of non-governmental groups to encourage water conservation and improved water management systems.



# Strategies

The state has been conservative in setting targets for all areas of terrestrial ecosystem conservation and restoration. If more ambitious targets are to be embraced, resources in the form of finances, trained human resource, land availability, effective monitoring mechanisms, etc., will be required. The state thus envisages the following strategies:

## Target 15.1

**By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services. In particular, forests, wetlands, mountains and dry lands, in line with obligations under international agreements**

- The state will adopt the National Wetlands Strategy that has been formulated as part of the Capacity 21 project. The state is in process to constitute a Pond Development Authority for conservation, development and protection of water bodies. The objectives of the strategy are:
  - Conservation and management, prevention of loss and restoration and sustainable use of wetlands.
  - Planning, managing and monitoring of wetlands.
  - Use of wetlands in community land without changing the wetland status and ecosystem.
  - Participation of stakeholders.
  - Amending legislation, inter-ministerial responsibilities and cross sectoral coordination.
  - Capacity building in government and other institutions.
  - Public and corporate awareness and international cooperation.
  - Researching the dynamics of wetland ecosystems for preparing management



strategies for mitigation of problems like uncontrolled growth of weeds and pollution and also in the restoration of wetlands. Research to also cover study of economic value and benefits of wetlands.

- Pursuant to the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands 1981, the Bijora to Narora belt of River Ganga is being adopted for conservation of ecological character.
- Sharing the interstate water by interlinking rivers and water bodies.
- To reduce fertiliser run-off and consequent pollution of surface water bodies, creating awareness on more efficient irrigation systems as opposed to flooding.



- Construction and operationalisation of sewage treatment plants to cover all municipality areas.
- Establish online effluent quality monitoring network covering all industrial units requiring environmental clearance.
- Intensive and continuous campaigns for awareness on all water related aspects – the real worth of water, health and economic losses due to polluted water, wastages and shortages.

### Target 15.2

**By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally**

- Promotion of agroforestry by targeting planting of 1 crore saplings every year across the state under the National Agriculture Mission.

- To maximise participatory forest management in reserve forest and protected forest areas by increasing participation in Joint Forest Management and Eco-Development Committees. Funds to be sourced from external funding agencies, Government of India and state government.
- Undertaking measures to improve productivity of forests by ensuring that certified seeds and high quality planting material are used.
- Use of improved nursery management techniques in all nurseries (about 700) and plantations (about 6,000) of Department of Forest.
- Support LPG distribution and biogas promotion schemes to reduce pressure on fuelwood use by poor.
- Develop a Forest Management Information System for better management of forest resources.
- Digitisation of data on forest boundaries.

### Target 15.3

**By 2020, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land-degradation neutral world**

- Mapping of degraded community lands.
- Extension of land reclamation/soil improvement activities to all degraded land areas in 25 selected districts.
- Increasing agricultural production and productivity by improving input use efficiency and soil health.
- Reduce cost of cultivation by way of better crop management, use of cost effective locally available inputs and adoption of new technologies.
- Promoting agriculture based industries in order to make landless labour self-dependent and decrease dependency on agriculture.



### Target 15.4

By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development

### Target 15.5

Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species

- Effective implementation of Biological Diversity Act 2002, Biodiversity Rules 2004 and Guidelines on Access to Biological Resources and Associated Knowledge and Benefits Sharing Regulations 2014 at Gram Sabha level/grassroots level.
- Bring commercial utilisation of bio-resources within the ambit of Biological Diversity Act 2002, Biodiversity Rules 2004 and Guidelines on Access to Biological Resources and Associated Knowledge and Benefits Sharing Regulations 2014 so that there is harmony between sustainable growth, availability of bio-resources and their commercial utilisation.
- Notification of Biodiversity Heritage Sites for in-situ conservation of flora and fauna.
- Mapping of wildlife and biodiversity and digitisation of baseline data of flora and fauna (People's Biodiversity Register) of the 9 agro-climatic zones of the state.
- Conducting baseline survey of flora and fauna in the Vindhyachal and Bundelkhand regions of Uttar Pradesh for biodiversity conservation in mountain ecosystems, with participation of Botanical Survey of India and Zoological Survey of India. The findings of Botanical Survey of India and Zoological Survey of India to be applied for protection, preservation, rehabilitation and introduction of those species which are on the verge of extinction/ endangered.
- Strengthening capacity (human and financial resources) of existing four Forest Research



Centres (Varanasi, Bareilly, Gorakhpur and Lucknow).

