



Developing Monitoring & Evaluation Framework for UPSAPCC 2021-2030: Green UP Mission



Environment, Forest and Climate Change Department
Government of Uttar Pradesh

Introduction

The threat of climate change has become more and more real by every passing day. It is a challenge that humanity has to face as one and that is why international treaties like the Paris agreement 2015 and the pathway to sustainable development, as envisaged under Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)- Agenda 2030 have been shaped.

The Indian government too had framed the the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) of India in 2008. Over time each state has adapted these and framed their own State Action Plan on Climate Change (SAPCC) - twice, earlier in 2009 and an updated one in more recent years. In case of the state of Uttar Pradesh, this was done in 2021.

There are eight consolidated missions under the UPSAPCC 2021-2030 namely Green UP Mission, Sustainable Agriculture Mission, Jal Mission, Human Health Mission, Enhanced Energy Efficiency and Green Energy Mission, Sustainable Habitat Mission, Disaster Management Mission and Strategic Knowledge Mission.

But to successfully implement each of these missions, one needs a system to monitor and evaluate the various actions being taken under them.



About the Green UP Mission

Climate change has played a significant role in posing a threat to the flora and fauna of UP. The state has been instrumental in adopting practices that ensure conservation by utilising its land, biodiversity, wetland, and forest resources sustainably. The Vision 2030 document plays a major role in ensuring a steady increase in the forest cover in the state while supporting harvesting of goods and different ecological services from biological resources. The Green UP Mission has derived its mandate from the National Mission for Green India of the NAPCC. This mission has five strategies comprising 20 action points encompassing the following issues:

- Agro-forestry through carbon financing to enhance farmers' income
- Enriching open and medium dense forests and planting trees outside forests to improve ecosystem services and sequester more carbon

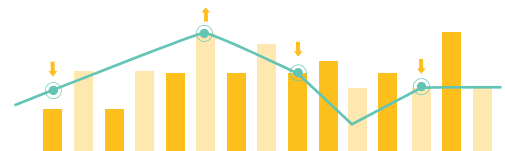


An oversight of the nature of actions and strategies across the eight missions of UPSAPCC 2021-30

No	Mission	Strategies	Action Points	Adaptation	Mitigation	Both
1	Sustainable Agriculture Mission	5	19	18	-	1
2	Jal Mission	5	25	21	-	4
3	Green UP Mission	5	20	6	10	4
4	Enhanced Energy Efficiency and Green Energy Mission	6	37	1	32	4
5	Sustainable Habitat Mission	9	35	15	9	11
6	Human Health Mission	5	31	24	-	1
7	Disaster Management Mission	2	10	10	-	-
8	Strategic Knowledge Mission	4	10	10	-	-
lk	TOTAL	41	187	104	51	25



Why an M&E Framework for the revised UP SAPCC?



Meet the Goals

Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) frameworks are essential for ensuring that climate change action plans are effective in achieving their intended goals.

Keep track of Plans

It is crucial because it guarantees better evidence-based planning and tracking and aids in the identification of pertinent activities through the creation and operationalization of a framework.

Course Correction for the path ahead

Moreover, M&E is critical since gaps identified over time reveal mistakes, offer paths for learning and improvements, and provide opportunities to build on expertise and knowledge. A comprehensive M&E framework also allows policymakers and implementers to identify successes and challenges and make data-driven decisions to adjust their strategies accordingly.

Align with other state plans

With an eye on the goal, the metrics developed in the M&E framework also helps define roles and responsibilities better. The framework also leverages existing monitoring systems under other programmes in the state such as the UP SDG Vision 2030 and UP DEMP.

A foolproof system for the future

Once deployed, it will facilitate the creation of a data collection, flow, and management system through coordinated efforts by all relevant line departments



Vision for a dynamic Management Information System (MIS)

The M&E framework that has been developed should give way to a dynamic Management Information System (MIS) wherein data from various line departments will be collated, leading to effective monitoring of the targets set for various activities in the UP SAPCC 2.0. This system can continue to be adapted and used to for other future programmes.



The Method in brief

The M&E framework was created with the understanding that existing monitoring and data systems should be utilized rather than constructing a separate parallel data gathering mechanism. All relevant documents including the UP DEMP, UP SDG Vision 2030, NITI Aayog SDG index, and the MoSPI documents were studied along with various state and national schemes and programmes that overlap with a particular mission and the indicators within them were collated.

After this the indicators were shortlisted. As a first step only the intermediate and outcome-level indicators were shortlisted. Another criteria was whether they mapped to the strategies within a certain mission or not. Finally, the indicator or a set of indicators were chosen if they gave a holistic perspective of the strategy. Each criteria had a score attached to it and based on this scoring mechanism, the indicators were ranked and chosen.

To finalize the process, consultative workshops were held with various line departments and the indicators were further refined along with identifying or assigning the data sources for these indicators, the periodicity of their collection, who would be responsible for the job, etc.

What is notable is that some of the indicators are relevant to more than one strategy and based on this and other criteria such as data availability, relevance to strategy/ies, holistic perspective, these indicators have been defined as high-priority or not.



How can one use this book?

This book basically compiles the different indicators that the various line departments need to gather information about in order to successfully monitor the strategies of UPSAPCC 2021-2030. The finalized list of indicators for the Green UP Mission are presented below in Table 1A.

Table 1A: Indicators for the Green UP Mission

Blue text: Vulnerability indicators (from SAPCC)

Pink Text: These indicators are not from any current scheme since they are part of an action point, which is a recommendation for something that needs to happen in future.

Brown Text: Indicators from NITI Aayog SDG Index 2020

Green text: Dashboards and Reports

S. No	Indicators(8)	Mapping to Strategy
1	Tree cover as a percentage of the total geographical area	1
2	Carbon stock stored in forest area	1
3	Area under very dense forest as a percentage of the total forest area	1
4	Area of wetlands inside the forest	4
5	Establishment of climate smart centres	4
6	No. of wetlands notified under Wetlands (Conservation and Management Rules) 2017	4
7	Red list index	5
8	Protected area as percentage of total geographical area/ forest area	5

One of the key ways in which the challenge of climate change can be addressed by Governments and development agencies is by reducing vulnerability. Derived from the vulnerabilities listed under the chapter “Climate Vulnerability Assessment” of the UPSAPCC 2021-2030, **Table 1B: Vulnerability Indicators for the Green UP Mission**, as the name suggests, highlights the vulnerability indicators most relevant for the Green UP Mission.

In **Table 2: Operationalized M & E Framework for Green UP Mission**, you will find a detailed look at the individual indicators, their definitions, the strategies they have been mapped to the measurement unit, their data sources, the department or agency responsible for their collection and the period during which this has to be done. Thus this is the most comprehensive table for the indicators and offers the Operationalized M & E Framework for the Green UP Mission.



Since all these indicators have been derived from different schemes, one can refer to the schemes under **Table 3: Various State Schemes and their alignment with Green UP Mission and its strategies**. If one is working on certain projects under UP DEMP or has to see the alignment of the indicators with a specific programme or the UP SDG Vision 2030, one can refer to the tables in the annexure online using the QR code given below.



To understand the detailed process behind these tables one can refer to **Developing Monitoring & Evaluation Framework for UPSAPCC 2021-2030 : Process Document**.

Table 1B: Vulnerability Indicators for Green UP Mission

S. No	Indicators Selected for the M&E Framework: Green UP Mission	Functional relationship with Vulnerability
1	Percentage change in forest area	Negative
2	Percentage of HH using firewood for cooking	Positive
3	Access to forest resources	Negative
4	Forest area (in ha)/1,000 (SC/ST) rural population	Negative



Reference Text for Table 2: Operationalized M & E Framework for the Green UP Mission

The Uttar Pradesh State Action Plan on Climate Change (UP SAPCC) 2021-2030 presents climate change-related mitigation and adaptation strategies to address regional and state-specific climate risks. The table below puts together the operationalized M&E Framework for the Green UP Mission. This framework was developed after several rounds of deliberations and discussions between DoEFCC, GIZ and Sambodhi, and presents the final short-listed indicators for this mission.