- In-situ and ex-situ conservation of endangered flora and fauna.
- Undertake measures to check ground fire through division level quick response teams; local villagers to be educated through all joint forest management committees for supporting quick response teams.
- Protection of forests by checking illicit felling of trees, illicit mining and encroachment, with the help of regular and intensive monitoring and patrolling; participation of villagers to be encouraged through joint forest management committees/eco-development committees.
- Participatory forest management through existing 2683 joint forest management/eco-development committees.
- Further development of eco-tourism in wilderness areas including national parks, wildlife and bird sanctuaries, creating employment opportunities in hospitality sector for local people.

- Promote awareness for forest and wildlife conservation in school children by organising competitions and visits for children to wilderness areas including wildlife parks and sanctuaries.
- Creating in-situ biodiversity banks by protecting and controlling access to areas earmarked for live gene banking.
- Explore possibility of allocation of part income from royalty/proceeds from forest resources for biodiversity conservation, or from other agencies like National Biodiversity Board.
- Forest certification to add value and improve marketability of quality timber.
  - Prevention of fragmentation of forest areas and protected areas (wildlife areas), and recreating forests where fragmentation has already taken place, re-establishment of the proper corridor.
- Ensure conservation of endemic species.
- Transfer accrued benefits to bio-resource growers to incentivise protection preservation, growth and regeneration of bio-resources.
- Explore avenues for raising resources through payment for ecosystem services for local populations, thereby incentivising their participation in better management of forest resources.
- Launch the multiple/vertical canopy afforestation scheme so that optimum biodiversity may be raised in a scarce available space. This includes grass and herbs at lower canopy level, dwarf trees and shrubs at middle canopy level and tall trees for top canopy level so that optimum utilisation of land takes place and diversity of bio-resources is enhanced.
- Development of animal husbandry, dairy, poultry, fish-culture, apiculture, horticulture, aquaculture, sericulture and mushroom cultivation.
- Encouraging development of infrastructure at rural level for supply of quality inputs, transportation and marketing of goods to enable equitable sharing of benefits of biological resources.

### Target 15.6

**Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed**

- Participatory forest management will be promoted by strengthening local institutions like self-help groups to ensure socio-economic sustenance of people of forest fringe villages. More than 2,800 existing self-help groups will be supplemented by more such groups in future.
- Implementation of Biological Diversity Act 2002, Biodiversity Rules 2004 through Biodiversity Management Committees at Gram Panchayat level and at other (urban and rural) local bodies.
- Support sectoral departments in forming an integrated mechanism at district level, directorate level and at government level to implement the Guidelines on Access to Biological Resources and Associated Knowledge and Benefits Sharing Regulations 2014. This shall ensure fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the commercial utilisation of genetic and biological resources.

### Target 15.7

**Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products**

- Protection of forest by checking illicit felling of trees, illicit mining and encroachment.
- Development of natural habitats for breeding and protection of birds.
- Development of forest management information system (MIS) based on geographical information system (GIS).
- Establish, activate and strengthen division-level quick response teams to resolve human-animal conflict.
- Use of unmanned airborne vehicles (UAV), sensors, satellite based monitoring/tracking protocols.

- Undertake fencing of forest tracts in phased manner to reduce incidences of poaching and illegal felling.
- Undertaking Forest Certification for sustainable harvesting of forest resources.

### Target 15.8

**By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species**

- Adopt National Wetland Strategy under Capacity 21 project, for researching the dynamics of wetland ecosystems, for preparing management strategies for mitigation of problems like uncontrolled growth of weeds and pollution and restoration of wetlands.
- Undertake measures for eradication of invasive alien species like lantana, water hyacinth and ipomoea, etc., for better health of the forest.

### Target 15.9

**By 2020, integrate ecosystems and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts**

- Implement Rashtriya Gram SwarajAbhiyan (RGSA) to facilitate Panchayati Raj Institutions to develop governance capabilities to deliver on the Sustainable Development Goals. Towards this, the state will invest in the capacity building of elected representatives and government functionaries at Gram Panchayat level on Gram Panchayat Development Plan exercise so that planning for afforestation and biodiversity conservation are included in the GPDP.
- Undertake regionalisation of agricultural research, and support research and development (R&D) on frontier areas of science like biotechnology, gene engineering, remote sensing technologies and pre- and post-harvest technologies.