Instructions for reading the mission spreadsheet	Legends
Column 2, Indicator , presents the indicators selected for this mission.	** Indicators derived from schemes, programmes, NITI Aayog SDG Index, SAPCC Vulnerability Indicators, Dashboards and reports
Column 3, Definition , provides a definition of the indicator.	Blue text: Vulnerability indicators (from SAPCC)
Column 4, Mapping to Strategy , presents the strategy or strategies to which each indicator is being mapped.	Pink Text: These indicators are not from any current scheme since they are part of an action point, which is a recommendation for something that needs to happen in future.
Column 5, Measurement Unit , is the unit (e.g., kg, hectares, INR, number, etc.) at which indicator is being measured.	Brown Text: Indicators from NITI Aayog SDG Index 2020
Column 6, Data Source , is the relevant national or state level schemes, programmes, projects, and/or dashboards mapped to the indicators [Source: secondary research].	Green text: Dashboards and Reports
Column 7 , presents the Department/ Agency responsible for collecting data.	
Column 8, Periodicity , is the frequency at which data is available from the said source. Eg., Annual, bi-annual, quarterly, monthly, etc.	
Column 9, Notes , contains additional relevant information,	

Strategy 1	Restore & improve quality of forest cover and increase area of trees outside forests (ToF)
Strategy 2	Enhance tree cover in urban and peri-urban areas (including institutional land)
Strategy 3	Improve incomes of forest-dependent population through agroforestry and food forests on private and community land
Strategy 4	Conservation of wetlands
Strategy 5	Biodiversity conservation

Table 2: Operationalized M & E Framework for Green UP Mission

No.	Indicator (8)	Definition	Mapping to strategy	Measurement unit
1	Tree cover as a percentage of total geographical area	<p>Tree cover: Patches of trees on areas less than one hectare as well as isolated trees outside the Reserved Forest Area (RFA)</p> <p>Numerator (N) = Area under tree cover in the state Denominator (D) = Total geographical area of the state Multiplier (M) = 100</p> <p>Tree cover as a percentage of total geographical area = $(N/D)*M$</p> <p>Higher value means better performance (+)</p>	1	Percentage
2	Carbon stock stored in forest area	<p>Carbon stock: Amount of carbon stored in forests in the form of biomass, soil, dead-wood and litter</p> <p>Carbon stock stored in forest area</p> <p>Higher value means better performance (+)</p>	1	Percentage

Data source	Department/Agency responsible for collection of data	Periodicity	Notes
Forest Survey of India [Indian State of Forest Report (ISFR) 2021]	Forest Department	Every 2 years	This indicator has also been reported in SDG Goals: Progress Report 2021 Uttar Pradesh (Based on NIF Progress Report 2021 by MoSPI) and NITI Aayog SDG Index 2020-2021
Forest Survey of India [Indian State of Forest Report (ISFR) 2021]	Forest Department	Every 2 years	

Table 2: Operationalized M & E Framework for Green UP Mission

No.	Indicator (8)	Definition	Mapping to strategy	Measurement unit
3	Area under very dense forest as a percentage of total forest area	<p>Very dense forest (VDF): All lands with tree canopy density of 70% and above</p> <p>N = Area under VDF D = Total forest area M = 100</p> <p>Area under very dense forest as a percentage of total forest area = $(N/D)*M$</p> <p>Higher value means better performance (+)</p>	1	Percentage
4	Area of wetlands inside the forest	<p>Wetlands: Areas of marsh, fen, peatland or water, whether natural or artificial, permanent or temporary, with water that is static or flowing, fresh, brackish or salt, including areas of marine water the depth of which at low tide does not exceed six metres</p> <p>Area of wetlands inside the Recorded Forest Area (RFA)</p> <p>Higher value means better performance (+)</p>	4	Hectares
5	Area of wetlands outside the forest on revenue lands	<p>Area of wetlands outside the RFA</p> <p>Higher value means lower performance (-)</p>	4	Sq. km
6	No. of wetlands notified	<p>No. of wetlands notified under Wetlands (Conservation and Management Rules) 2017</p> <p>Higher value means better performance (+)</p>	4	Number
7	No. of Peoples' Bio-diversity Register	<p>No. of species assessed as threatened species</p> <p>Threatened species: Species assessed as Critically Endangered (CR), Endangered (EN), or Vulnerable (VU)</p> <p>Higher value means lower performance (-)</p>	5	Number

Data source	Department/Agency responsible for collection of data	Periodicity	Notes
Forest Survey of India [Indian State of Forest Report (ISFR) 2021]	Forest Department	Every 2 years	
Department of Forestry	Forest Department	Annual	Definition source: https://www.ramsar.org/sites/default/files/documents/library/info2007-01-e.pdf
Remote Sensing Applications Centre	Revenue Department	Every 2 years	
India Wetlands Portal	Forest Department	Every 2 years	
Department of Forestry (IUCN-India, Red List/ Red Data Book)	Forest Department	Every 4 years	Definition source: https://www.iucnredlist.org/resources/summary-statistics

Table 2: Operationalized M & E Framework for Green UP Mission

No.	Indicator (8)	Definition	Mapping to strategy	Measurement unit
8	Protected area as percentage of total geographical area/forest area	<p>Protected area: National parks, wildlife sanctuaries, conservation reserves and community reserves</p> <p>N = Area under National parks, wildlife sanctuaries, conservation reserves and community reserves D = Total geographical/forest area M = 100</p> <p>Protected area as percentage of total geographical area/forest area = $(N/D)*M$ (Ensure double counting of the area is avoided)</p> <p>Higher value means better performance (+)</p>	5	Percentage

Data source	Department/Agency responsible for collection of data	Periodicity	Notes
Forest Survey of India [Indian State of Forest Report (ISFR) 2021]	Forest Department	Every 2 years	



Schemes for the Green UP Mission

Table 3: Various State Schemes and their alignment with Green UP Mission and its strategies

No.	Scheme Name	Description
1	National Afforestation Programme	The objective is ecological restoration of degraded forests and to develop forest resources with peoples' participation, with a focus on improving in livelihoods. NAP aims to support and accelerate the ongoing management, and development functions to the Joint village level.
2	Jal Jeevan Mission	JJM promotes water conservation and water resource management along with carrying out afforestation (nursery and plantation works) activities
3	National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG)	The focus of Namami Gange program has been on abatement of pollution together with cleaning of ghats, regulatory control of industrial pollution and real time online monitoring of pollution in the river, besides afforestation and biodiversity conservation
4	Nagar Van Yojana	This Yojana aims at creation of 200 city forests across India over a period of five years on forest or non-forest land. CAMPA will fund the scheme.
5	Sub Mission on Agroforestry (Har Medh Par Pedh)	The objective is to encourage tree plantation on farmland along with crops/ cropping system to help the farmers get additional income and make their farming systems more climate resilient and adaptive
6	National Bamboo Mission	The objective is to increase the area under bamboo plantation in non-forest government and private lands to supplement farm income and contribute towards resilience to climate change as well as availability of quality raw material requirements of industries

Geography	Timeline	Notes
National	2000-02 continuing till date	Link - http://upenvis.nic.in/database/forest_838.aspx
National	2019 - ongoing	Link - https://jalshakti-ddws.gov.in/sites/default/files/JJM_Operational_Guidelines.pdf
National	2011 - 2026	Link - https://gisnmcg.mowr.gov.in/pmt/nmcgpmt-main.aspx
National	2020 - 2025	Link - http://upforest.gov.in/web/forestnew/StateSector.aspx https://pib.gov.in/PressRelease/framePage.aspx?PRID=1810570
National	2017 - ongoing	Link - https://nmsa.dac.gov.in/pdfdoc/Agroforestry_Guidelines_new_English.pdf https://pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=1705520#:~:text=Sub%2DMission%20on%20Agroforestry%20(Har,more%20climate%20resilient%20and%20adaptive.
National	2007 - 2016 (Subsumed in MIDH)	Link - https://agricoop.nic.in/sites/default/files/midhPPT4.pdf

Table 3: Various State Schemes and their alignment with Green UP Mission and its strategies