- Support development of technologies to improve understanding of water resources and their management and to get the most value out of the water cycle.
- Incorporate green accounting in budgeting and evaluation of all government programmes.
- Participatory approach to urban plantations by coordinating with urban local bodies and residents.
- Organising annual workshops and bi-annual trainings at division level for state departments and civil society organisations with the support of experts.
- Involve educational institutions of repute for evaluating ecosystems and biodiversity values in monetary terms. This will help in development of one uniform financial parameter for incorporation into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts.
- To ensure that the knowledge, the science base and technologies of biodiversity and its values, functioning, states and trends and the consequences of its loss, are widely shared, transferred and applied among all stakeholders.





- Allocating and developing mechanisms for channelising 2 per cent of the ecosystems and biodiversity economic values in monetary terms for sustainable development of bio-resources.

### Target 15.a

#### Mobilise and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems

- All the activities and projects listed above require financial support. Funding is currently being provided by the Government of India, NABARD, Government of Uttar Pradesh and International Donor Agencies like JICA. Efforts will be made to increase the funding from national, state and international sources.
- Resources will be mobilised from the public for agro-forestry (for plantation of about 16 crore seedlings, i.e., 1 crore yearly). Ultimately this will help to increase the income of farmers.
- Raise additional finances through enhanced royalty from sale of timber harvested from certified forest areas and other value additions.
- Explore raising funds for forest management through REDD/REDD+ and CDM mechanisms.
- Tap corporate social responsibility (CSR) funding for urban and rural forestry activities.
- Explore raising a corpus of funds through the polluter-pays principle. The funds may be deployed for compensatory afforestation.



# Milestones

#	Activity	Concerned Department	2020	2024	2030
1.	Plantation	Forest and other Government Departments	About 1 lakh ha in 4 years (25,000 ha per year)	About 2 lakh ha in year 2016-2024 (25,000 ha per year)	About 3.5 lakh ha in year 2016-2030 (25,000 ha per year)
2.	Agroforestry	Agriculture and Forest Department	4 crore seedlings @ 1 crore seedlings to be planted every year	8 crore seedlings @ 1 crore seedlings to be planted every year	14 crore seedlings @ 1 crore seedlings to be planted every year
3.	Protection of wildlife in and outside Protected Areas	Forest Department	All 26 protected and non-protected areas	All 26 protected and non-protected areas	All 26 protected and non-protected areas
4.	Installation of water treatment plants in villages lying in water quality affected areas (No. of villages)	Environment Department	2,250	2,750	5,000
5.	Renovation of ponds (in number)	Fisheries Department	750	1,500	2,500
6.	Treatment of soil in problem areas (lakh ha)	Agriculture and Forest department	27.47	52.06	72.33
7.	Soil testing (no. of samples)	Agriculture and Forest Department	18,45,000	36,90,000	56,15,000
8.	Establishment of additional solar energy equipment in protected areas and Forest Chaukis	Forest Department	30% of protected areas and 30% of Forest Chaukis of the state	60% of protected areas and 60% of Forest Chaukis of the state	100% of protected areas and 100% of Forest Chaukis of the state

#	Activity	Concerned Department	2020	2024	2030
9.	Constitution of Biodiversity Management Committees (BMCs) (in number)	Forest Department (UP State Biodiversity Board)	20,000	40,000	59,058
10.	Preparation of People's Biodiversity Register (in number)	Forest Department (UP State Biodiversity Board)	20,000	40,000	59,058
11.	Training/exposure visits/awareness campaign for BMCs, PBRs, mechanism for benefit sharing (in number)	Forest Department (UP State Biodiversity Board)	1,400	2,800	4,550
12.	Research and Development support for biodiversity (in number)	Forest Department (UP State Biodiversity Board)	40	80	130
13.	Biodiversity Heritage Site (in number)	Forest Department (UP State Biodiversity Board)	1	1	1
14.	Wetlands Conservation in forest areas (in number)	Forest Department	150 wetlands	300 wetlands	542 wetlands
15.	Habitat Conservation for biodiversity conservation	Forest Department	All protected areas		
16.	Constitution, activation and strengthening of Quick Response Teams (in number)	Forest Department	4 nos	8 nos	18 nos
17.	Forest Certification	Forest Department	All plantations in notified forest areas		