No.	Scheme Name	Description
7	Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA)	CAMPA is meant to promote afforestation and regeneration activities as a way of compensating for forest land diverted to non-forest uses.
8.	Ravine area reclamation project	Reclamation of ravine land in affected districts
9.	Reclamation of Problem	Reclaim and develop problem soils (alkali, saline & acid) through land improvement interventions, soil amendments, capacity building of farmers, etc.
10.	Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana	The objective is to make clean cooking fuel such as LPG available to the rural and deprived households which were otherwise using traditional cooking fuels such as firewood, coal, cow-dung cakes etc.
11.	New National Biogas and Organic Manure Programme	The objective is setting up of small size and community level biogas plants to provide clean cooking fuel for kitchens, lighting, & meeting other thermal & small power needs.
12	Unnat Chulha Abhiyan	The objective is promotion of improved biomass cook stove for providing clean cooking energy solution to reduce fuel-wood consumption with higher efficiency and low emissions.
13	India State of Forestry Report (ISFR) 2019	ISFR present a continuous, comprehensive and comparative picture of India's forest and tree resources over time. It is used widely for formulation of as investments affecting country's forestry sector.

Geography	Timeline	Notes
National	2018 - ongoing	<p>Link - http://upforest.gov.in/web/forestnew/CAM-PAWing.aspx</p> <p>http://upforest.gov.in/web/forestnew/campa_docs/campa_annual_report_2021_22.pdf</p>
State	1970 - ongoing	Link - http://www.upbsn.org/Ravine1.htm
National	2007 - 2020	Link - https://agricoop.nic.in/Documents/rps_guide-lines%20%282%29.pdf
National	2016 - ongoing	Link - https://www.pmu.gov.in/about.html
National	2018 - 2020	Link - https://mnre.gov.in/img/documents/uploads/-file_s-1592215264726.pdf
National	2014 - ongoing	<p>Link - https://pib.gov.in/PressReleaseSelfframePage.aspx?PRID=1525934#:~:text=The%20Unnat%20Chulha%20Abhiyan%20programme,higher%20efficiency%20and%20low%20emissions.</p>
National	Every 2 years	Link - https://fsi.nic.in/forest-report-2021-details

Table 3: Various State Schemes and their alignment with Green UP Mission and its strategies

No.	Scheme Name	Description
14	Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation 2.0 (AMRUT)	It aims at strengthening urban local bodies and water security of the cities. Among other things, it aims at rejuvenation of water bodies & green spaces and parks
15	Hi-tech Nursery scheme	Under the scheme, subsidy is being provided to the farmers/ individuals/ organizations of the state for construction of hi-tech nurseries
16	School Nursery Scheme	The objective is to educate school students in raising, planting and caring of seedlings. Scheme envisages taking 1000 schools each year and raising 1000 seedlings from each school
17	Food Forest project (Announced)	The project is an innovative environmental protection food security and livelihood initiative. It is to be launched in 15 districts of UP to improve income and livelihood opportunities for farmers.
18	Event: Certificate awarded to UP Forest Corporation (UPFC)	NCCF-STD-01 Forest Management Certification Standard awarded to UPFC for 41 forest divisions (450408 ha)
19	National Plan for Conservation of Aquatic Eco-systems (NPCA)	The scheme aims at holistic conservation and restoration of wetlands including lakes for achieving the desired water quality enhancement, besides improvement in biodiversity and ecosystem through an integrated and multidisciplinary approach and a common regulatory framework

Geography	Timeline	Notes
National	2021 - ongoing	<p>Link - http://amrut.gov.in/upload/597047f43791a05-TemplateforSLIP-Stormwaterdrainage14082015.pdf</p> <p>http://www.amrut.gov.in/upload/upload-files/-files/AMRUT%20Guidelines%20(1).pdf</p> <p>http://amrut.gov.in/content/Dashboard.php</p>
National	2022 - ongoing	<p>Link - https://www.drishtias.com/state-pcs-cur-rent-affairs/hi-tech-nurseries-to-be-developed-in-every-district-of-uttar-pradesh</p>
National	2021 to 2025	<p>Link - https://vikaspedia.in/energy/policy-support/environment-1/forests/school-nursery-yojana</p>
15 districts of different agro-climatic zones	2022 - ongoing	<p>Link - https://www.hindustantimes.com/cities/lucknow-news/up-government-to-develop-food-forests-in-15-districts-including-gorakhpur-101652808586147.html</p>
National	2013 - ongoing	<p>Link - https://indianwetlands.in/uploads/100-days-wetlands-brochure.pdf</p> <p>https://indianwetlands.in/our-work/national-plan-for-conservation-of-aquatic-ecosystems/</p> <p>http://164.100.24.220/loksabh-aquestions/annex-173/AS388.pdf</p>

Table 3: Various State Schemes and their alignment with Green UP Mission and its strategies

No.	Scheme Name	Description
20	SDG Goals: Progress Report 2021 Uttar Pradesh (Based on NIF Progress Report 2021 by MoSPI)	The "SDGs National Indicator Framework Progress Report, 2021" highlights the progress made so far in the journey of SDGs monitoring/achievement at national level and identifies the gaps. Based on the report, Department of Planning, Govt of Uttar Pradesh prepared the report for state to present the achievements vis a vis achievement at the country level for each of the indicators
21	Forest Festival/ Van Mahotsav	To promote tree plantation in the different region of states and to promote afforestation
22	Social Forestry Management Scheme	The objectives are to improve the environment for protecting agriculture from adverse climatic factors, increase the supply of fuelwood for domestic use, small timber for rural housing, fodder for livestock, and increase the natural beauty of the landscape; create recreational forests for the benefit of rural and urban populations, provide jobs for unskilled workers, effect land rehabilitation, and raise the standard of living and quality of life of rural and urban people.
23	Nursery Management Scheme	In this scheme nurseries of 8 to 12 feet height are being raised for plantations. This scheme is being implemented in the entire state.

Geography	Timeline	Notes
State		Link - https://planning.up.nic.in/Go/SDG/UP_S- DG%20Progress%20Mo-SPI%203.1%2028-12-2021.pdf
National	Celebrated annually from 1st to 7th July	Link - https://www.timesnowhindi-com.translate-goog/lucknow/article/-van-mahotsav-uttar-pradesh-25-crore-saplings-planted-in-one-day/353273?_x_tr_sl=hi&_x_tr_tl=en&_x_tr_hl=en&_x_tr_pto=sc
State	2011-12 to 2012-13	Link - http://upforest.gov.in/web/forestnew/StateSector.aspx https://www.researchgate.net/publication/322577334_Social_Forestry_in_Uttar_Pradesh_India_history_concept_scheme_objectives_and_role
State	2011-12 to 2012-13	Link - http://upforest.gov.in/web/forestnew/StateSector.aspx

Table 3: Various State Schemes and their alignment with Green UP Mission and its strategies

No.	Scheme Name	Description
24	NCCF's Forest Management Certification Scheme	The aim of this scheme is to improve the forest management of India and strengthen the ailing structure such as forest rights, degradation of biodiversity, and encroachments, lack of human power, etc.
25	Uttar Pradesh Participatory Forest Management And Poverty Alleviation (Assisted By Japan Internation Co-operation Agency)	The project aims at the participatory rehabilitation of degraded forests and the enhancement of the livelihood of the local people. Its basic objectives are to restore forests and to augment forest resources, secure sustainable forest management by improving forest administration, community organization, and active participation of forest-dependent communities. It also aims to improve the income of target forest dependents thereby alleviating poverty.
26	Mechanism for Marketing of Minor Forest Produce (MFP) through Minimum Support Price (MSP) and Development of Value Chain for MFP	To ensure the social safety of MFP gatherers
27	Green Belt Development Scheme	The main objective of the green belt is to provide a buffer/barrier between the sources of pollution and the surrounding areas. The green belt helps to capture the fugitive emissions and attenuate the noise apart from improving the aesthetic quality of the region. Greenbelt will be developed by using appropriate plant species as suggested by CPCB guidelines to mitigate air pollution and to improve the biodiversity status of the study area

Geography	Timeline	Notes
National	Valid from: 13 February 2020 Expiry Date: 12 February 2025	Link - https://upforestcorporation.co.in/Upload/MediaGallery/PDF/sa/4_NCCF_FM-Certificate_UPFC_pdf-2021-Nov-30-16-19-24.pdf https://nccf.in/certificate-holder/ https://nccf.in/wp-content/uploads/2022/02/1.-NCCF-FM_RPT_PSR_Evaluation-Audit.pdf https://nccf.in/india-finally-has-its-own-forest-certification-scheme-to-be-implemented-by-nccf/
State	2008-09 to 2015-16	Link - http://upenvis.nic.in/database/forest_838.aspx
National	2013-ongoing	Link - https://www.teriin.org/sites/default/files/2018-03/Policy%20Brief_Sustainable%20Harvest%20of%20Minor%20Forest%20Produce%20%28MFP%29_10-02-2018.pdf
National	2013-14 to ongoing	Link - http://upforest.gov.in/web/forestnew/StateSector.aspx

Table 3: Various State Schemes and their alignment with Green UP Mission and its strategies

No.	Scheme Name	Description
28	Community-Driven Natural Resource Management for Biodiversity Conservation in Dudhwa Nation Park Project	The overall objective of the project is to strengthen protected area management by involving local communities to conserve biodiversity efficiently
29	Action Plan for Vulture Conservation 2020-2025	To set conservation and breeding centers for vultures
30	Tiger Project	To promote the conservation and protect tigers in India. The Project has helped in restoring the population and strengthening conservation efforts for tigers
31	Nagar Van Udyan Yojana	To create/ develop at least one CITY FOREST in each City having Municipal Corporation/ Class I Cities for providing wholesome healthy living environment, and contributing to growth of Smart, Clean, Green, Sustainable and Healthy Cities.
32	Beej Gram Yojana	The aim of this scheme is to provide quality seeds to farmers and train them in best practices
33	Forest Fire Prevention and Management scheme	<p>To minimise forest fire incidence and assist in restoring productivity of forests in affected areas.</p> <p>To institutionalise the partnership with forest fringe communities for forest protection.</p> <p>To contribute to the larger goal of maintaining environmental stability</p> <p>To prepare fire danger rating system and devise forest fire forecasting system.</p> <p>To encourage the States/UTs for optimal use of modern technology (such as Remote Sensing, GPS, and GIS) in planning, developing and operationalising fire prevention and management system.</p> <p>To develop knowledge on impacts and dynamics of forest fire, etc.</p>

Geography	Timeline	Notes
State	Started in 2005 Phase 1: 2005-07 2007-08 2008-09	Link - https://www.ceeindia.org/dudhwa
National	2020- ongoing	Link - https://www.downtoearth.org.in/news/wild-life-biodiversity/-conservation-centres-in-5-states-among-host-of-ideas-to-protect-vultures-73929
National	1973 - ongoing	Link - https://www.tigernet.nic.in/msStats.html
National	2015-16 to ongoing	Link - https://pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=1629563
National	2014-15 to ongoing	Link - https://pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=1783875 https://en.gaonconnection.com/wheat-production-subsidy-seeds-paddy-rice-cultivation-uttar-pradesh-farmers-beej-gram-yojana/
National	2017 - ongoing	Link - https://www.civildaily.com/news/forest-fire-its-prevention-and-management/

Table 3: Various State Schemes and their alignment with Green UP Mission and its strategies

No.	Scheme Name	Description
34	Environment Education and Training Scheme	To promote environmental awareness among all sections of society. To spread environment education. To mobilize student's participation for environment conservation.

Geography	Timeline	Notes
National	2017 - ongoing	Link - http://moef.gov.in/wp-content/uploads/re-port/0405/Chap-08.pdf https://digitalllearning.eletson-line.com/2020/09/govt-over-rs-142-cr-spent-over-environment-education-scheme/

Published by

Directorate of Environment (DoE) and UP Climate Change Authority,
Environment, Forest and Climate Change Department,
Government of Uttar Pradesh,

Email: Doeuplko@yahoo.com